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FROM	CLASSIFICATION
AMEMBASSY BUENOS AIRES	CONFIDENTIAL

E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: SHUM, AR
SUBJECT: DETENTION OF JACOBO TIMERMAN: LATEST DEVELOPMENTS
ACTION: SECSTATE WASHDC

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CONFIDENTIAL BUENOS AIRES: 9569

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1. SUMMARY: ADVOCATES OF THE RELEASE OF JACOBO TIMERMAN ARE RENEWING THEIR EFFORTS TO OBTAIN THE FORMER EDITOR'S RELEASE AS THE GOA PREPARES [redacted] ITS EXPECTED CHRISTMAS AMNESTY ANNOUNCEMENTS. TIMERMAN'S RABBI, MARSHALL MEYER, MET WITH PRESIDENT VIDELA AND JUNTA MEMBER MASSERA TO MAKE A SPECIAL PLEA FOR TIMERMAN'S FREEDOM. THE LOCAL JEWISH ORGANIZATION, THE DAIA, HAS ISSUED A SPECIAL APPEAL IN THE TIMERMAN CASE. THE BUENOS AIRES HERALD HAS DONE SEVERAL PIECES ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TIMERMAN CASE. FOREIGN OFFICE BASED RUMORS THAT TIMERMAN WOULD BE EXPELLED SHORTLY ARE PROBABLY OPTIMISTIC SPECULATIONS, AND IN FACT WE FEAR THAT TIMERMAN'S VERY CELEBRITY WILL WORK TO HIS

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DISADVANTAGE AS MILITARY HARDLINERS DIG IN THEIR HEELS.
[redacted] END SUMMARY.

2. VIDELA AND MASSERA MEETINGS -----

RABBI MARSHALL MEYER, ACCOMPANIED BY TIMERMAN'S SON, HECTOR, CALLED ON AMBASSADOR CASTRO ON DECEMBER 10 TO DISCUSS HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH PRESIDENT VIDELA ON DECEMBER 8 AND WITH NAVY JUNTA MEMBER MASSERA ON DECEMBER 5.

3. MEYER'S SCHEDULED 15 MINUTE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT VIDELA TURNED INTO, ACCORDING TO THE RABBI, AN 80 MINUTE SERIOUS DIALOGUE ON ANTI-SEMITISM AND THE TIMERMAN CASE. MEYER DESCRIBED OPENLY AND FRANKLY TO THE PRESIDENT THE SERIOUS ANTI-SEMITIC PROBLEMS HE SEES IN ARGENTINA. HE FOCUSSED ON THE MISUNDERSTANDING OF ZIONISM WITHIN THIS COUNTRY AS A FORM OF SUBVERSION AND THE IMPORTANCE [redacted] OF THE TIMERMAN CASE TO ARGENTINE AND WORLD JEWISH OPINION.

4. THE PRESIDENT LISTENED INTENTLY TO THE RABBI'S PRESENTATION ON THE ANTI-SEMITIC PROBLEMS IN THE COUNTRY BUT VIDELA'S MAJOR OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE ON THE TIMERMAN CASE. PRESIDENT VIDELA STATED THAT TIMERMAN WOULD HAVE TO CLEAR UP QUESTIONS REGARDING HIS FINANCIAL RELATIONS WHICH ARE UNDER QUESTION DUE TO HIS CLOSE CONNECTIONS WITH GRAIVER. THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT HE HAD ASSURED SECRETARY VANCE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA HAD NO REASON TO HOLD MR. TIMERMAN, EXCEPT TO CLEAR UP THESE OUTSTANDING FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

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5. PRESIDENT VIDELA URGED THE RABBI TO HAVE THE TIMERMAN FAMILY BEGIN ORGANIZING HIS FINANCIAL RECORDS FOR PRESENTATION TO THE REVIEW BOARD WHICH IS JUST BEING SET UP TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSETS OF THOSE PERSONS HELD UNDER THE INSTITUTIONAL ACT. THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT THE BOARD WILL BEGIN ITS WORK WITHIN 10 TO 15 DAYS AND THAT IT WOULD NOT TAKE A SUMMER RECESS. THE PANEL HAS TWO METHODS OF OPERATIONS. IT WOULD EITHER DEMAND THAT MR. TIMERMAN PROVE THE REGULARITY OF CERTAIN SPECIFIC FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OR ASK MR. TIMERMAN TO ACCOUNT FOR ALL HIS ASSETS. THE PRESIDENT SUGGESTED THAT THE LATTER METHOD WOULD PROBABLY BE MORE APPROPRIATE AND ADVANTAGEOUS TO TIMERMAN, [redacted]. IF MR. TIMERMAN IS ABLE TO SATISFY THE BOARD REGARDING THE ACQUISITION OF HIS ASSETS, HE WOULD BE FREE TO LEAVE.

6. AT MEYER'S EARLIER 20 MINUTE MEETING WITH THE NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF, MASSERA, MASSERA INDICATED THAT THE TIMERMAN CASE WAS INEXPLICABLE. HE REITERATED THAT HE PERSONALLY HAD VOTED AGAINST PLACING TIMERMAN UNDER THE INSTITUTIONAL ACT AND SUPPORTED TIMERMAN'S IMMEDIATE RELEASE. HE ADDED THAT UNFORTUNATELY THE OTHER JUNTA MEMBERS "DID NOT SEE THE CASE THE SAME WAY THAT I DID."

7. MASSERA IN RESPONSE TO RABBI MEYER'S PRESENTATION REGARDING ANTI-SEMITISM IN ARGENTINA PLACED THE BLAME ON THE

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LACK OF CENTRAL MILITARY CONTROL WITHIN THE ARMY. MASSERA STATED, "WHO IS GOING TO GIVE ORDERS TO GENERAL MENENDEZ. EVERYONE HAS HIS OWN FIEFDOM (FEUDO) HERE."

8. DAIA STATEMENT -----

SHORTLY AFTER THE DAIA'S MEETING WITH SECRETARY VANCE ON NOVEMBER 21, THIS CONSERVATIVE JEWISH GROUP ISSUED A CAREFULLY WORDED STATEMENT EXPRESSING THE WORRY AND CONCERN OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN ARGENTINA OVER THE CONTINUED IMPRISONMENT OF JACOBO TIMERMAN. THE STATEMENT RECEIVED LITTLE PUBLIC ATTENTION IN ARGENTINA, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE BUENOS AIRES HERALD. HOWEVER, THE ISSUANCE OF A PUBLIC STATEMENT BY THE DAIA IS ITSELF SIGNIFICANT AS IT REPRESENTS A DEPARTURE FROM THEIR PREVIOUS PRACTICE OF [redacted] SPEAKING SELDOM AND HOPING FOR THE BEST.

9. BUENOS AIRES HERALD CAMPAIGN -----

THE BUENOS AIRES HERALD, WHICH HAD NOT EDITORIALIZED ABOUT THE TIMERMAN CASE FOR SOME TIME, RAN A STRONG EDITORIAL AT THE TIME OF THE SECRETARY'S VISIT AND A BITING OP-ED PAGE PIECE DECEMBER 8. THE LATTER, BY THE HERALD'S POLITICAL COLUMNIST JAMES NEILSON, COMPARED THE TIMERMAN CASE IN ARGENTINA TO THE DREYFUS CASE IN FRANCE.

10. EMBASSY COMMENT: WITH INCREASING PRESS AND INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION BEING FOCUSSED ON JACOBO TIMERMAN, HIS DETENTION IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE OF A SYMBOL. TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, THE TREATMENT ACCORDED TIMMERMAN HAS COME TO REPRESENT ANTI-SEMITISM AND

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REPRESSION IN ARGENTINA. FOR MANY IN THE MILITARY, TIMERMAN is THE SYMBOL OF "INTELLECTUAL SUBVERSION", WHICH AS THE NAVY'S NEW SECRETARY GENERAL SAID LAST WEEK "MUST REAP WHAT IT HAS SOWN." FINDING A FACE SAVING WAY OUT OF THE TIMERMAN CASE will be very DIFFICULT FOR THE VIDELA ADMINISTRATION.

CASTRO

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Director
Conarco Alambres y Soldaduras S.A.

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0443/0399/0476

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Villa Lynch Prov. Bs. As.

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TIMERMAN CASE UPDATE

New of the September 15 habeas corpus petition requesting freedom for former LA OPINION editor Jacobo Timerman was leaked to the Argentine press in mid-October. The press stories carried resumes of the Timerman petition (See Buenos Aires _____.) that the vacating of the PEN decree by the Supreme Court removed the only basis on which the Executive can continue to detain Mr. Timerman as the Acta Institucional does not give the Executive detention authority. The Attorney General's office has responded to the petition and Timerman's lawyers are now preparing their final rebuttal. ~~Thexlaxxxxxf~~

The last of the Timerman children, Hector, left Argentina for Israel on October 7. Mr. Timerman has

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requested Ambassador Castro and the Israeli Ambassador for their support in seeking his expulsion from Argentina. The message relayed to this Embassy by Timerman's Rabbi Marshal Meyer stated that Timerman would not object to the GOA's removing his citizenship and immediately expelling him from the country. He stated that he would be happy to leave Argentina and to start his career again in Israel. Timerman stated that he would not petition for the right of option as the Supreme has declared that he is not legally held under Executive detetion decree. He feels that acceptance of the right of option would legitimitize his detention and amount to an admission of his guilt. If the government is only willing to release him under the right of option, then he feels he

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has no alternative but to remain under house arrest. He stated that people have paid greater prices and it is something that he must do for "dignity of the Jewish people."

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companies - de capital & trabajo

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House arrest

Senior Report

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EXCLUSIVE REPORTS BY ARGENTINE JOURNALISTS FOR U.S. JOURNALISTS

Buenos Aires, Argentina 1977

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Letter From Argentina

Cartas de Argentina

HOW TO SPEND A FORTNIGHT IN BUENOS AIRES FREE !

See page 95

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Cartas de Argentina

Letter From Argentina

Exclusive reports prepared by Argentine journalists for journalists in the US

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Letter from Argentina Page 2

My Editorial

As a result of an upsurge in the foreign slander campaign against Argentina, principally keyed to the anti-guerrilla fight and alleged violations of human rights, a group of Argentine journalists has decided to come together to give a genuine and untrammeled view of what is going on here.

The professional journalists who are with me work in the most important newspapers and magazines in Argentina. This country is a melting pot of immigration and those of us who produce this publication belong to various races, various faiths, and various political and social philosophies.

In Argentina, whether from conviction or because it sounds good, everybody mutters things about the government and blames the people in charge for everything that goes wrong.

But above all this we're patriotic and the slander campaign hurts. It's untrue, it's generated by spurious interest. And this is one thing in which professional journalists worthy of the name won't budge. We grumble, but we're not traitors. Some unfortunate economic circumstances affect us, but we're not starving. We have some restrictions on information, because after all this is a state of war. but we don't live under any dictatorial censorship. On the contrary, the amount of news papers and magazines in Argentina grows all the time.

In all this travail which we have been through as a result of the guerrilla attack coordinated by the Fourth International in Paris, the public supported the former Peronist government and the current one. Peronism as a mass force always frontally rejected subversion and fought it on every front, refusing to support it politically.

Nor are we anti-Semitic, as has been said. No government ever campaigned against Jews, because in Argentina we have always lived in freedom and tolerance from much longer ago than many other countries which now see fit to criticize us from their information centers.

And our final comment to out U.S. colleagues and brothers is that we are neither an official nor a government-sponsored publication. This is a work of faith, the sort of thing that is so popular in the United States. The most significant financial support for Letter from Argentina comes from US firms which operate here.

If we have financial difficulties it is because there is no support from Argentine companies nor from government offices and departments. The Argentine citizen's classic "What, me worry?" attitude is probably the reason why there is no local support. We hope that we can give some sort of an example, not merely to defend ourselves against the aggressive attack of subversión, but also go out and attack in turn shorving all the good things in Argentina.

This is what **Letter from Argentina** wants to do.

THE PUBLISHER

Ante el recrudecimiento de la campaña extranjera de descrédito contra la Argentina, relacionada especialmente con la lucha antiguerrillera y la presunta violación de los derechos humanos, un grupo de periodistas argentinos nos hemos propuesto dar una imagen real y verdadera de la actividad nacional. Los periodistas profesionales que me acompañan, trabajan en los principales diarios y revistas argentinos, y en este crisol de razas que es nuestro país de inmigración, pertenecemos los que hacemos "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA" a distintas razas, credos, filosofías políticas y sociales. Los argentinos, somos por convicción o por que queda bien, amigos de murmurar contra el gobierno y atribuir todos nuestros problemas a los que mandan.

Pero por sobre todo somos argentinos y nos duele la campaña internacional contra nuestro país. Porque no es cierta. Es falsa e interesada y en eso los periodistas profesionales que hacemos este servicio informativo, no transamos. Nos quejamos, pero no somos traidores; nos duelen algunas circunstancias económicas desfavorables, pero no nos morimos de hambre; sufrimos algunas limitaciones en la información, por la guerra en la que estamos empeñados contra la guerrilla, pero no vivimos bajo una censura dictatorial. Cada vez hay más periódicos y revistas en Argentina. En todo este proceso, en que nos hemos visto inmersos por el ataque de la guerrilla dirigida desde Paris por la IV Internacional, el pueblo estuvo con el gobierno peronista anterior y con el gobierno actual, apoyando a sus fuerzas armadas. La masa popular peronista, rechazó siempre frontalmente a la subversión y la combatió en todos los frentes, y restándole apoyo político. Tampoco somos antisemitas, como se ha dado en decir por ahí. Ningún gobierno realizó campaña alguna, porque en Argentina vivimos siempre en una libertad anticipada en muchos años, a la de otras naciones que ahora permiten que se nos desprestigie desde sus centros de información.

Por último les decimos a nuestros hermanos y colegas norteamericanos: no somos una publicación oficial ni gubernamental. Esta es una obra de fe, a la que ustedes son tan propensos en sus objetivos. El mayor respaldo financiero a nuestro costoso servicio de información en "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA" proviene de las empresas norteamericanas que operan en nuestro medio. Quiza tenemos dificultades financieras, por que no hay respaldo en las empresas argentinas ni en las reparticiones oficiales o gubernamentales El clásico "que me importa" del argentino, también le hace retacear la colaboración a nuestra publicación. Esperemos que nosotros demos el ejemplo a los argentinos para pasar no a defendernos del ataque leve de la agresión periodística internacional, sino que tomemos la ofensiva de mostrar todo lo bueno que tiene nuestro país. Eso es lo que quiere hacer "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA".

EL DIRECTOR

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Guest Editorialist

by Alexander Perry Jr.
President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Argentina.

As president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Argentina —and as an American citizen carrying out business in Argentina— I fully share the optimism, concerning Argentina's potential and economic possibilities, which has been generated in business circles, both here and abroad, by the adoption in Argentine government circles of a free-enterprise approach.

I am fully aware that this approach can only be implemented gradually; that, thanks to years (and, in some respects, decades) of economic mismanagement, the country's rise to economic soundness and indeed greatness has to begin from a considerable depth into which it had fallen; and that the road ahead is difficult and not without pitfalls, economic, social and political.

Argentina, the country where I have chosen to carry out muy business life, the country to which I contribute muy efforts both in a private capacity and as a Chamber of Commerce official, and which I am certain will repay these efforts I mention, is one of the countries which constitute exceptions to that overall trend towards paternalism and interference by the state. I think that all of us who have for years been urging the rollback of the state and the freeing of the market, as a general principle, should give aur backing to the place where our policies have been put into practice. I can express it even more clearly: I think foreing companies which believe in free enterprise should actively consider investing in Argentina, not only for the material rewards which it will bring as a business operation, but to help strengthen the economic leadership which put into practice the principles these companies stand for. If that leadership fails, through lack of support, it will in all probability be claimed that, the reason it did so, was that the principles were faulty —it will be forgotten that what was missing was appropriate backing at the right time.

And backing, translated into more immediate terms, means investment.

Not that a decision to invest in Argentina and its future need only be taken as a kind of gesture of solidarity with the free enterprise principles where it is being brought into full being. Far from it. I believe that it will also bea paying proposition. For this adoption of a market —economy philosophy— this unusual event nowadays— took place in a country which has a lot going for it.

Argentina is a large, viable country. Its area is equal to a third of that of the continental United States; in arable land, it ranks fifth in the world, and much of this land is not merealy arable, it is prodigiously fertile. Argentina has a considerable, diversified industrial infraestructure; it is virtually self-sufficient in oil and natural gas, and the recent reversal of economic policies has set in motion the chain of events which will shortly allow it to become fully self-sufficient, as indeed it already was at one point twenty years ago. The population has a high level of general education and many industrial skills; its manpower is an Argentine plus in the same way as its almost untapped mineral wealth and its tourist potential.

In muy own business life I have been connected with the cement industry and with mining in the Andes range. But investment opportunities in Argentina range over a wide sppectrum, from farming and cattle raising to industry in all its branches, without neglecting the "industry without chimneys", tourism. Bright opportunities beckon, for instance, in food processing and other agro-industrial activities, as well as in energy development in its various forms; and in communications. Especially favored are investments which make good use of local resources and manpower, increase exports improve existing technology, etc.

Are you interested in Argentina? The American Chamber of Commerce will be happy to provide information, asistance and guidance.

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CURRENT EVENTS

October was quite a special month for Argentina. It began with the chase and capture of pirate Russian and Bulgarian fishing boats (see separate report in this issue). The boats had flagrantly and repeatedly violated the 200-mile continental sea limit, accepted by every country in the world after the III Conference of the Sea.

The Argentine Navy's attitude in not admitting even the slightest violation of Argentine sovereignty was unanimously applauded by the public. It meant giving practical and unmistakable form to everything that had always been said regarding the defence of our heritage, material or spiritual — either when threatened openly, as in the case of the fishing boats, or covertly, as in the case of subversion and its many-colored activities.

The Foreign Minister, Vice-Admiral **Oscar Antonio Montes**, was also warmly applauded when he spoke at the 32nd General Assembly of the United Nations (see separate story in this issue). Montes ratified Argentina's traditional support for all fair causes, starting with Argentina's claims on the Malvinas Islands and concluding with support for a Middle East homeland for the Palestinians.

And the key figure in **national diplomacy** (the word is not a euphemism in this case) warmly welcomed the treatment given to the Panama Canal question by the governments of the United States and Panama. He said it was an example of the virtue of negotiation instead of force in the solution of international disagreements.

Meanwhile, statements by the new US ambassador to Argentina, **Mr Raúl Castro**, were received with satisfaction. He said, **"I'm going to feel as if I was at home, because I know the language and the environment. I have often visited that country and I like it because it is open and sincere"**.

Mr Castro, former governor of Arizona, **"is in no doubt that Latin American countries have agreat affection for the United States. I hope that in the future the United States will be able to accept that affection in good faith"**. This is what everybody in Argentina wants, too.

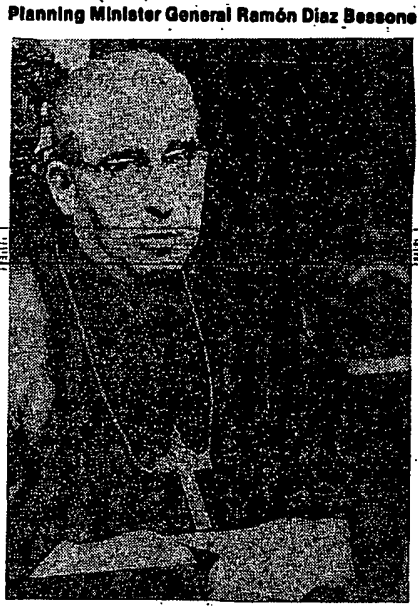
In Córdoba, Planning Minister General **Ramón Genaro Díaz Bessone** said that **"it is necessary to labor untiringly towards national unity, which means no concessions to anything that could lead us to stagnation and retreat"**.

The general's statement was nothing more than the truth when he said that **"there can be no democracy in Argentina without political parties, but it is necessary to take into account the opinion of the intermediate groups"**. It is necessary to stress that those groups' lack of representativity led to a maze of disorganization in which the party's cause became lost in the narrow confines of individual ambition.

And Economy Minister **José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz** returned meanwhile from the United States, where he received assurances of warm support for the April, 1976 economic program. The support was materialized in financing and various industrial investment projects.

Interior Minister General **Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy** also discussed political organization. In Entre Ríos he said that **"dialog was starting at all levels, municipal, provincial and national."** He said the objective was a political project to be instrumented through the Economy Ministry.

Planning Minister General Ramón Díaz Bessone



Monsignor Juan Carlos Aramburu.

There was an event of spiritual significance too, in October, when over 300.000 faithful marched on foot to the sanctuary of **Our Lady of Luján**. This was a mature reply, full of faith in the Patron of Argentina. Monsignor **Juan Carlos Aramburu**, Cardinal-Archbishop of Buenos Aires, prayed for the unity of the nation and the church, for the success of the Episcopal Synod which at that time was meeting in the Vatican, and for the intentions of **Pope Paul VI**.

Foreign Minister Montes, always active, was meanwhile engaged in denying that Argentina intended to make a pact with South Africa for the defence of the South Atlantic. **This was another proof of the lack of responsibility of understanding of certain foreign news agencies, but Montes' denial clarified the situation.** . . He made the statement himself without intermediaries.

And **General Roberto Viola**, Chief of Staff of the Argentine Army told a businessmen's meeting that it is imperative that Argentine youth understand and assimilate the objectives of the National Reorganization Process and adopt them as their own. **"An extended period of successive crises in the recent history of Argentina was the factor which conditioned a confused and confusing society,"** Viola said. **"Subversion, with its negative, destructive and dissociative charge, penetrated this weakness, exaggerating contradictions, irritating injuries, and generating violence."**

General Viola insisted in his idea of the **"moral recovery"** which rules the present process and stressed that the future will belong to those who are mature and responsible enough to lead.

In another reception, **Air Force Commander-in-Chief Brigadier Orlando Ramón Agosti**, asked rhetorically, **"What sort of a dictatorship is this, without a dictator, and with an institucional mechanism which guarantees the replacement of the men in the most important posts? What sort of authoritarian government is this, in the hands of men who unshakably support representative democracy? What sort of meanness can be laid at the foot of those of us who have voluntarily cut short the time in which we will exercise power?"**

And **General Ibérico Manuel Saint-Jean**, Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, said emphatically that it **"was necessary to do away with the myth that poverty is the result of injustice, because poverty is in fact the result of underdevelopment."** The farmer is the most important figure in the development of the Argentine farming economy, said the governor. **"The farm economy must be transformed" he said. "We must cease sending bulk grains abroad and in future send only processed foodstuffs."**.

President of Argentina Lieutenant General Jorge Rafael Videla meanwhile received journalists from Iran and gave them a rundown of what conditions were like in Argentina when the present military government took over. He said that within the regulations of the "state of siege" (built in to the National Constitution), **"we have taken measures which for the majority of Argentines guarantee the full use of these rights, like the right to work, to travel, to study, and to give an opinion, even to those who, by virtue of subversive aggression, tried to restrict those rights, plotting against the freedom and dignity of Argentina."**

In October the government rejected a court appeal by former President **Héctor José Campora** (see story in this issue), who had demanded a life pension. The

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executive said that this was not applicable in the case of persons **"responsible for damage to the higher interests of Argentina".**

The military courts have ordered court-martial proceedings against eight of the people connected with the economic and subversive **Graiver** group, after the preliminary study of available documents and statements by the detainees. **The public reacted with satisfaction to this important step which will mean suitable punishment for those who used for their benefit the political process which most expectations generated in the last 40 years, who ravished this process in their own criminal cause.**

At mid-month President Videla told the Christian Management Association that the National Reorganization Process did not have an established time limit, but that **"in politics, immobility is costly".** The Argentine President reminded businessmen of their social responsibilities at these critical times, and said that their present living standards were **"preserved by lives offered up by heroes and martyrs".** Videla stressed again that this time there would be no repetition of the mistake of quick elections based on unstable agreements. He said the armed forces would submit a proposal to the nation **"in due course and in due form".** To this end he said the government **"needed to develop political responsibility with increasing possibilities for an active consensus".**

Doctor **Raúl Matera**, an eminent Argentine neurosurgeon and a former Peronist leader said in a lecture that **"in this functional period in the reality of Argentina and the world, there is no room for excessive party influence, which is the real sickness of democracy".** When the time comes for **"a new political period,"** Matera said, **"severe self-criticism will be necessary. At this time nobody in Argentina is in a hurry for elections".** He went on, **"we don't want premature agreements nor is electoral victory our only objective".**

General Roberto Viola,

Doctor Raul Matera

In a separate development the government decided to consider development, production, use and control of atomic energy "of high priority national interest". Rear-Admiral **Carlos Castro Madero,** President of the National Atomic Energy Commission, CNEA, has 60 days in which to suggest organic, functional and administrative measures to put into effect this ambitious but legitimate garget for Argentina in the field of strategic industries.

A significant October event was the trip to Spain and Italy of navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera. He was received in a special interview by Pope Paul VI.

Admiral Massera's trip to Europe was specifically connected with navy subjects, but the opportunity was seized for him to personally see Spanish and Italian leaders — representing the two countries who provided the greatest amount of immigrants to Argentina.

Massera's statements abroad gave a very clear panorama of the political and institutional situation of Argentina, with that spontaneous frankness so characteristic of military pronouncements. Almost at the same time, the Economy Minister went to Europe too, to be present at an European-Latin American symposium on business cooperation in Montreux, Switzerland. Some important subversive documents were discovered showing a psychological plan to spread rumour and confusión. In Rome, Admiral Massera said that the National Reorganization Process "must necessarily be an extended one" and that the problem is not dates but **the shape that will be given to the turnover of power."**

Vice Almirante Oscar A. Montes

Two major personalities come to Argentina at the end of the month: French Presidential envoy **Michel Poniatowski** and President of Gabon **Al Hadj Omar Bongo,** the first African head of state to visit Argentina. Both discussed areas of mutual interest and reaffirmed their support of Western democracy. And Foreign Relations Undersecretary Navy Captain **Gualter Allara** went to New York to present to the United Nations Argentina's position on affairs of topical interest, and to coordinate details of the trip to Argentina of US Secretary of State **Cyrus R. Vance** on November 20. In that period a partial transportation conflict was worked out by dialog between workers and the government. The latter stressed the **"patriotism"** of those who returned to work in search of a reasonable solution. The situation was exploited by terrorists to cut down three innocent people (a police seargent, a sociologist and a retired air force major), and to stage a bomb attack on the Labor Ministry. There were no casualties.

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THE RECTOR OF THE ARGENTINE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

"We'll forge ahead"

Letter from Argentine interviewed Monsignor Octavio Derisi, auxiliary bishop of La Plata (Buenos Aires province), university professor and rector of the "Santa María de los Buenos Aires" Argentine Catholic University, among many other distinctions. We asked Mgr. Derisi what he thought about the subjects which are mainly in the news in Argentina today.

Monsignor Octavio Nicolás Derisi was born in Pergamino, BA province, on April 27, 1907. During his career in the church he has held the highest positions and has devoted himself to study and interpretation of Catholic Theology and Philosophy.

Monsignor Derisi is a doctor in Philosophy and Sciences and in Sacred Theology; a doctor in Philosophy and Letters of Buenos Aires University and a Professor of Normal and Special Training in Philosophy in that university.

He is the head of the **Santa María del Buen Aire** pontificial university and ODUCAL, the Organization of Latin American Catholic Universities. He has presided over the Council of Rectors of Private Argentine Universities and the Latin American Society of Catholic Philosophers.

He is a regular member of the Argentine Academy of Letters, a titular member and founder of the Tomist Argentine Society of Philosophy, a corresponding member of the Society of Philosophy of Louvain (Belgium), a titular member of the Philosophy Societies of Mexico and Peru, a regular member of the National Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the St Thomas Aquinas Roman Pontificial Academy and a corres onding member of the Roman Pontificial Academy of Theology.

Monsignor Derisi has received innumerable awards and distinctions and has also published **29 books of his own and four translations of philosophical works by men such as Réginald Garrigou-Lagrange or Jacques Maritain, among others. He has also written some 700 papers on philosophy, published in specialized magazines all over the world.** He has touched on numerous subjects, apart from philosophy and theology, including art, psychology, the history of culture and others. St. Thomas Aquinas, Aristotle, Benedetto Croce, Heidegger, John XXIII, St Augustine and others are among those he has studied.

The Rector of the argentine catholic University, Monsignor Octavio Derisi

Dialog with Monsignor **Derisi** is easy because he answers questions generously, however difficult they seem.

We asked him about the role he envisaged for the church in Argentina at the present time, and at all levels.

He said that "the church's role is determined by its mission. St Thomas Aquinas said that whenever a society was to be considered, it was necessary to meditate on its purpose and its constitution. In the case of the church, **its role is clearly salvation, as it receives, and transmits, the redempion of Christ. He built it up a a hierarchical society, of which the Pope is the vicar and the Bishops the sucessors of the Apostles. Going from the general to the particular, in order to save man, the church must take him over completely; a Christian must always be a Christian, whatever his profession —economist, politician, jurist, etc."**

"But, "he added, "temporal activity is the prerrogative of the state and catholic seglars, who have to transmit the principles of Christianity to daily living. **The church, as such, should not have anigthing to do nith temporal activity, but is should indirectly. It should activate consciences, establishing the moral principles for the various processes (politics, economy, culture, etc)**

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Here the church should play its part because of its principles. The church does not have temporal solutions, because the church's Social Doctrine consists precisely in those moral principles in all these activities. But lay Christians have the duty of acting directly based on the doctrinaire technique. For this reason, at the last Catholic University graduation, I said that we had undertaken to cooperate, as a University, with the government of the armed services at this time which is so important for Argentina.

I think that everybody in Argentina should play his part, because, as I also said on that occasion, the armed forces are not a party but the expression of the Argentine people".

Not long ago President Videla said that national recovery must be based on the values of Christianity for it to have any permanence. **The Santa Maria del Buen Aire Catholic University has already graduated 7,500 students with this policy and one of them is at the moment Commerce Secretary. And our graduates play their, roles in every aspect of national life.**

Speaking in general terms I think young people have to play a major role. They don't have all the prejudices adults have, so they can embark on projects with a much greater purity of intentions.

The conversation then turned to a subjet which is of fundamental importance everywhere in the world, terrorist violence, which appeared to have increased again. Monsignor Derisi first looked at the problem from the national angle when he said, "organizationwise, the guerrillas seem to have been beaten. There's still a lot to do, though". He said, however, that **"this upsurge may be because the terrorists feel they've got to react against the beating they got over the hijacked airliner which was recaptured at Mogadishu airfield". He added: "If countries don't get together on violence, it could expand; but if governments do work out a common policy, violence won't prosper".**

Speaking as a priest, he enunciated another theorem: **"Youth must be given ideals to fight with... very often the young have seen nothing round them but violence and Marxism. If all those mistaken people can be shown the right road they can work for the good of humanity and their country".**

Pastorally speaking there is an event which has occupied the attention of Catholics all over the world. The Synod of Bishops met all through October in Rome and its main working subject was improving the propagation of Christianity. In this connection Monsignor Derisi considers that "the catechism our children receive in churches and school is still valid, because I think it's the best way to form their faith. Bot nowadays constant use is required of mass communication media to reach out to as many people as possible (radio, TV, newspapers, magazines and other information sources). This is the best way to get across to the bigger social echelons; by doing things the traditional way the response is likely to be more reduced. I think that if mass communications media were used adequately, a double purpose could be achieved. On one hand we could get across with our message and on the other, we could avoid letting people get too soft about living, we could fight hedonism, pornography, etc.

Christ's appeal is a real and a fervorous one. One has to achieve it. The first notions can get in via mass communications media: after that comes more systematic formation".

The interview finalized with a statement by Monsignor Derisi which we have reproduced because of its clarity and because it needs no further comment:

"Argentina now has a wonderful opportunity to return to its road of grandeur and to reverse a decline that started around 1930. We needn't ask ourselves why right now: the important things is for us to become powerful again, building into future generations a love for the Fatherland Then we must try to imbue other social echelons with this sentiment. **The requirement of the day is for facts to blot out the spurious image of a riven** defeated country. We are a big country and I'm convinced we can progress. The tools that responsible people should use are the moral reserves of Faith. This is the way to attain the material values that are their consequence in any well-ordered society.

Argentine history is limpid and the people are magnificent, Cristian and Western. They require education and a reshaping of national conscience, love of country, work and sacrifice".

Jesuit's opinions

The Italian Jesuit priest Giovanni Rulli went through Buenos Aires recently on his way from Rome to visit several Latin American countries. During his stay here he called on prominent government and church personalities, including foreign minister Montes and Apostolic Nuncio Pio Laghi.

Interviewed by us, he told us how happy he was at being again in Argentina — this is his fourth visit. He said he found that things here were moving up and that conditions were certainly not as bad as had been said abroad.

Giovanni Rulli is one of the most important Catholic Church journalists and his opinion will therefore be of particular interest to our American colleagues:

Rulli handles foreign information and news in the Jesuit magazine "La Civiltá Cattolica", which is a prestigious magazine founded no-less-than 127 years ago in 1850 by Father Curci in Naples. It appears fortnightly and has 15,000 subscribers worldwide; but its influence is felt more than its circulation suggests, because it reflects the political, social and cultural viewpoint of the Church hierarchy. Very often some issues are sold out and have to be reprinted, particularly when they discuss fundamental problems of the time. Its influence is so marked that its subscribers include government officials and organizations in Russia and other Iron Curtain countries.

We asked him how he envisaged the role of Christianity at the present time, as it appeared to be on the way to being displaced by other currents of thought which held sway over vast areas of the world. "Christianity is very much alive", says Rulli, "because it basically depends on humanism, which is not taken into account by any of the other philosophies. Man, in the image of God, is the basis of Christian doctrine, which is very much superior to anything else.

"Pope Paul VI has presented himself to the world as a human apostle, as he said addressing the United Nations or speaking in his encyclicals. He has confirmed this with his open rejection of the German terrorists when he offered himself as a hostage a few days ago. In effect, Paul VI was telling them as you are incapable of forgiving these innocent people, take my life instead..."

This is a real and perfect act of Christian love. This generous offer produced such an impression that in Italy, even leftwing and anticlerical newspapers stressed it with unstinted praise..."

We suggested to Father Rulli that it is doubtful whether Marxism and Christianity can coexist. He said that ideologically it was impossible: "I believe", he said, "that in the very long term Communism will lose its atheistic basis and will return to Christian humanism. But it would take a long time. Remember that Christianity operates in Communist countries, and even the scraps of freedom available there are enjoyed by all the inhabitants, even atheists.

Finally Rulli rejected dictatorships, saying that "Christianity emphasizes the dignity of man, his body and his soul, interpreting the soul as intelligence,, sensitivity and dignity. International terrorism, a cruel form of dictatorship of a very few over an entire country, cannot conquer the world even though it may produce a lot of noise in some spectacular raids. But the last word will always belong to the silent majority. And this is a word of hope, because that majority is working to save mankind."

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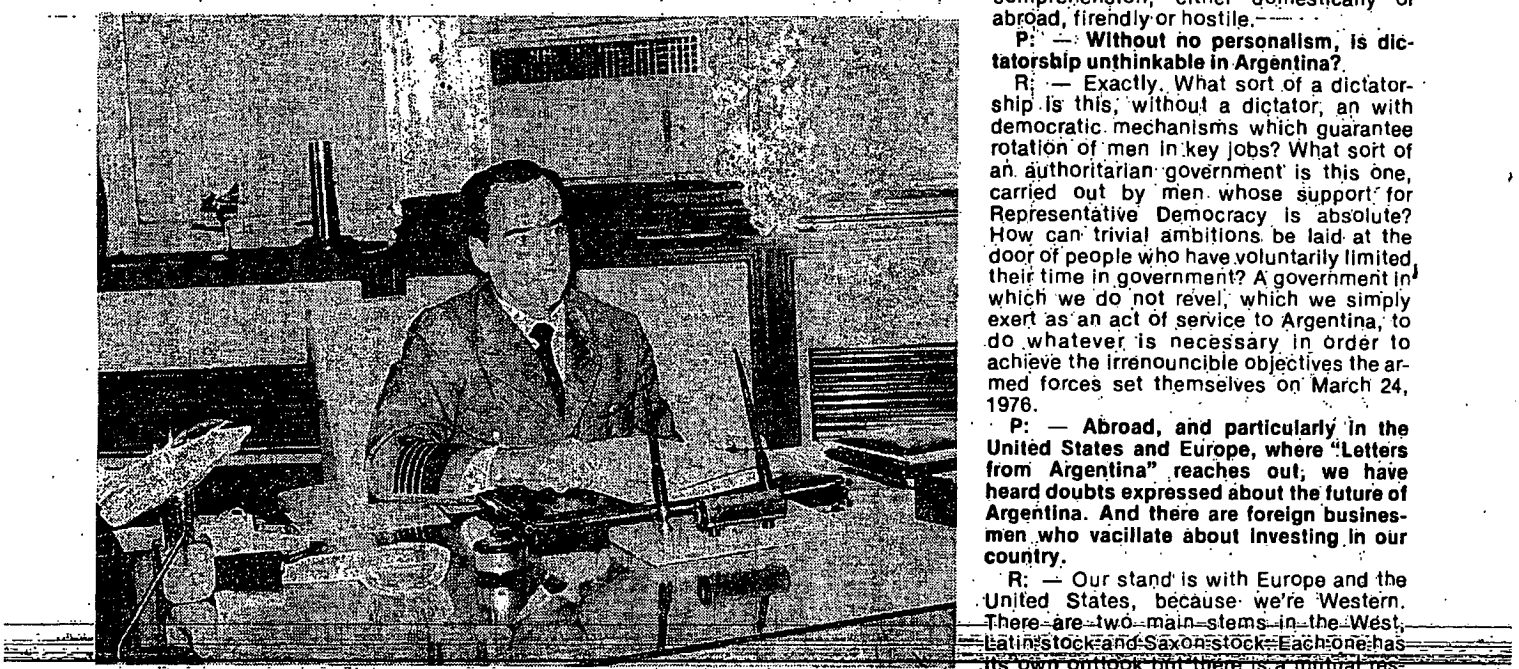
A member of the junta speaks
Interview with Brigadier General Orlando R Agosti



Commander-in-chief of the Argentine Air Force, brigadier general Orlando R. Agosti.

We interviewed the commander-in-chief of the Argentine Air Force in his office in the Condor building, the air force's headquarters. Brigadier General Agosti is a member of the three-man junta which governs Argentina since March 24, 1976.

We asked Brigadier Agosti about the air force's role at this moment in Argentina. He replied:

"From the site of political power in Argentina — which we wield together with the army and the navy in the junta, and which we hold by right of fundamental documents — we defend the same values we practice in our day to day living.

We had to give up part of our specific activity to govern the country. This is not the sort of thing we like to do; our professional vocation isn't this".

P: — The military junta has repeatedly said that it achieved power without wanting it. Do you agree?

R: — Absolutely. We certainly achieved power without wanting it. We made every effort, every day, to prevent this obligation from devolving on military power. We wanted Argentine society in general to assume the responsibility through the representative institutions as foreseen in the National Constitution.

But it wasn't possible, and the armed forces were obliged to take the load on their shoulders. There was absolutely no other way out, and such circumstances had never been seen before in Argentina. That's why our process is a stable one why we have such confidence in it.

P: — Are the armed forces in agreement on how to conduct all this?

R: — Yes, the proof is something which can be seen. The three armed forces worked on a joint paper before March 24, 1976 and this has meant for us a degree of cohesion which has proved indispensable for the evils which affect our nationality and the application of the sometimes bitter remedies required. But this process is not exclusive to the armed forces, much less so to the commanders-in-chief. It is the responsibility of everybody who lives in Argentina.

P: — How long will the military junta be in office?

R: — The junta is the instrument of the government which is based not on persons but on the institution of the armed forces. The unity between the three forces, achieved as I said before since a time previous to accession to power, must be preserved at any cost. We must pay no attention to differences of opinion as are always possible between men who us such are fallible. We must eliminate personal ambition, insidious criticism, ill or equivocal intentions.

As far as concerns how long the Junta stays in power, I can say that the present members of the junta will stay on at the most three years as from March 24, 1976. But we will be replaced by other commanders-in-chief and the junta will continue to hold the supreme authority of the nation until the objectives of the National Reorganization Process have been successfully achieved.

What makes us feel easy in our minds is the fact that power will not crystallize among the men who hold it now. This enables us to accept criticism and lack of comprehension, either domestically or abroad, firendly or hostile.

P: — Without no personalism, is dictatorship unthinkable in Argentina?

R: — Exactly. What sort of a dictatorship is this, without a dictator, an with democratic mechanisms which guarantee rotation of men in key jobs? What sort of an authoritarian government is this one, carried out by men whose support for Representative Democracy is absolute? How can trivial ambitions be laid at the door of people who have voluntarily limited their time in government? A government in which we do not revel, which we simply exert as an act of service to Argentina, to do whatever is necessary in order to achieve the irrenouncible objectives the armed forces set themselves on March 24, 1976.

P: — Abroad, and particularly in the United States and Europe, where "Letters from Argentina" reaches out, we have heard doubts expressed about the future of Argentina. And there are foreign businessmen who vacillate about investing in our country.

R: — Our stand is with Europe and the United States, because we're Western. There are two main stems in the West, Latin stock and Saxon stock. Each one has its own outlook but there is a mutual respect for freddom, creativity and pluralism. The west is, vocationally and traditionally, unity in diversity.

The value of man, as someone who is passing through, is the root of our vision of the cosmos, the Argentine Essence of Being, which defines us and sets us apart from the Marxist Businessmen are, perhaps, the most representative in this community. Marxist countries have politicians, intellectuals, wage-earners and military men — but can't have business men.

The aggregate of the performances of businessmen who operate in Argentina, local or foreign, is what will enable the productive apparatus to grow. It must be a basis for improving the level and quality of life of every inhabitant on earth.

Argentina will not be a healthy and thrusting nation until its companies grow and expand for the benefit of those who integrate them. This concept is applicable as much to Arge ne companies as to foreing companies already with us or which will be coming in the future with new investments.

The defence of free enterprise must be coherent with business action. This must be done efficiently enough to renounce sectorial or regional protection or overprotection. Competitivity is the only valid premise for Argentina, both for local companies and for those who come in the future from Europe or the United States.

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Psicopathy of subversion

A probing, introspective view of the dangerous psycopathy which characterizes subversion. A no-holds-barred analysis of a sick personality, the terrorist. All this is a word of warning; we are still in time to hold off those "armed moralists" whose only unconscious objetice is the destruction of society.

A study of subversion poses a series of questions which it is essential to ask. Is subversion basically individualistic or is it essentially a group activity? Can subversion be accepted as a behavior mode within defined health standards — or is it fundamentally pathological?

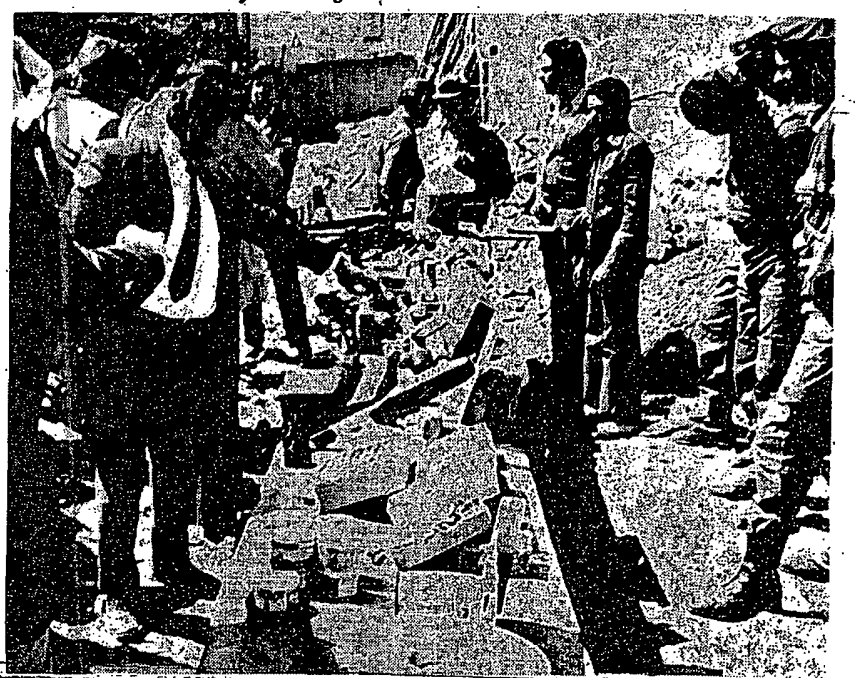
There is a basic answer to this. It is impossible to evaluate any action as good or bad without a prior appraisal of whether it is psychologically healthy or not.

It is not a question of subordinating ethics to psychology but of giving behavior the importance it deserves.

An eminently urban way of life has contributed extensively to a feeling of massification, a loss of individuality, the lack of communication so prophetically put forward by Fellini in his "8 1/2." Add to this a general trend towards depersonalization and the result is social disorganization and the appearance of costly social upheaval.

Naturally this doesn't mean that the answer is to adopt a bucolic outlook making an apologia for country life, or becoming misanthropic "a la Jean-Jacques Rousseau." But we have to be able to understand the more frequent manifestations of the various forms of pathology at the level of the psyche in order to be able to interpret our own personal deficiencies.

It may be that all the problems that we tend to blame on industrial, urban society really come from a type of education which at times originated in moral values which were ambivalent and sometimes even inconsistent.



Subversive arsenals to sow terror

• Soldiers Standing Up

When we were children we played with toy soldiers and the winner was the one who managed to keep his "men" standing up. The little soldiers arrogantly, defiantly, faced their adversaries, willing to advance even if it meant trampling roughshod on the defeated. In the other group, soldiers fell; or friends, the other side, tried to pick them up time and time again.

This sort of thing happens to us in life. We always keep a few "soldiers" to be able to survive and to retain a coherent balance between the various areas our behavior is manifested in.

If there is a balance and an entirety in these three levels we can use to express ourselves, it can be said that our conduct is healthy, and therefore our personality, viewed as a whole, is healthy too. But if an imbalance appears in any one of the three levels the result will be something akin to pathology in its different levels of expression.

• The Death of Individuality

Human behavior operates in three areas. This is the great discovery of the 20th century. José Ortega y Gasset says, with great wisdom, **"I am myself and my circumstances."** We are not defending a determinism of the environment over mankind, but we understand perfectly how it influences our behavior and the lifestyle we adopt.

Sutherland, discussing modern criminology, says that **"criminal behavior is a conduct which is learned."** Today we can state that sex is more acquired than inherent — astonishing, isn't it? If one of these three areas of behavior predominates, then we're ill. The cure will depend on just how deeply the disequillibrium goes.

Subversive behavior is pathological and at individual level can be qualified as an excess of influence of the environment. Riessman would have referred to it as behavior directed "from outside." Individuality is lost in an astonishing fashion and gives way to group requirements. Behavior becomes more dependent on sentiment than rationale. There is no place for special affection nor for personal considerations. The slightest deviation from the standards imposed by the subversive group, any form, even if elemental, leads to the most terrible punishment. The left motiv is to destroy individuality, anything that is particular or idiosyncratic.

The rest of the world, which adapts to established standards, to the **status quo**, becomes abnormal and negative to the subversive mentality. Immediate **"pairs"**, the nearest direct action group and some elementary form of semi-idealist mysticism, combine to achieve the perfect subversive — **a dangerous psycopath.**

• "It's Everybody Else's Fault"

He entered the consulting room, sat on the analyst's chair and looked attentively at him. The analyst said. **"I'm afraid you're really psycopathic. You're sitting in my place...this couch is for you".**

The boundaries were clearly depicted. For a psycopath it's the other one who is sick and the victim. The dangerous part is that they'll execute him even if he isn't to blame.

There is no such thing as blame from the psychopathic viewpoint. The greatest atrocities are committed without the slightest remorse. The others are the bad ones. The psycopath analyzes his own problems but projects them onto everybody else.

So subversive behavior includes psycopathy and certain forms of paranoia (persecution mania). This includes rebel conduct with scanty innovation nor comprehension of reality. **The enemy is everywhere, persecution is constant and implacable. In the final analysis, a subversive's enemy is himself. He sabotages himself with innumerable sanctions which** originate in the most demanding "moralism".

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This is why there is such a strong relationship between having been educated in terms of strict and absolute values and being able to go over to other groups, also with "absolute values" which are extreme and in which demands, and control, are hard; and to be able to operate comfortably therein as a "**family**." The subject has gone over to the other extreme with the greatest of ease.

• A Dangerous Extreme

Much more dangerous, however, is the extreme in which control appears as the most absolute freedom, the complete absence of restrictions, the most refined form of "**justice**", the best-marketed Messiah role. At a time like this the personality of the subversive becomes omnipotent, in the most elementary simplicity. Reality shrinks to un-foreseen levels. There is only one real world, the world of the group he belongs to. Theirs are the only truths. His "**justice**" is the best. Everything that happens is due to a single cause, followed by a single effect.

In effect a subversive is one who has lost the concept of fallibility, of the necessity to self-impose some form of limitation, and also no longer retains the capacity for dependence on anybody or anything. Paradoxically, subversive psycopathy goes to such remarkable extremes that they try to convince us that they are "**really clean**" and that we are the unclean ones •

Agony and ecstasy (1973-75)

Southern Argentina. Shortly before, **Roberto Quieto** (leader of the Armed Revolutionary Forces; FAR) and **Roberto Mario Santucho** (head of the People's Revolutionary Army) had got away.

Infiltration and downright occupation continued in factories, centers of learning of all types, hospitals, radio stations. Huge ransoms for kidnappings swell the coffers of subversion and those who attempt to resist the advance of anarchy are subject to threats and coercion. The intensity of the inter-terrorist power struggle was highlighted in dramatic relief by the Ezeiza Massacre" on June 20, 1973 when former President Juan Domingo Perón returned to Argentina.

But it meant curtains for **Héctor José Campora**, Argentina's frustrated Kerensky. On October 12, Perón became President for the third time and sharply disassociated himself from terrorism — which "presented" him with Rucci's body.

The degree of Marxist infiltration in every sphere of life, including provincial governments, was reflected in murders, kidnappings and attempts at taking over army units, such as the attempt in which **Colonel Camil Arturo Gay** and his wife were murdered.

Montonero leader Mario Firmenich claimed he was a "socialist" but it was the ERP which was outlawed first. The government toppled — not by the most orthodox of methods — provincial administrations in Buenos Aires, Córdoba and Mendoza, and embraced the university with a grip of steel, under the administration of doctor **Alberto Ottalagano**.

Perón died on July 1, 1974, and the institutional process began to decline. The military had tried to support it with real heroism, but without the minimum support necessary to be able to fight subversion. The next step was a travesty of government under **Maria Estela Martinez Cartas**, the ex president's third wife. Here the level of corruption reached unprecedented heights. Marxism received valuable contributions from excesses of power, unbridled trades unionism and widespread corruption.

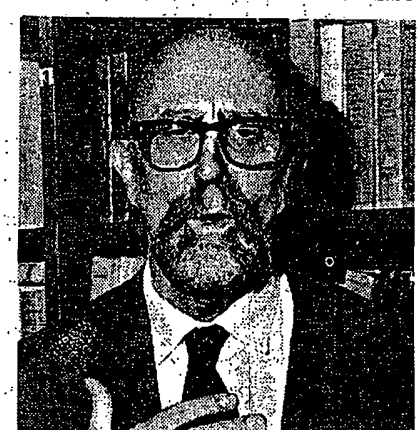
In September **Arturo Mor. Roig**, an Interior Minister under the military government of General Lanusse, was murdered. A month before the discovery of a spectacular guerrilla jungle operative in Tucumán, a bomb killed police inspector-general **Alberto Villar**, head of the Argentine federal police, and one of the revolutionary left's most hated targets.

When Peronism went into government in 1973 it was strongly influenced by the extreme left wing. This led to an unrestricted form of amnesty under which hundreds of terrorists, who had been arrested in the previous military government, were set free. This amnesty was rejected by healthy public opinion and was the springboard for violence unprecedented in the history of Argentina.

As the democratization process advanced and due to infiltration (the full scope of which only became evident after the March 24, 1976, military takeover), the subversion machine girded itself for the final battle.

Bookstores and newsstands were invaded by thousands of "popular" rags, infested with Marxist cant. Defenders and representatives of terrorism took over the universities and primary, high school and technical education. Many religious bodies, protected by the national constitution, also became rostrums for revolutionary oratory.

There even was a **Homosexual Liberation Front** with a right to "free expression", which condemned what it called "phallocentric" capitalism and the **alienating bourgeoisie**, which apparently existed under permanent subjection to nebulous international conspiracies.



Doctor Silvio Frondizi, ideologue of organized terror.

Naturally the exponents of these lines of policy had prominent government posts and **"coexisted peacefully"** with occultist cells and had an efficient messenger service with the major foreign revolutionary war centers.

In the days immediately following to May 25, 1973, terrorism — which already held captive rear-admiral **Francisco Alemán** and gendarmerie commander **Jacobo Nasif**, — was active murdering union leader **Dirk Kloosterman**, briefly taking over the working-class suburb Gerli, and murdering a notoriously anti-left labor leader, General Labour Confederation Secretary-General **José Ignacio Rucci**.

Of course these weren't the first murders of this type. Years before **Agusto Timoteo Vandor** and **José Alonso** had been cut down, too say nothing of industrialist **Oberdan Sallustro** and Admiral Hermes Quijada. The latter had been "fingered" by subversives because of his performance during a massive jailbreak by Argentine and Chilean terrorists from the Trelew penitentiary in

Others were also murdered, like Colonels **Jorge Grassi** and **Jorge Ibarzábal**, Lieutenant Colonel **José Gardón**, Majors **Jorge Gimeno** (a biochemist) and **Horacio López**, Captain **Humberto Viola** and his little daughter, and other devoted officers, businessmen and intellectuals of a markedly anti-Marxist standing, like professors **Jordán Bruno Genta** and **Carlos Alberto Sacheri**. This was a reply to the violent death of important practical and doctrinaire figureheads of subversion.

On February 9, 1975, the armed forces were authorized to carry out **"Operation Independence"** in Tucumán in order to invest guerrilla strongpoints in Lules, Famaillá, Monteros and Tafi del Valle.

The army put 3.800 men, including other security forces, under the command of general **Acdel Edgardo Vilas**, commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade, who carried out his duties very efficiently.

(Next instalment: "Persecution and Entrapment".

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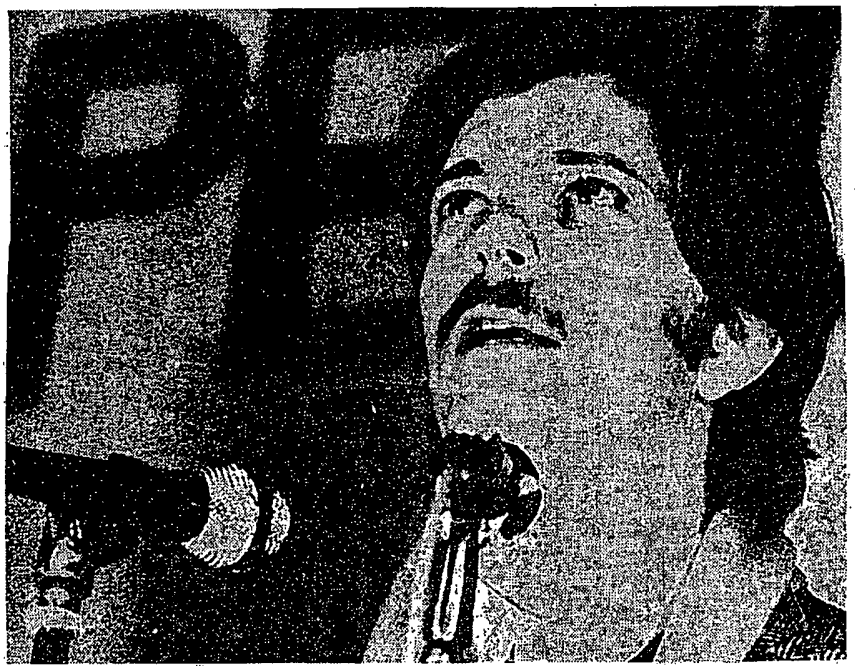

Alberto Miguel Camps; "the man of brass"

Argentina: The end of a montonero captain

Last August 16 an unusual group — they were all Argentine armed forces intelligence officers and a young woman — went into a baker's shop in Lomas de Zamora, a suburb of Buenos Aires. They asked for a small sandwich roll called a **pebete** in Buenos Aires. The girl bit into it and nodded. "The taste's the same," she said.

The intelligence men looked at each other with an expression of relief. Now they seemed to be getting somewhere, after three months methodically going through every bakery in the Greater Buenos Aires area.

Then armed civilians discreetly began fanning out around the neighborhood. The last piece missing in the jigsaw puzzle fell into place when they approached a neat, well-built house at Beltrán Nº 451, which had two humbler homes beside it. This was the hideout of Alberto Miguel Camps, also known as Gervasio, Clemente, or Felipe, a "captain" of the Montonero "army" and a secretary of that guerrilla organization's "Southern Column."

Now was the time for uniformed troops to surround the house and to demand the occupants to surrender. They were met with a hail of machinegun fire. The security forces fired back and then invested the home. Inside they found the bullet-riddled body of a young man, still clutching a smoking 9-mm Uzi machine-gun. Two small children, miraculously unhurt, were sobbing in a nearby room. One of the major figures in Argentina guerrilla warfare had met his deserved end. Camps' manner of living and manner of dying are a synthesis of the guerrilla organization that in its time was considered the most powerful in Latin America; the Montoneros.

LIVING DANGEROUSLY

Camps' terrorist career had begun in 1969 with attacks on the Nuevo Banco Italiano branch in Ramos Mejia and the Quilmes branch of the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires. He was arrested for the first time in 1970, in a failed attempt to break into the Air Force branch of the Bank of the Province of Córdoba. From there he was taken to the Rawson prison, in the far south, from whence he escaped on August 15, 1972. He was immediately recaptured and on August 22 was seriously injured in a new escape attempt at the Almirante Zar Navy Base. Sixteen detainees were killed there and a further three injured.

In 1973 there was a general amnesty and Camps became an almost legendary figure (they called him "The Man of Brass.") In 1974 he was arrested again and a regular arsenal was found in his home.

At that time Juan Domingo Perón was president of Argentina, and the Montoneros had been able to continue to operate militarily. The Montoneros' concept of war was what they called "Total" and implied a schizophrenic practice of being legal and illegal at the same time. Their inspiration was a phrase by Perón himself who had said, "If I've got two hands, I'll strike with both."

In April, 1975, Camps was allowed to leave Argentina and traveled over various countries in Latin America and Europe on "public relations" before making a clandestine return to Argentina. One of the countries where "Captain" Camps appeared to have been most active was France, where he interviewed Regis Debray for the latter to include a pro-Montonero chapter in his book "Cristicism of Arms." Camps' group was very worried because of the significance in Paris circles of representatives of the rival People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, group, which seemed to have the "solidarity" of the European left wing.

They felt that this was in part due to a particular view of Argentina as represented by Alain Labrousse, "Revolution and Counter-revolution in Argentina." Debray had agreed to "study" the Montoneros more profoundly, but an even greater success was an interview between Camps and Francois Mitterrand, obtained thanks to Debray.

Another story, which has been definitely confirmed, mentions Camps' interviews with PLO representatives based in Madrid. These contacts were made thanks to the Cuban embassy in France and enabled a summit meeting to be held with Abu El Es, the PLO man in Madrid.

Back in Argentina, Camps took over the Military Secretariat of the South Column, from where he planned and directed dozens of raids. At this time the Montoneros declared "a war of extermination" which considered any member of the armed forces or the police to be a suitable target, without distinction of rank or responsibility, just because they wore uniforms.

This got so far that they even murdered railroad security personnel (in Camps' area of responsibility specifically) fire department NCOs.

At mid-year Camps became the head of the column. In May he had taken a female subordinate to live with him. The visit had been "compartmentalized"; the girl didn't know where the house was. But at breakfast they all had these sandwich rolls with a very special flavor. And they mentioned they were from "the bakery round the corner..."

The following month the girl was arrested by security forces and decided to cooperate.

THE LAST OF THE HARDLINERS?

The death of this major terrorist figure seems to mark the end of a period in Argentina, the definite end to guerrilla warfare. This was been more or less implicit in the hurried departure of the top man, "Commander" Mario Eduardo Firmenich. His was the first of a series of departures which went down to "Assistant Commander" and "Major" levels, including the leaders themselves, their families and their bodyguards, it is estimated that about 200 Montoneros have left in what they call a "tactical withdrawal." This has brought them serious difficulties with the rank and file. There is a contradiction between the demand that all militants, and even auxiliary figures, carry at all times a cyanide pastille to eliminate themselves, and the fact that the guerrilla summit all decamped to Eastern Europe and Cuba. Camps was the last of the "historical chiefs" to remain in Argentina.

Debray himself, in his book, said that Latin American revolutionary movements

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began to acquire notoriety in Paris when they were destroyed in their own countries. This happened too with the Venezuelan FALN, the Bolivian ELN, the Uruguayan Tupamaros and the ERP and Montoneros in Argentina. The defeat of the latter was the end of a cycle, not only for Argentina but also for Latin America. This is something which started in 1960 with the bush wars; their first big defeat was in 1967 when Chè Guevara was killed in Bolivia.

The bush war principle failed miserably and urban guerrilla warfare was then resorted to. The Tupamaros and the Montoneros, convinced they had learned from Chè's mistakes, became the new star figures of the South American ultraleft.

But the "policy of the rifle", whether rural or urban, made the same mistakes. It was generated by young men and women of the bourgeoisie and the petit bourgeoisie, imbued with a romantic spirit of deliverance. They decided that armed conflict was the only possible means of social expression. "Armed policy is the most significant form of policy." This was their own, ferocious definition. Curiously enough their cult of direct action, their conscient and exclusive choice of violence and its glorification, made them brothers-in-arms of another philosophy which is also the product of the frustrations of a petit bourgeoisie in crisis. The other is, of course, Fascism, another way of "living dangerously."

"WANDERING GUERRILLAS"

But unfortunately the similarity was not only in the opposites of their philosophy but also in their concrete methodology an-, worse still, in the result of these methodologies. The succession of bombs, kidnapping, murders and raids of all kinds was endless, Just as endless as the list of widows and orphans of those who died at the hands of these "liberators".

There is still cause for concern in the operation of their remaining structures abroad. There are many Argentine guerrillas in various parts of the world. Defeated, but unwilling to admit defeat, frustrated and charged with hatred. The Argentine guerrilla is probably the world's best urban fighter at this time. The commando raids here could have been the envy of the ETA, the IRA, the IRGUN or the EOKA.

And the worst thing is that these stateless revolutionaries not only know how to emply a method, they have also got used to it. Violence, living with the gun and by the gun, can be a style of life or, even worse, a bad habit. They can find justifications anywhere

A proof of all this can be found in the group which kidnapped Revelli-Beaumont. These were merely the survivors of a previous group, much less developed than Montoneros, known as FAP (Peronist Armed Forces.)

What can be expected with the technically qualified, military efficient and numerically larger Montoneros? International terrorism is getting reinforcements right now. Undoubtedly, Europe will be hearing about them soon.

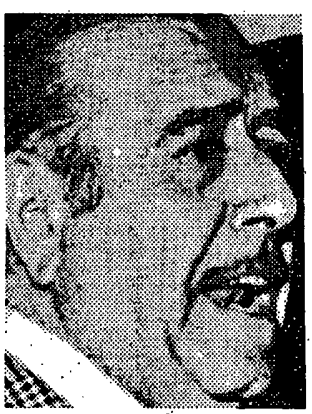
Timerman and Cámpora:

ONE CROOK

Jacobo Timerman, former editor of Buenos Aires' La Opinion newspaper, now in the hands of a government trustee, has now been included in the Institutional Responsibility Act by order of the Military Junta.

On April 7 last the Special Stable Council of War No. 1 decided that he is arrested at the disposal of the national executive, outside the jurisdiction of that military tribunal. Apart from Timerman, the junta included **Lydia Haydée Brodsky de Graiver** and **Eva Gitnach de Graiver** in the Institutional Responsibility Act.

As was reported at the time, this fact prevents the said suspects from free use of their property until the National Assets Responsibility Commission shall have issued a verdict on the legitimacy of the assets.



Another crook: Cámpora

A crook: Timerman

ANOTHER CROOK

Héctor J. Cámpora was president of Argentina less than two months. Backed by **Perón**, he won the elections defeating the Radical candidate **Ricardo Balbín**. But those two months were enough to very nearly turn Argentina over to Communists and ultraleft guerrilla organizations who wanted to create a Leninist-Marxist state.

Perón obliged him to resign and his post was temporarily taken over by **Raúl Lastiri**, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, until new election time, when Perón was reelected.

Now Cámpora, from his golden asylum in the Mexican embassy, has petitioned demanding the pension granted by law to former Presidents, even if the "ungoverned" the country for a few days only. The Social Welfare Ministry suspended payment of this life pension and then Cámpora, taking care of his interests, appealed. The executive has denied the request again taking into account spirit of Article II of the Act, considering the conduct of people responsible for harming the higher interests of Argentina, which can only be rescinded by the Military Junta.

It says that, furthermore, "this institutional act prohibited administration and disposal of assets in operations between living persons, as the result of the lack of observance of basic moral principles, a manifest perversion of his mandate, and complacency in the face of increasing corruption in the civil service. It is therefore self-defeating to approve payment of a pension which was instituted by law so that those who carried out executive responsibility may continue to live their normal lives in dignity and decorum as imposed by the obligations inherent in the positions they formerly held".

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A VICTORIOUS GENERAL

Division General Luciano Benjamin Menéndez, Commander of the Third Army Group, said.: "We, the soldiers, can fight the present ones. You, will have to fight the futures ones.

Division General Luciano Benjamin Menéndez, Commander of the Third Army Group, lectured recently in the Argentina Pavilion of the Córdoba University City, 700 kilometers (450 miles) north of Buenos Aires, on the battle against subversion.

Menéndez has been commander in Córdoba for three years, the time when a frontal assault was made on subversives who had set up in some villages in the sugar-growing province of Tucumán.

The battle was fought on two fronts. On the military front Menéndez delegated responsibility to general Acdel Vilas, replaced at the end of 1975 by General Antonio Bussi, now governor of Tucumán.

This soldier's courage is proverbial and in many antiguerrilla operatives he was personally at the head of the column.

During the lecture, General Menéndez addressed hundreds of people representing many community sectors to make a series of considerations. He said: "The army and its sister forces are engaged in a military pursuit campaign. The results are excellent and victory is on the way. But peace must be won and this means that all of us must work, civilians and soldiers. If not, this military victory which is already in our hands, will be ephemeral because we shall not be able to consolidate peace, which must be something achieved by all of us and which will give victory a final and lasting character.

"The enemy", Menéndez continued, "after the defeat of his armed columns, has tried to infiltrate himself and to hide in the public. They are trying to attack, weaken and infiltrate everything they can — family, club, factory, school, etc. They want to replace them by other organizations which will produce constant excitement and mobilization and which, they hope, will lead them to power after a crisis of authority.

"This is why subversion will be definitely defeated only when both roads to power are closed to it, when the Armed Forces vanquish them militarily and when the unanimous rejection of our people blocks any attempts at mass insurrection. This is our responsibility at this crucial stage in the history of our country. Part of the solution of the problems of Argentina will be born of the creative capacity and patriotism of yourselves. The object is to prevent new subversives appearing.

"We, the soldiers, can fight the present ones. You will have to fight the future ones. This will close the doors to Marxism in Argentina and prevent any possibility of its appearing in the future, which is the basic condition on which peace and grandeur will be erected in Argentina.

"The commitment and the responsibility I have mentioned are fundamentally important to hard-working, educated people.

"Employers' responsibilities are to:

a) Find out what their employees' problems are and help to solve them.

b) Talk only to genuine labor leaderds and not to agitators; even is "semi-official".

c) Increase production and create more wealth.

d) Make less of a profit and distribute more.

e) Reinvest profits to create more and better employment opportunities.

f) Apply whatever administrative measures are required (both encouragement and punishment)

g) Supply precise information on activists and agitators.

h) Retain differentiation with middle and upper echelons.

i) Face pressure, threats and sabotage with courage.

General Menéndez advised employees and workmen to:

a) Exchange views with their employers.

b) Not strike, walk out, slowdown, etc.

Division General Luciano Benjamin Menéndez,

c) Produce. Inexistent wealth cannot be distributed.

d) Show respect for rank and obey instructions from foremen, supervisors, chiefs, etc.

e) Reject unofficial action by so-called "saviors."

f) Reject and denounce agitators.

g) Face threats and pressure

h) Be serious and responsible about trade unionism.

i) Realize the gravity of the situation that was inherited, and understand that to emerge from this it is necessary to carry out temporary sacrifices so that the country is able to realize its potential wealth.

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"Uncle" Cámpora ruined the country after 45 days in government.

¿Who wants to kill Cámpora?

A useful idiot, a fellow traveler, a mouthpiece for the Paris-based Fourth International, a vocational traitor to Perón and Peronism, power-crazy, the scapegoat of a special moment for Argentine youth, standard bearer of "revolutionary youth." All these epithets, so self-contradictory, so abundant, surround the image of Héctor José Cámpora, the former president who took refuge in the Buenos Aires Mexican embassy. Extremes sometimes touch, but this is an exception in the case of this famous "uncle". This study of Cámpora as a man is very necessary in order to gain more insight into his real dimension and his pallid chances of a political revival — which is any case would carry with it an inexorable death sentence.

In this time of modern communications, in which psychology and sociology have made such tremendous stride forward, and when there has been such a marked cultural improvement in mass education everywhere in the world, it seems strange that some people should still strive to create an idol with feet of clay — an idol quite unable to grasp important problems for himself within the confines of his simple, lustreless soul. There are people who try to do this relying on the lack of knowledge of Argentina which is so manifest in many international opinion-forming centers.

These people feel no qualms in introducing Héctor José Cámpora, 32nd former president of Argentina, as the **"victim"** of an historic injustice, as the **"standard-bearer"** of a leaderless popular cause. They think that in this way they will be able to make progress in the slander campaing they have embarked on against Argentina.

But this requires an examination of what Campora is and what he isn't. His personality is so obtuse that it is easy to use his name with impunity and for any purpose not requiring a broad scope or too much intellectual effort.

Cámpora has been exiled in the Mexican Embassy since the military uprising or March 24, 1976. After having been president three years ago, Cámpora still believes he wields political clout. This in itself is just nonsense. **But behind the nearly septuagenarian figure of Cámpora is a shadowy web of interests dedicated to the return of Marxist terrorism to government in this country.**

Cámpora, the last personal delegate of **Juan Domingo Perón** (and who only succeeded in clumsily imitating some of his defects) has also managed to attract the attention of worldwide "human rights" specialists, making things uncomfortable for his Mexican hosts. The Mexicans every now and again have to mediate un acrimonious dispute over **"succession"** between Cámpora and his former N.º 2 man, **Juan Manuel Abal Medina** and at other times have to try and soothe the ex president's fits of melancholia. **These difficulties are understandable by checking back a bit in history. If there ever was somebody tied down by his past and so reluctant to progress that even his problems are static, that person is Cámpora.**

● "ECCE HOMO"

Héctor José Cámpora was born into a conservative family in San Andrés de Giles, in Buenos Aires province and his chief concern seemed to be not to stand out. He spelled well, and even showed some proficiency in mathematics, but his report cards show deficiencies in intellectual achievement.

Very probably there was some sort of psychical or physiological cause for all this backwardness, but there is no proof of this. But he was able to scrape through on four points (out of ten).

Cámpora **"graduated"** from grade school and then high school and succeeded in getting in to the university. Nothing was to become this open-mouthed sleepwalker as a career in dentistry, although even in adolescence there was nothing very remarkable about his own teeth.

Cámpora was not so much concentrated as neat and thorough. He had no imagination. He was always punctilious with his teachers and could not be made to hurry. He went back to Giles with a dentist's diploma.

His universe was orderly and spherical. His reading was confined to the local newspaper and he married his first girl friend — later on he was to earn an undeserved reputation as a **ladies'-man.** Politics were a closed subject to Cámpora then, like classical music or foreign languages. He merely sided with power, and in those days power was conservative and relied on **caudillos.**

● GREAT CHANGES

This patrician calm was disturbed on June 4, 1943, by a military coup which deposed president Dr **Ramón S. Castillo** and put through a series of populistically-motivated popular socio-economic reforms. Right behind the main **"putsch"** figures was a certain Colonel Perón, who rejected spectacular posts and opted instead for the Labour and Social Welfare Department. People from all walks of life guessed he was the man of the future and called on him for all sorts of reasons. All of them had something to suggest, something to ask for, something they wanted to change. There was a wave of compliance which included the conservatives — and many of them were professional men.

Cámpora, who revealed himself a professional in self-advancement, floated along with the current and then started to climb within what was first the Unifiesd Revolutionary Party and then became the National Justicialist Movement.

Cámpora's rise was a vendetta against the village doctor and the village priest, a chance to swap his yellowed dentist's diploma for a brand-new deputy's certificate, the trade the white smock for evening dress. And to lead his unassuming wife and two children to the glittering circle surrounding those two childless beings, Perón (now president) and his charismatic second wife, Eva Duarte.

Cámpora pretended to idolatrize the so-called **"Standard-Bearer of the Humble".** He carefully read her speeches and made a serious attempt to learn some passages by heart. But the **"Señora"** only replied perfunctorily to all this. **No long**

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before she had fled from a country environment full of bumpkins who wanted to make the headlines, just like Cámpora, whom she often referred to contemptuously as a "remorseful aristo."

O LAUGHTER AND GRIMACES

This humiliation was suffered in silence by Cámpora who had become president of the Chamber of Deputies (lower house). He preferred instead to revenge himself on the unfortunate opposition deputies.

On June 16, 1955, part of the Navy rose against Perón who was by this time a widower and was surrounded by a group of worthies whom he himself later called ***"field-marshals of defeat."*** Rebel aircraft bombed Plaza de Mayo and Perón went to the Army Ministry to control repression. Just as well that he didn't try to call Cámpora, though. The ex-dentist sought **"refuge"** for the first time in his life, not in an embassy but in a Government House basement. After the air raid he stood with sewer water up to the knees because a bomb had damaged some of the conduits, shaking in unalloyed terror. After telling him repeatedly that everything was over he finally grasped the situation and dashed to reaffirm his **"everlasting loyalty"** to the Leader of the Workers.

• "TO RUN AWAY IS TO DREAM"

Exactly three months later there was another military coup which unseated Perón from his second presidency. But this time Cámpora was unable to spirit himself away. He was arrested with José Antonio and other exponents of the defeated regime, and taken to the Ushuaia jail, in the extreme south of the continent, back to Buenos Aires and finally to Rio Gallegos, where we find him and his sorry group in January, 1956.

A year later the group decided to flee to Chile. A Peronist coup in June, 1956, had been put down and the interns were afraid that some retaliatory action might be taken against them. **Initially Cámpora wasn't on the list. His co-religionaries considered him to be "yellow" and were afraid he'd do something wrong at the worst possible moment.** The one who most disliked the former dentist was **Guillermo Patricio Kelly**, the former head of the Nationalist Liberating Alliance, known for his temerity. But Kelly was in the same cell as Cámpora, and he though up a trick to make him perform a "useful" function.

Two of the prison inmates were Communists, and the Perón supporters instinctively mistrusted them. They conceived the idea of knocking them out with a sleeping potion.

Without the "remorseful aristo's" knowledge, Kelly experimentally put sleeping potion in his food and watched as Cámpora snored beatifically. They decided to tell him nothing up to the very moment of flight, in case "yellowbelly" revealed the whole thing. Despite his protestation, he was dragged to Punta Arenas, where the Chilean police preventively arrested them. Then they were taken to Santiago de Chile, where Cámpora emoted even further. He swore "by the Virgin of Luján" never to have anything more to do with politics (now, as a guest of the Mexican embassy in Buenos Aires, he can ponder on how things would have gone if he'd kept his promise.) For unexplained reasons he was afraid he'd be called a "Communist" and he panicked when he heard that the temporary president, **General Pedro Eugenio Aramburu**, intended to ask for the extradition of the fugitives.

• THE RETURN OF "LAZARUS"

Between 1958 and 1971 his existence went completely unrecorded. He had nothing to do with Peronism's lengthy struggle to return to power, nor did he have anything to do with the so-called "special formations" which later, magically, became his main support in his dispute over power with Perón himself. In union circles, the spinal column of the Peronista movement, Cámpora's name was also mud. The only way to resuscitate this weatherbeaten Lazarus was with personal intervention from the Leader himself; he was then living in Madrid and had for the third time married, to a girl who had been his secretary in Panama.

Meanwhile Perón's "personal delegates" came and went, from the exquisite former foreign affairs minister **Jerónimo Remorino** (like Cámpora, a former Conservative) to **Jorge Daniel Paladino**, whose independent spirit was disliked by the Old Man.

Perón was a master at the surprise tactic and decided to call on Cámpora for the lengthy manoeuvre involved in his return to Argentina.

David Graiver

The ex chamberlain accepted with alacrity, and his arrival in Buenos Aires proved equally mystifying both to friends and foes. **But that bewilderment turned to horror when Perón, held in check by events, refused to be presidential candidate and bestowed that honor on Cámpora. To make matters worse, Cámpora won the 1973 elections and later went around telling his friends that it was a personal victory for him.**

But the Cámpora who never really knew what to do with himself now had two sons who did the thinking for him. And they had a cohort of crypto-Marxists who collared a number of ministries, provincial governments and universities. They decreed an insane "amnesty" which turned loose on the streets the most notorious figures in crime (including one of them, **Francois Chiappe**, linked to the French Connection in drugs). They also tried to kill Perón on June 20, 1973, (according to a statement by Horacio Calderón) when he came back to Argentina and was about to land in Ezeiza airport. The man who was once afraid to be called a "communist", the one-time devotee of the Virgin of Luján, now called **"Uncle"** by thousands of young boys deliriously dreaming of **"national socialism"** made Argentina look remarkably, and unhappily, like the Red Communes in Paris in 1871 and 1968.

• DOWN THE HILL

Cámpora's smiling face, with complete new false teeth and a smart blue shirt, shone down from every city wall, just like another **"Uncle", Joseph Stalin**, before 1953. **Cámpora failed to appreciate, as usual, that the ground was trembling beneath his feet and that Perón did not intend to tolerate any disorder he was unable to control at will.**

He had a violent discussion with "the Leader" in his estate in suburban Buenos Aires and realized that it was about to be all over. Although the **"New Left"** fanatics identified with the Fourth International urged him to resist, he announced his resignation. **On October 12 Perón, wearing his lieutenant general's uniform and with his wife Maria Estela Elisa Martinez as running mate, inaugurated his third presidential term after an election which was above all a plebiscite.**

This was when trouble started for the professional Marxist terrorists, who had infiltrated the so-called "special formations." **For Cámpora the time came to dress up as a martyr and wait for the death, expected not to delay too much, of his patient benefactor.**

He was appointed ambassador to Mexico and began to receive the most conspicuous international Marxists, many of them Argentina, in his sumptuous residence in Chapultepec, after a tour of Panama. Cámpora at that time was acting the part of Heir Presumptive rather than ambassador — but luck still wasn't with him. The Peronist governing clique threw him out of the party and Perón's last official act before dying on July 1, 1974, was to fire him. There were those who said the signature was a forgery or that **"somebody"** forced the dying man's hand. But even so the **"compulsive traitor"** went to Perón's wake in Congress and made a typically oblique reference to wishing to **"cooperate"** with his widow and heiress.

He was rejected, but probably expected to be. He returned to Mexico and published a manifesto full of adulation for Perón (the dead Perón, that is). He returned to Buenos Aires, almost ignored by the Peronist press, and was in Buenos Aires on the day of the March 24, 1976, coup.

Nobody but Cámpora himself believes that he has anything to offer to an Argentina devastated by the biggest deception in its history. **But he also knows, and this is the worst thing for the former dentist, that if he is offered the chance of political rehabilitation (even if nothing more than that) the terrorists who used him as a shield will sign his sentence of death.**

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New York Times, Juan de Onis

On Monday, November 21, the Argentine Foreign Office and the Argentine newspapers had a cable transcribing an article published by th New York Times on Sunday, November 20,

The story, written by Buenos Aires correspondent Juan de Onis, perplexed everybody in Argentina, not only because of what the correspondent said, but because of its notorious ill-will. It was a masterwork of "intelligence" view a view to hampering the results of the visit that US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made to Buenos Aires the next day.

We are the people best qualified to know what is going on in our own country; this is why we have to disapprove very strongly of the lies disseminated by the feverish and easily upset Juan de Onis.

What did he hope to achieve with this story? What were his sources? Where did he get the information he attributes to well-informed sources? Where does he get the idea that President Videla is not in control of the military commands and that they act on their own? Why does he refer to Timerman's punishment as "severe"? Where did he get the information that Timerman was tortured during "questioning"? Why does he call the fight against guerrillas "anti-Semitism?" Why does he offend the armed forces which have spilled so much blood in the battle against the subversive enemy?

Somebody in Argentina, governed by the armed forces, must put an end to "subversive aggression" by Juan de Onis, a direct accomplice of the guerrillas, who have spilled the blood of so many Argentines. The government must be firm, in the face of this "stab in the back" by a foreigner, who i infringing Argentine laws never

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1977

JEWS IN ARGENTINA UPSET OVER ARRESTS

Severe Punishment of Publisher Has Increased Alarm Over Anti-Semitism in Military

By JUAN de ONIS
Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 19—The Argentine Jewish community, which for some time has been alarmed about anti-Semitic actions by members of the security forces, is further disturbed by the severe punishment recently imposed by the military junta on Jacobo Timmerman, a newspaper publisher, who has been stripped of his civil rights and property.

"Would this have happened if Timmerman were not a Jew?" asked a leader of a Jewish organization who requested that he not to be identified, but whose question pointed up the widespread concern among Jews about anti-Semitism here.

The Government of President Jorge Rafael Videla, the commander in chief of the army, firmly disavows any official policy of anti-Semitism, and has taken measures to prevent the circulation of blatantly anti-Jewish publications.

Leaders of the Jewish community, such as Nehemias Resnitsky, a lawyer who is president of the loose association of Jewish organizations known as Daia, have ready access to high officials, such as Gen. Albano Harguindeguy, the Minister of Interior, and Adm. Emilio Massera, the commander in chief of the navy, who is a member of the junta.

Sense of Insecurity

These relationships with highly placed Government officials do not offset, however, a sense of insecurity among many Jews that stems from many indications that some elements of the security forces believe that Jews have been deeply involved in the left-wing guerrilla groups.

The majority of Argentina's 400,000 Jews have not been directly affected by security operations. But one Jewish source said that about 600 Jews, most of them young , have been among the 8,000 people that the military says have been killed, arrested or kidnapped since it took power in March 1976.

There are many accounts from people who say they were taken into custody by security personnel because they were Jews. In some cases, there have been reports that swastikas and photographs of Hitler were seen at interrogation centers.

Jewish leaders who have thought deeply about the problem feel that there may have been an unusually high number of Jews among the students, physicians, lawyers and other people who belonged to leftist political groups from which the guerrilla organizations recruit. This is also true of the Communist Party, although it has opposed the armed violence of the guerrillas.

History of Anti-Semitism

But there is also evidence that the security forces include right-wing, anti-Communist and nationalist elements that have a history of anti-Semitic action in Argentina.

In the emotionally charged mood of the security forces, who are fighting guerrillas, the suspicion of present or past membership in groups regarded as "left-wing" or "subversive" is sufficient cause for a secretive arrest, a violent interrogation and a summary execution.

Alejandro Deutsch, his wife, Elena, and their three daughters, who were arrested Aug. 27 in Colorado, are Jewish. The army says that a son, whom they are seeking, was a member of a guerrilla group. The father is still in jail, along with one daughter, because he allegedly warned his son to flee when army investigators arrived at their home.

Jewish leaders tend to ascribe the threats against Jacobo Kovadloff, the representative here of the American Jewish Committee, who left Argentina with his family in July, to a right-wing group operating outside the official security force.

Links to the Security Forces

But it is now widely believed that the Government is unable to guarantee th safety of a person seriously threatene by such groups, which appear to hav close relations with the security force and virtual impunity to act.

Although President Videla and his military collaborators have often spoke about the need to establish a "monopoly of repression" under high-level control they admit that this has not been achieved.

The case of Mr. Timmerman, the forme publisher of the newspaper La Opinión raises further questions about the President's control over military decisions.

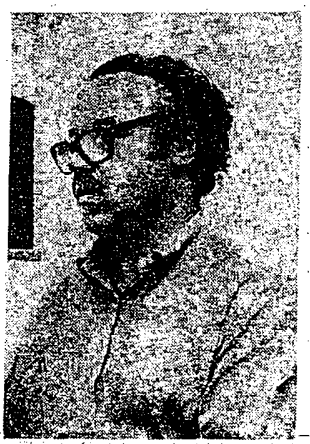
Although he was seized by military personnel April 15 and subsequently tortured under questioning, Mr. Timmerman has never been formally charged with any crime in the investigation of alleged financial links between his newspaper and the late David Graiver, a young Argentine banker charged with having accepted illegal funds from guerrilla groups for investment abroad.

Nevertheless, the military junta imposed its most severe punishment on Mr. Timmerman last week by taking away his political rights, placing his property in state custody, depriving him of the right to work as a professional, and indefinitely extending his detention.

"There is a conviction in the military that there is a connection between Timmerman and Graiver, and that makes him a subversive," said a Government official.

President Carter expressed his concern to President Videla about the Timmerman case when the Argentine President was in Washington in September, and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, who is scheduled to visit Argentina Monday, is expected to renew the American concern that he be given a fair trial.

But for members of the Jewish community here, who regard Mr. Timmerman with admiration as a committed Zionist concerned with the welfare of Jews here and in Israel, the action taken against him has reduced confidence in the way the Government handles problems when a Jew is involved.



Mr. Juan de Onis, Buenos Aires correspondent for **"The New York Times"** wrote an article on November 19 last referring to **"alarm over anti-Semitic action"** by the present Argentine government. This sort of journalistic adventure is not exclusive to the government period which began on March 24, 1976.

And there are many journalists like ourselves who are engaged in a constant and sometimes difficult struggle to get this question sorted out.

Correspondent Onis says that Jacobo Timerman, former editor of La Opinión newspaper, to whom we have referred in other pages of Letters from Argentina, has been **"severely punished"** by the military junta, when in fact this person is protected by the same rights and guarantees available to all his countrymen.

Always provided they do not break the law or make an attempt on national security and sovereignty.

The **"Timerman affair"** is being unconsciously promoted by a part of the press, and by certain sectors which have been rejected by the

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and I

mind how much of a journalist he is. But, not to use his same methods, he must be given an opportunity to defend himself and to explain where he got the information for his story. And then action must be taken accordingly.

The New York Times has a circulation of copies. It has great influence in the U.S. and its stories are widely circulated in the world press. This is why the harm done by Juan de Onis is so serious for the image of an Argentina we all want to preserve. This is an opportunity for Argentina to score a goal in the fight for a better image.

Antonio Rodriguez Carmona

patriotic Argentine citizenry, to try and turn it into a reedition of the "Dreyfus affair" that shook France at the beginning of the century.

The difference is that the Alsatian captain was innocent and that at least half of France moved resolutely to his defence. This does not occur with Jacobo Timerman, who was never popular, and for very good reasons.

The government has not wanted to turn this into an emotional case. Timerman's offences against the nation are public knowledge and Argentina, which once protected him as an immigrant, now wants justice.

Merely justice, which is contrary to the revanchism that he proposed from the columns of his newspaper against all those of us who did not believe in his **"socialist fatherland"**.

To confuse legal action against Timerman with a so-called outbreak of anti-Seimtism is, at the very least, to confuse the trees and the wood.

His inclusion in the Institutional Responsibility Act, together with other nefarious representatives of subversion and economic delinquency — most of whom are not even remotely Jewish — tends mainly to set an example to youth, a frequent victim of his dissociating preaching.

And also to all those who abuse the freedom of the press and other liberties of an essentially democratic country and attempt to undermine the foundations of the social body we live in or in which we want to continue living.

But Onis' story goes beyond a personal anecdote or a magnification of the odyssey of the La Opinion ex editor.

It also attempts to establish a dichotomy in the military government, casting President Videla as Dr Jekyll and **"members of the security forces"** as a heterogenous collection of Mr Hydes.

This is an old divisionist strategy, born of the classic **"political montages"** so often resorted to by agents of subversion.

This is true not only of Argentina but also of the rest of the world, such as is proven in Chile and other latitudes, where **"intellectuals"** like Jacobo Timerman manage to monopolise an appreciable degree of notoriety.

A nightmare never seen in Argentina.

Onis' attack on Argentine nationalism, identifying it with ideologies which never had any success among us, has an emotional charge much greater than what he attributes to these elements.

We're so **"Nazis"** that we let former SS men like Adolf Eichmann (1961) and Eduard Roschmann (a few month ago) be spirited away from under our very noses, not to mention the patience we show when minoritarian sectors which never assimilated to a peaceful society, officially oblige us to share in their centuries-old rancour and persecution mania.

And we're about to pass a special law against racism.

Naturally the Argentine Jewish community denies any form of representativity to those professional complainers, and regrets more than anybody else — due to the confusion which springs from their errors and mistakes — the fact that journalists like Juan de Onis should gaily spread this all about the world.

We don't know if our colleague is Jewish or not.

We only want him to reflect, which is what we'd expect of any human being never mind his family tree.

Nobody in Argentina believes (and we have unvited journalists from all over the world to come and see for themselves) that **"the government is incapable of guaranteeing the safety of a seriously threatened person"** by those groups Juan de Onis refers to in hmis extensive column.

The monopoly of security, more than of repression, is in the hands of the military junta, according to the charter of principles under which it took over power nearly two years ago.

The **"New York Times"** correspondent is trying to disassociate the action of an armed force (in this case the army, commanded by President Videla) from the other two. This is serious.

President Videla does not have **"military associates"** but subordinates instead, just like Admiral Massera and Brigadier General Agosti in their respective areas.

Just as the real Argentine Jews are not a state within a state, and consequently obey the law and don't expect protection from **"decided Zionists"** like Timerman and his friends, as defined by Mr Onis.

A. Rodriguez Carmona

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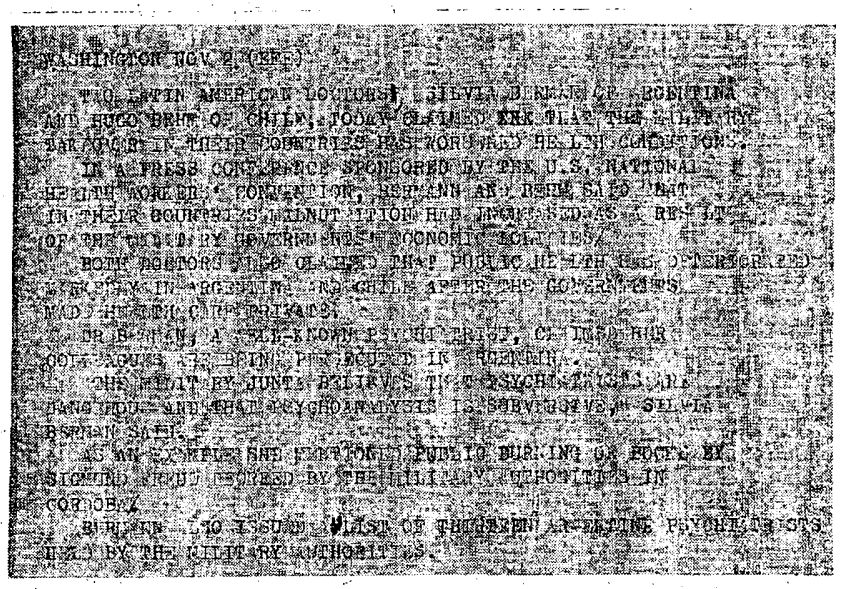
The end of a misrepresentation

"Nobody persecutes psychiatry in Argentina"

Dr Arnaldo Rascovsky's professional career is such that no further comment is called for. In his sphere he is a personality of the first magnitude due to his dedication to psychoanalysis and his participation in international scientific events. His declarations dispelling the ridiculous defamation campaign generated abroad alleging prohibition or limitation on the exercise of psychiatry and psychoanalysis in Argentina have therefore great weight. They are also a warning to those who allows themselves to be misled by subversives or people completely ill-informed on realities in Argentina.



Q: What does "Filium" mean?
A: "Filium" is an interdisciplinary institution for the study and prevention of filicide. By extension it covers the general defence of the child.

Q: Dies it operate only in Argentina?
A: No. It exists elsewhere, like Spain, and branches are being organized in other places like Brazil, Bolivia, Venezuela and Peru.

Q: Was "Filium" the result of an Argentina idea?

A: Yes, it was. It was born and developed in Argentina which has been the site of two congresses, one in Mendoza and one in Rosario. There was an international congress in Paris in 1973.

Q: There are a lot of ideas — particularly at man-in-the-street level — about psychiatry. How do you define it?
A: Psychiatry is the branch of medicine which looks after mental diseases.

Q: Who are the persons empowered to practice psychiatry?
A: Whoever has studied and practiced as necessary. There is a postgraduate school in Buenos Aires to obtain the title of doctor in psychiatry.

Q: Are their psychiatric consulting rooms in national or municipal hospitals?
A: Yes. Most of them have consulting rooms in psychopathology which are generally in the hands of psychiatrists and psychologists. And psychoanalysts, too.

Q: What sort of patients do psychiatrists look after?
A: Anybody whose sickness is mental. Particularly to the psychotic, i.e. those who have the disease of mental imbalance to an advanced degree.

Q: Are their limitations on psychiatry in Argentina?
A: No, there are no limitations.

Dr. Arnaldo Rascovsky

—Honorary President of COPAL (Latin American Psychoanalysis Organizations Coordinating Committee).
—Founder and former president of the Argentine Psychoanalysis Association.
—Founder and former president of the Argentine Medical Psychology, Psychoanalysis and Psychosomatic Medicine Society.
—Faculty teacher of the Buenos Aires psychoanalytical institute.
—National Honorary Member of the Argentine Medical Association Doctor in Buenos Aires hospitals and Children's Hospital 1926-1949.
—Member of various domestic and foreign scientific societies.
—Secretary for Latin America of the International Psycho-Analytical Group for the Study of Problems of Peace and War.
—Founder and former editor of the Argentine Psychoanalysis Magazine.
—Co-author of Psychosomatic Pathology, Fetal Psychism, Psychoanalysis of Manias and Psycopathies, Profound Psychism Levels; Psycoanalysis of War.
—Author of: Killing of Children and other essays, Filicide, Knowing your Son, Knowing Women, Decalogue of Good and Bad Parents, Notes on Mother-Child Relationships, Filicide, Violence and War, The Hidden Face of the Cinema. Being printed is The Foetus'Brain.
—Over 50 papers published in Argentina and Foreign magazines.
—Founder and President of FILIUM, Interdisciplinary Association for the Study and Prevention of Filicide.
—Courses and lectures in many cities including Rio de Janeiro, San Pablo, Porto Alegre, Santiago de Chile, Quito, Bogotá, Barranquilla, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Mexico, Montevideo, Madrid, Milán, Bologna, Barcelona, Punta del Este, Caracas, Boston, etc.

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Q: **Is this speciality well developed in Argentina?**

A: Fairly wel developed. It has deteriorated lately because things in general went through such a bad phase. In the broad view, psychiatric sprvices are deficient. There is no proportion between services offered and the increasing amounf of metal disorders. There are too few technicians for too many doctors. It is to be hoped that concerp for mental patients will increase in the next few year , particularly in the creation of more technical men and of therapeutic communities.

Q: **Is there mass information on psychiatry?**

I don't think so. Not any more than is available for other branches of medicine, anyway.

Q: **What do Argentines feel about psychiatry — are they afraid of it, contemptuous of it, scared of it or ignorant about it?**

A: Argentines are not more apprehensive about it than in other Western countries, and perhaps less. In many cases people try to avoid contact with psychiatrists because theyfe afraid of being referred to as mental cases. But this sort of prejudice is being overcome. More and more people are realizing that a mental disorder can be as temporary as any clinical illness.

Q: **Is there communication with other countries on psychiatric affairs?**

A: Yes, intensely and permanently. We participate in international, Pan-American and Latin American congresses. Argentine training is very much in demand in many Latin American countries. Many Latin American universities have Argentine professors.

Q: **So what is psychoanalysis?**

A: I'd need three months to answer this. I'd have to write ten books or give a foolish reply.

Q: **Do you think your previous replies have been foolish?**

A: No. Psychoanalysis is to elevate to patients' conscience the unconscious motivations of their ideas, symptoms and disorders. These generally spring from a sum of inherited circumstances (developed all through life) and events of the day. All this includes an interaction between the individual and pressure exerted on him by the environment during his evolutionary process.

Q: **Who is authorized to practice psychoanalysis?**

A: People who have trained according to internationally approved standards and who have the approval of a psychoanalytical institute recognized by the International psychoanalytical Association. In Argentina, it is required by some institutions that a potential psychoanalyst must have formal medical training. Formation includes an individual psychoanalysis of the candidate, lasting at least four years with supervision of his patients and theoretical study courses that must be followed during 10 years at least in the Institute.

Q: **Is there a "brain drain" in psychiatrists and psychoanalysts?**

A: To a certain extent, to countries like Spain, the U.S. and Canada.

Q: **Why?**

A: For various reasons. Some have been associated with subversion or have anonymously threatened. It's happened to me once or twice, too. I think this could be envy, professional rivalry or some patient who vas upset. There are other people who go abroad in search of more favorable economic cinditions. And there are some who, because of the immense prestige of Argentine specialists, have gone abroad because they have been offered highly advantageous chairs and contracts.

Q: **Are there limitations on the exercise of these specialities?**

A: As I said before, there no limitations to professionals who are genuinely qualified to preactice trese professions.

Q: **Have you heard of the existence of a slander campaign from abroad which claims that psychiatry is forbidden in Argentina, and which has been heard even in internarional organizations?**

A: I hadn't heard and it seems ridiculous. These people are completely at odds with reality.

Dr. Arnaldo Rascovsky

Visit by Michel Poniatowsky

Ambassador **Michel Poniatowski**, special envoy of French **President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing**, was in Buenos Aires October 24 through 26.

The distinguished French diplomat, who is one of the most prominent personalities of France, interviewed President Videla, the Ministers of Foreign Relations, Planning, and Culture and Education, the Air Force commander-in-chief and the archbishop of Buenos Aires.

On his departure he offered a press conference at the French embassy, where he said: "My trip has been essentially political and it had two purposes: I wanted to transmit a message of friendship and understanding to the Argentine government and also the concern of the French government over some essential points in international politics."

He was asked about the general political drift of France in the power balance between the superpowers. He replied: Like most intermediate, third world, countries, were are trying to keep alive the policy of **detente** of the last few years. All of us have something to lose if the cold war starts up again."

—How do you feel **détente** is inserted in the framework of Carter's human rights policy?

—The most important thing about human rights, freedom and progress is to wipe out the terrorism all of us are subject to. This is indispensable. Terrorism is a form of war and all states

are bound together to fight it. France is an ally of all battles against terrorism. We have coordinated our action in this respect with Germany and Britain. Subversion, which originates in certain foreign powers, never mind which, is diminishing in Latin America and Europe and becoming more significant in Africa. Three weeks ago, after Schleyer's kidnapping, German Foreign Minister Schmidt said to me, 'I won't surrender. In these conditions terrorists will only try something worse. I won't give in, because if I do, I destroy law, and the institutions, and I leave the weak in the violent hands of the strong."

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María Elena Iglesias de Renán

Doctor María Azucena Cárcamo

Doctor Silvia Gil Arcay

Three women

Three representative Argentine women talk about their country, their hopes for it and their hopes for 1978. Their approach was personal and refrained from skirting difficult issues — which is what makes it so valuable.

Charming, fascinating, **María Elena Iglesias de Renán,** 38, two children, resembles a figure of the Renaissance. She is multiple, essentially creative. She owns the **"Estudio del Bajo"** advertising agency, celebrated in Argentina and abroad. In the agency, María is the guiding spirit, nothing happens that she doesn't know about. She is the quintessence of vitality. María can't stop creating, color, images, ideas, viewpoints. Her husband is Sergio Renán, a distinguished Argentine film director whose "La Tregua" (The Truce) was in the final round for an Academy Award.

1) Argentina is facing up to its reality very painfully. **We have a magical tendency to think that change comes suddenly.** It's hard for us to realize that **change means every one of us.** We seem to be growing up a bit, which is very good. This year industry strode forward the most.

2) Yes.

3) Hopes for the National Project must be entertained by everybody in Argentina and not only by women. **We've got to try and be more grown-up, more responsible, to have a more solid concept of the future.**

4) In don't think all Argentine women are the same. **I think we're independent despite being Latin American.** On the average, I think it fair to say that Argentine women are **intelligent** we have an uncommon capacity to **"Help along."**

Maybe it's her biological makeup which ensures that women have **a great vitality and a concept of the future.** She needs more self-assurance and on that basis to play a greater part in whatever goes on.

"Dames with jobs" (a very characteristic saying in Buenos Aires), **are not all foolishly feministic.** To us it is important to preserve femininity, work and vocation. It is important to appreciate that independently of whether one faces economic necessity, we have a role in society and a vocation. **Women are partners with men in whatever happens to the country.**

5) What I hope for, my expectations for my family are **a climate in which everybody can develop the best in him or her.** I'd like to be smart enough not to put obstacles in their way, as I have so much to do with their lives. **I've got to let others develop the good things in them, even though they don't seem the best to me. From the world outside I ask for peace, stability and mutual respect so that my children and I can live in contact with "the outside."**

6) **I think we're all hoping for an end to violence, because it's a "Long Live Death!" and I'm for "Long Live Life!"** I'm concerned about more than just getting rid of violence. I think we've got to look at it medically and **prevent** subversion. **The most important thing we've got to do is to channel the vitality and creative potential of youth to avoid it being used, in good faith or in bad**

QUESTIONNAIRE

1) 1977 is nearly over; a year of sacrifice for some, of hope, of disappointmen even. How do you evaluate events in Argentina as from January?

2) Do you think the future will always be better?

3) What do Argentine women expect from the National Project?

4) How would you rate the virtues and defects of Argentine women in 1977. Let's be realistic about this...

5) We think the most nearly perfect state is one which resembles a family. A normal family, naturally. Can you tell us what you want for your family and for the state in what is left of 1977?

6) Latterly violence has struck at many homes. There's been a lot of talk of human rights, not always with a proper understanding of the problems that were foisted on us.

President Videla said we'd spend Christmas in peace, and pray God he's right. What would you wish for our authorities so that violence, and lack of understanding should end in time for all 1978 to be Christmas?

7) What do you think of demagogery?

8) If you had to propose a subject for a national referendum, what subject would you suggest?

9) Is anything superior to life itself?

10 Internationally, who was the person who most impressed you, and why?

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faith, by people who think that violence can improve things.

7) **Demagoguery is an evil which only immature countries accept.** I think we've got to grow and accustom youth to grow up without it.

8) **I'd ask them what sort of a country they'd really like to have, and then I'd challenge them to create it.**

9) No, life itself.

10) These things are very difficult. I admire people for some of their qualities, not necessarily all. I have enormous respect for **the late Malraux because he had the courage to suggest that culture was vital and to predicate that ideological extremisms, never mind of what type, mutilate and inhibit an ample vision of life.**

Dr Maria Azucena Cárcamo is a lawyer, a graduate of the National Buenos Aires University. She specializes in Administrative Law, works as an independent and is 35. She has one child. She has traveled extensivily and is distinguished for her maturity and aplomb. She is warm and makes everybody feel at ease.

1) I see it as a complex, critical process. I think we're coming out of it slowly, with everybody's assistance.

2) In hope, I think so.

3) To be able to realize themselves personally.

4) In hope, I think so.

3) To be able to realize themselves personally.

4) I'm not referring necessarily to women of 1977 but to women of the present time. I see them **about to take off, about to open up, wanting to get thing done and to show the world that they can perform outside the kitchen. I see this more marked among young women who don't have generational problems.**

Women are afraid of breaking things, of pitting their professions against their children and husband. Argentine women will have to learn to do some serious homework in order to win a place in a competitive market. They'll have to face challenges and realize that that's the only way to become a full human being.

5) For my family, and for the state, I hope for understanding and mutual respect.

6) I hope violence is never necessary. I hope we never again have problems or trouble spots which can unchain violence.

7) I think demagouguery is something which takes hold in countries which are intellectual too infantile to assume their responsabilities.

8) One of the questions would be realted to the economy: What do Argentines think of the economic process? I'd also ask about the import and export modus operandi. Of course I wouldn't ask everybody that question. What do people think about a gradual return to politics? Do labor leaders think that they will soon play a major role in union life again?

9) I think so, but I've got serious doubts about a borderline situation as related to life. Any other answer would be, for me, dishonest.

10) Internationally I haven't got too much time for so-called "leaders." I can't find a single person I admire overall. I could mention specific points in a number of people.

Dr Silvia Gil Arcay is a doctor, two children, the director of the Medical Department of the Merck, Sharp & Dohme pharmaceuticals company. She is brilliant, talented, a well-known journalist, very categorial and sure in what she says. She is extremely feminine and has an almost metaphysical desire to please.

1) I think Argentina is going through a transition period. We have to come out of a period which was really dramatic for the country.

We all hope that everything turns out for the best for the country and its people. This year, and probably next year, will be difficult ones. We already know about economic problems but **we're all resolved to do all we can for the country and we ourselves to be where we want to be — and deserve to be.**

2) I forget who it was but somebody said, **"How can I nor worry about the future if it'll be the present very soon!"** I think we're all worried about the future. Personally what concerns me most about it is my children. One always fights for a better future. This is the best thing one can wish for those that one loves and for the country I love so much.

3) People like myself in their thirties are not waiting so much for projects or promises as to be able **to work for the things they want to achieve. I love my country: that's why I think it's worth while trying to support it in whatever implies progress.**

4) Argentine women play a major role and this makes them a part of the country. But they're not quite sure yet of the role they should play. There are women who support feminism and live in permanent competition with men. Others dwell in slavery. I think that in Argentina, like everywhere else, there are women who like to do things, who have targets, and other that don't. And there are many occupations barred to women. **Women who try to climb in a society built by men are bound to have a hard time of it.** Many of us have to go out and work today because things are that way economically, but we still feel bound by housework and we want to get "perfect scores" in everything. What woman achieve will be the producto of capacity and willpower. This will be the only form of discrimination among women.

5) I've got a sole objetive in my life. I want to be happy. To me happiness includes my home, my work, my friends, my country. I think most human beings have the same objectives. My family and my country should all "pull the same way" so that we can be happy.

6) All Argentina has been witness to events in which not only was a person eliminated but the whole family has been obliged to witness the horrible killings. **My wish is that the Argentine government should continue to battle subversion and produce a turnaround in a situation which it has inherited from a long time ago. I hope it achieves a social context which is gratifying to everybody in Argentina.**

7) Demagoguery and tyranny, or dictatorships, are the result of socioeconomic conditions in a country. There are times when things seem to come together to create demagoguery. Obviously nobody likes living in demagoguery; there is no doubt that it is preferable to live in democracy. Sometimes, demagoguery is necessary, in borderline situations. And sometimes there are ad-honorem demagogueries...

8) Divorce; type of government we'd choose; should the university be independent or not, and study plans; options as regards the health policy; general lineaments of the economic plan.

9) Living in happiness, nothing is finer than life.

10) **As time goes by ond one learns, myths fade away and the choice becomes more difficult.** I'd find it hard to give a name, a person. In general I prefer people who are working to improve conditions in the world and for the peace of the world.

In its habitual Sunday radio time, the army's weekly news roundup included a call to reflection.

"In the light of the latest attacks against government officials, businessmen and other community leaders, which have been taking place in Argentina, Argentines must ask ourselves a series of questions and reflect on the answers.

For example, does the attack in the Labor Ministry (a bomb in Labor Minister General Liendo's office) have anything to do with workers' desire to be listened to and their aspirations communicated to the authorities with a view to better salaries?

The answer can be no, because discussions are still going on.

Was this done to improve working conditions?

Obviously not. The discussions under way cover this area as well.

Was it an attempt to show worker unsatisfaction at the way labor relations are being conducted?

This does not seem likely either. The procedure used is not normal for Argentine workers expressing their dissidence.

The questions and the answers both suggest that the reasons for these attempts are others, which could be specified as the following: Is this an attempt to take advantage of an extraordinary situation to upset normal union relations?

Is it an attempt to complicate the relationship between union leaders and the government men in the labor area? Is it an attempt to build a gap between the government and the workers? Is it desired to capitalize on tensions in the public because of the economic situation which everybody knows is difficult? Or is it an attempt to hold back the economic recovery which is gradually being achieved?

The answer is obviously yes to all these questions.

In the times terrorists have sought only to create friction, widen gaps, break up and polarize the nation's institutions.

Now is the time for reflection. Just because there is a healthy difference of opinion on the best way to work out the problems which are common to all of us, there is no need to go out to extreme positions from which it is difficult to return.

Nothing should block the way to peace and the unanimous decision of Argentines

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The anti-Semitism question

Dr. Magaldi, president of the Confederation of Welfare Societies, addresses a group of Jewish women who work for general social welfare.

"The National Government is conscious of the value and importance of the significant role played by the fecund and hardworking Israeli community in Argentina," says General Videla's message to the Jewish community on the 25th anniversary of the Federation of Israeli Argentine Communities, "and it reflects the thought of the armed forces over the need to integrate the contribution of this community into national development. And as this is more important than any other interest, nobody will be able to modify the policy which has been defined in this connection.

The sentiments of the Jewisch community are similar. On the occasion of this anniversary, their own leaders expresed their appreciation of the presidential message. "How can we feel anything but love for this land where we have been able to grow in freedom? We want to live in peace, in justice and freedom. We are a community that participates fully in the development of this beautiful country and contribute to it in all spheres of activity."

However, mony press media, taking advantage of events of a circumstantial nature, have insistently made the completely erroneous statement that there is anti-Semitism.

The statement that after the war many top Nazis came to Argentina, is true, as is proved by the capture here of **Adolf Eichmann**, subsequent proof that **Joseph Mengele** had lived in Argentina for many years, and the recent death in Paraguay of **Eduard Roschmann**, a few days after having left Argentina when a police warrant was issued for his arrest, as well as other demands by foreign coursts for German war criminals presumed to be living here. There is no doubt that Argentina was a shelter for these men after the war.

But does this necessarily suggest that there ever was an anti-Semitic policy in Argentina?

ANALYZING SOME FACTS

There is no evidence that any time the government ever imposed or suggested any form of anti-Semitism of any kind. This is independent of the government's outlook towards ex-Nazis.

The National Constitution, our Magna Charta, definitely excludes racial prejudice and governments since 1945 on, have been coherent in this respect. This coherence has also been observed in relations with the state of Israel, which have always been cordial and fruitful, as they have been with the other ethnic and migratory minorities that have contributed to the development of Argentina.

It should not be forgotten that Argentina was the First country to recognize the state of Israel in 1948.

But recently, more concretely since the Military Junta took over, there have been some events which, if incorrectly interpreted, could lead to some mistaken and unfair conclusions.

In the first place, one of the most prominent bankers in Argentina, David Graiver, has been charged with economic offences and with connections with subversion. Graiver, killed in an air crash in August, 1976, was Jewish and represented Jewish banking interests in Buenos Aires. The other directors of the group that Graiver headed have been arrested and will be tried by a special tribunal of war in order to ascertain the truth of the allegations that have been made against Graiver and his associates.

The detainees include Jacobo Timerman, a journalist of Jewish extraction and editor of La Opinión newspaper. He has been accused of maneuvers to take control of the paper, formerly the property of Graiver.

José Ber Gelbard, who died very recently in the US, was for some time Economy Minister with the government of General Juan Perón. His connection with the setting up of the country's first aluminum plant is being extensively probed. But the investigation has nothing to do with the fact that Gelbard was Jewish.

The fact that Graiver, Timerman, Gelbard, Broner (Gelbard's right hand and former president of the General Economic Confederation) are of Jewish extraction has nothing to do with their arraignment on trial. The fact is that they have committed offences which are a disservice to the Jewish community. They have become notorious as criminals and have cast a shadow on the image of those who share a common ancestry with them.

In the third place it is necessary to study the condition of internal war that is only just coming to an end in Argentina. Extremists caused to much death and destruction that many people in Argentina had had to suffer the consequences thereof. And all communities have been represented in this quota of suffering, not least the Jews. But this does not mean that there is any reason to single them out as having been particularly victimized in this confrontation. The reasons, explanations, and historic and political origins of all this have nothing to do with anti-Semitism.

ATTITUDES

The problems mentioned before, and which have not been properly understood, are being used by subversion to support a slander campaign against the National Government. This is the reason for constant accusations of anti-Semitism in this country.

But there is an opinion which should carry considerable weight, except of course in the case of people specially interested in slandering Argentina. It is the opinion of Israel in this respect and attitudes by the national government which are quite eloquent as to the real situation of Jews in Argentina.

Quite recently a cultural, scientific and technical agreement was signed with Israel. It tightens the already strong links between both countries. There is no doubt that the Israeli government would not have signed this agreement if it felt that Jews were being discriminated against in Argentina.

There have been recent press statements in Buenos Aires by spokesmen for the Israeli organizations in Argentina on national holidays like Yom Kippur. On those occasions, too, **special messages of godd will have been received from President Videla and Admiral Massera,** This is adequate proof of the fact that so-called anti-Semitism in Argentina is something which has been invented by people to whom the idea of a reborn Argentina is distasteful.

When Mr Jacob Kovadloff, president of the Jewish-American Committee in Buenos Aires, was threatendd over the telephone by extremists, the Foreign Office kept in constant touch with him during his self-imposed exile in the US., and offered him special guarantees if he wished to return. In New York, foreign minister Montes met with members of the Jewish-American community. This is another demonstration of where official policy is heading and it is a direction that will not be given up.

Mention should also be made of several pro-Nazi publications which have been banned by the Office of the President. There had been a spate of these publications in Buenos Aires newsstands (an event which has also been observed in other countries. There seems to be a Nazi nostalgia cult growing in many Western countries) And the Military Junta has decided to modify the Penal Code incorporating a specific anti-racist statute. It specifies and establishes means of repression of anybody who tries to introduce racism in Argentina.

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Rabbi GRAETZ lectures at a public session

10th Congress of Jewish Communities

The Federation of Jewish Communities in Argentina celebrated its Silver Jubilee last October 6 by organizing the 10 th Congress of Jewish Communities in the Argentine Hebrew Society building.

The ceremonies started in the morning in San Martin Square. Hundreds of children from Jewish schools, Israeli diplomats, and officials from the Federation and from DAIA, the Delegation of Argentine-Israeli Associations) paid tribute to Argentina's historical hero, General José de San Martin.

Congress ceremonies began with the Argentine and Israeli national anthems and messages were read from Argentine President Lieutenant General Jorge Rafael Videla, and from Israeli President Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister General Moshe Dayan. All were warmly applauded by over 300 delegates representing the country's 125 Jewish communities.

Dr Ram Nirgad, the Jewish ambassador to Argentina, stressed "the importance of this day in the history of the Jewish community in Argentina. A community which always played a major part in the development of this beautiful country, contributing to all spheres of activity; agriculture, colonization of the vast land areas, industry, science and art. Argentina already has four generations of Jews.

"This form of community existence," Ambassador Nirgad went on, "is only possible in a free country; the community life of the Jews could not have been developed were it not for the democratic spirit of Argentina. Jewish institutions would not have developed had it not been for the spirit of fraternity and mutual respect that guides this nation. And it is because of this Argentine spirit of welcome that Jews in Argentina feel free and are able to conserve their ethnic identity and their Zionist links. This is impossible in totalitarian countries which brutally suppress any expressions of pluralism and pursue all minorities, whether ethnic or religious. Totalitarianism excludes tolerance. This is what, in our times, made the tragedy of the barbarous Nazi holocaust possible. This is also why we see Zionism persecuted in Soviet Russia, which denies Jews the right to emigrate and forbids them the right to self-expression in Russia itself".

3) The community donates a portrait of General San Martin to Rio Negro's "State of Israel" school

Ambassador Nirgad added: "Tolerance and liberalism has been always firmly entrenched in Argentina. This is why concepts like 'digesting' minorities or cultures are foreign to Argentine traditions of freedom of man."

DAIA President Dr Nehemias Resnitzky also spoke. He stressed the "great love Jews have for Argentina, where we have been able to work and have been able to grow in the exercise of freedom."

The final speaker was Dr Mario Gorenstein, President of the Federation and of AMIA, The Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association, which organized the Congress. Dr Gorenstein referred to the work of the 125 organized Jewish communities in Argentina which have been operating since 1881. "Today we can submit to the consideration of this Congress and of public opinion in general, the existence of a network of 45 schools in Buenos Aires and surroundings and 27 in the interior, including primary and secondary schools and some tertiary organizations which form specialized teachers and some Rabbinical seminaries which assure the continuance of leadership and spiritual orientation".

Dr Gorenstein continued saying that these communities are also proud of their contributions in other fields, like technology, science, industry, commerce and finance. They must now understand and give their reply, as the part of the country they are, to the historic moments of the republic."

He added, "This is why the community has never been indifferent to the way things have gone in Argentina; thus it was in the past, in moments which were perhaps a little easier, and thus it is today. In the first place, a firm vocation to live in a peaceful society, where genuine differences in viewpoint are examined within an appropriate institutional framework, because this is a guiding principle of our cultural and religious heritage. As Prophet Zacarias said condemning violence. **"Justice and freedom cannot be attained with force but with the spirit."**.

Dr Gorenstein continued to say that "we Jews therefore emphatically disassociate ourselves with any effort to modify the complex of social and institutional relations of our country, Argentina, through the use of force or subversion. Just as the other sectors of Argentine life, we are alive to the vital importance of the struggle that is being waged in order that our children may inherit a greater and more peaceful Argentina. This is why we want to achieve this sort of country and why we will strive to attain it.

"Furthermore, we will also say today that we have seen as very positive the efforts made (by the Argentine government) such as the ban on various Nazi publications and on harebrained anti-Semitic propaganda, with the purpose of avoiding further sterile division in Argentine society. We will also contribute with our effort to the validity of what President General Videla said on his trip to the United States: "Argentina does not have a Nazi vocation; it was born free with a vocation of freedom and it will fight to maintain this vocation."

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One million argentine muslims

WE LIVE IN FREEDOM

Many may be surprised on hearing that there are a million Muslims here, who freely practice their religion without interfering with anybody, or being interfered with in the pursuit of their religious beliefs or their immensely rich cultural tradition. Professor Ibrahim Hallar *has a distinguished place among the faithful to Islam, God's Revelation to Mohammed in the 7th century of our time. He occupies a privileged position as a student of various disciplines related to this spiritual phenomenon which originated in Arabia Felix to rapidly spread through Asia Minor, the Levant, northern Africa and southern Europe, where it established itself in Spain during its greatest period of splendour.*

This is where the gaucho *gets his Arab stock; his name comes from the Arabix "guacho", equivalent to free, savage or motherless, rather like the desert Bedouin or the Russian Cossack.*

This is what Professor Hallar told us.

Left to right, Orthodox Archbishop of Baghdad Cardinal Sergio Pignedoli professor Hallar.

—What are the foundations of Islam?,

—God's Revelation to Prophet Mohammed has five fundamental pillars. The first is the testimony of faith. Prior to initiation in Islam it is necessary to repeat this phrase, **"I testify that there is no God outside God, and I attest that Mohammed is the envoy of God."** This is the meaning of the word

Next comes prayer. We Muslims pray five times a day. Friday is the Islamic feast day and there is public prayer in the mosques.

Next comes oblation, lithurgical Purification. Giving alms is an obligation towards the fellow-man, just as prayer is an obligation towards God. Tradition has established 2.5 percent of the permanent, productive capital for alms. It is advisable to pay this **"lithurgical tax"** after the month of Ramadan in order to receive the blessing of fasting. This is the fourth pillar of Islam. In the ninth month of the Muslim lunar year (Ramadan calendar) fasting is held to dominate the body and purify the soul to take part in the sorrows and deprivations of the poor. Neither solid nor liquid food may be taken from dawn to sunset. Carnal contact and tobacco are also forbidden in that time. In that month the faithful try not to commit sins of charity and to devote most of their time to adore and contemplate God. The only persons exempt from this are, naturally, children, the sick, pregnant women and travelers. But all of them must fast at another time of the year or exert charity.

The fifth, and possibly the most widely known, of the Islamic prescriptions is the pilgrimage to Mecca, in Saudi Arabia. This has to be done in conscience at least once in a lifetime. This is a symbol of unity and permanence for all Muslims, as Islam, for the first time in history, puts a value on the importance of assemblies inspired in reasons of faith. The pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet permits the cultural and social interchange of ideas and lifestyles of believers all over the world. This mayor assembly is held on the 10th day of the month after Ramadan, called Sulhiga. The last pilgrimage to Mecca gathered together two million Muslims from 63 countries.

—How many Muslims are there in the world?

—Well, I suppose that was a logical question. There are 125 million Muslims in the 22 countries which form the **Arab League,** based in Cairo. But there are about 800 million believers all over the world, many of them non-Arabic. This should give an idea of Islam's force and power of conviction. **In Argentina there are a million believers and the first mosque is being built. They are grouped in various celebrated religious, cultural and social organizations of great prestige. In Buenos Aires the rites of Islam are celebrated in the Buenos Aires Islam Center.**

—Do Argentine Muslims ever feel that they have been discriminated against for religious or other reasons?

On the contrary. Nothing like that has ever happened. Our relationship with other religions is friendly and constructive. We all believe in one God and in the destiny of man, beyond all temporal considerations. We can't find any reason for problems with any other monotheistic faith (Muslim means precisely that, monotheistic.) Mohammed did not, as is generally supposed, found Islam. He was the last of the prophets or, as we say, the "seal" of all prophecies. **Mohammed considered himself a follower of the monotheistic ideas of Abraham, who was neither Hebrew nor Christian, simply a monotheist. Moses, a Hebrew prophet and legislator, is considered within Islam because he was, undoubtedly, a monotheist. And, to us, Jesus Christ is Islamic, because he took monotheism to its highest expression the time, fulfilling the Scriptures as the son of the Virgin Mary and the Spirit of** God. This dogma of the Inmaculated Conception of Mary, and of Jesus as the Messiah and the saviour of the world, was a dogma in Islam 1.100 years before it was defined as such by the Catholic Church when Pius IX was Pope.

As for the Koran revealed to Mohammed, this is the word of God transmitted directly without euphemism or ommission. It is the book of all Muslims and the condensation of all previous sacred literature, including the Scriptures. Remember that it was dictated to the prophet over a time of 23 years, according to various circumstances and motives.

Going even more deeply into your question, I had the same thing asked of me by Cardinal Sergio Pignedolli during the Islam-Christian Congress in Tripoli, in Libya, a year ago. At that time I felt proud of being a native Argentine and a Muslim and **I was able to show that there had never been racial, religious or social discrimination in Argentina. There is liberty here in its every expression, provided there is no interference from interests foreign to the interests of the nation.**

Naturally there is interest, deep interest, in Argentina over Islamic studies. The **gaucho** or **guacho**, originally, was the product of Andalusian soldiers (probably the race most influenced by the Arab presence in Spain) with the aborigines and other races that settled down here. There are many words which have been taken from the Arabic, like **chiripá** (a cummerbund used by gauchos round their waist) and **alazán**, a roan horse... The philologist **Gonzalo de Reparas** said that **whoever spoke Spanish, spoke Arabic all day without ever knowing it...**

Letter from Argentina thus left Professor **Ibrahim Hallar** after an interview that was more like a lesson, plus innumerable cups of coffee and the bonhomie of one who is a brother in nationality and respect to fundamental standards of Argentine life.

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"The way I think"

The following question regarding crucial matters of internal and foreign affairs show how much public personalities in Argentina are interested in reasonable solutions.

doctor Silvia Gil Arcay, director of the medical department of Merck Sharp & Dohme.

1) Should the Beagle Channel decision be accepted?

Yes, insofar as it is fair and respects our sovereignty.

I don't it has been and I think new conditions should be negotiated. A new arbier, for example.

2) How has the Navy reacted to the presence of pirate Russian fishing craft?

Admiral Massera kept his word that our sovereignty would not be violated. They should have confiscated the ships as well as the fish.

3) What do you think about the controversy with Brazil on the subject of Itaipú and Corpus?

I don't see why it should be so difficult to work things out in a matter which is of priority importance for the three countries (Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil.)

4) What do you think about anti-terrorism in Argentina?

It should be carried out on all fronts. It isn't merely a question of armed fighting. It's also a question of derpiving subversion of the social, cultural and economic conditions which favor it.

I think it is fundamental to illustrate the public on how subversion is financed, in order to do away with the heroic mythology surrounding it.

5) Your opinion on the Videla-Carter interview.

Obviously, in foreign policy it is necessary to hold conversations with every country, buy only insofar as other countries show respect for us and for our liberty.

Doctor Luis Pedro Bucafusco, President of Unelam (Latin American Evangelical Unity), President of the Argentine House in Israel and former President of the Argentine Federation of Evangelist Churches

1) I think that if this decision were simply rejected it would create a difficult situation for Argentina's honor. It was probably wrongly envisaged from the beginning, but it's too late for regrets now. As a decision, it is grossly unfair and ignores bilateral oceanic agreements. If it were carried out it would imply a state of permanent tension between two sister countries. The solution is neither to reject nor to accept, but to create a climate of dialog with Chile so that a satisfactory solution can be arrived at.

2) It reacted in the only way it could react in the defense of Argentine sovereignty and the country's property.

3) Dialog between Argentina and Brazil should be fluid and constructive. There are a lot of vested interests in action and the profits are incalculable. The welfare of the countries requieres that governments leave no stone unturned to achieve a peaceful use of potential riches. The proverbial friendship of Argentina and Brazil will find a way to smooth over this conflict.

4) The government is obliged to create conditions for citizens to be able to live and work in peace and mutual respect. It is obliged to face anything that can upset peace and perturb it. But this battle must be fought with the gentlemanly spirit which emanates from a love of freedom and human rights, without adopting methods that subvert this same spirit of gentlemanliness.

5) Any meetin-between-well-intentioned heads of state is very commendable. Particularly at this time, When Argentina has to clarify an insidious international campaign against it. Naturally this doesn't mean giving expalanations submissively, merely re-emphasizing our republican and democratic vocation. The interview is fruitful because it breeds understanding and because both countries submit to more intensive and creative trade.

Doctor Eduardo Ottalagano, attorney and former rector-interventor of the Buenos Aires university.

1) Should the Beagle Channel decision be accepted?

An appeal for revision should not be lodged because the whole thing is "an error of fact" which leads to "notorious injustice."

The finding is arbitrary and ignores geography and history.

It is impossible to apply.

In the solution of the conflict with Chile an attempt must be made to conciliate Argentine-Chilean brotherhood with the irrenounceable interests of sovereignty.

2) How has the navy reacted to the presence of pirate Russian fishing craft?

As is required by the defence of our sea. The function of policing the waters cannot be laid aside. It is part of the exercise of sovereignty.

3) What do you think about the controversy with Brazil on the subject of Itaipú and Corpus?

A slution must be found which contemplates continental solidarity, on a basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty of the parts and their highest national interests.

4) What do you think about terrorism in Argentina?

It should be more integral. Subversion must be fought everywhere.

It must be fought in culture, in religion, in the family, the economy, in society, in the judiciary, in the police force, in the armed services, etc. Effects are attacked but not causes. There is no point in the police and the armed forces eliminating one guerrilla, if schools, the economy, journalism and television manufacture five more.

5) Your opinion of the Carter-Videla intervlew.

I hope it will have the function of illustrating the US people on the drama of terrorism and its repression in Argentina, and so sweep away with misconceptions, and tighten links with the U.S.

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10 years after "Populorum"

Monsignor Doctor Antonio Quarracino, Bishop of Avellaneda

Ten years after **Populorum Progressio**, Monsignor Dr. Antonio Quarracino, Bishop of the industrial city of Avellaneda (linked to Buenos Aires by various bridges over the Riachuelo, little river), writes in "clarin" newspaper that that encyclical was "a solemn call for concrete action in favour of the integral development of man and the joint development of humanity".

Quoting monsignor López Trujillo, he said that "the inspiration of Populorum Progressio circulated through all the churches. Perhaps there was some vacillation in taking these ideals and giving then concrete form, due to errors of reception and planning mistakes. One of its causes was wakness in forming "agents" of change, according to the foundations and the essence of the Church's social teaching. A curious, painful fault! To this, says Quarracino, must be added extremist interpretations, and their concrete expressions.

Even the **Populorum Progressio** name was misused and played on in such a fashion that even its tittle was invalidated because "development" was presented as a screen for dominating countries. The word of the day was "Liberating revolution" and the rest was all "celestial music".

How many young people in Latin America ingenuously and carelessly pirouetted to a macabre dance played by guerrillas, "liberating movements", "focism", with a Marxist inspiration that introduced the drama of an island in the continent as its **opus magnum**!

The man who called for "fair development or world suicide" is, not, says Quarracino, an ecclesiatic but a man of the economic and financial world, Aurelio Peccei, president of the Club of Rome. He calls for a fairer society "or we will not be able to carry on..." He says present conditions are complex and the balance is so delicate that even marginal, irrational forces can subvert it or paralyze it. "Violence will continue to succeed and we will continue to fight it without understanding it, fighting its effects while its causes are the ones that should be fought against.

ARGENTINA AND DEVELOPMENT

What to say about Argentina? It looks like a developed country but is partly undeveloped. It has all the conditions to zoom, but it is underpopulated and the populations growth rate is very low. And developmente has been postponed by political instability and colossal mistakes for years.

There are two temptations to be fought, says Quarracino. One is to fall back into thinking everything should be "easy", the other is to submit to "frustration". And there are other temptations, to; demagoguery, mithicism, the parvenue syndrome.

"A lot of lost time has to be recovered", Monsignor Quarracino says. "Above all, the people of Argentina must be encouraged to look ahead and work for the future. We can't do this with words and gestures. To do it we've got to build roads, improve conditions in the University, industralize, improve farming conditions, work on national health, on education, and on culture. And we've got to do this all over the country, not only in Argentina. The country is a whole and not only a part."

"This is a job all of us", he says. "I can mention one key word, **Participation**. We have to find new and efficacious ways to channel participation.

"Democracy must be vigorous to defend itself from chaos, demagoguery and irresponsibility. Without going into the realms of fantasy, creative imagination needs to think up ways to participate.

"And Argentina cannot afford to feel a point in space, in isolation and solitude. Above all, it must think with its neighbors, cooperate with its neighbors; they need us and we need them. Argentina cannot be absent: it must receive and give. Anything to the contrary would be selfishness and ruin.

Argentina against discrimination

The Executive has sent the CAL (Legislative Advisory Commission) composed of members of the three armed forces, and which meets in Congress, a draft law to repress what would be a new offence on the books, **racialism.**

Reliable sources said the Executive has "given instructions to the committee, which is working on the reform of the Penal Offences Code, to evaluate repression, among, offences against the public peace, of:

1) Participation in organizations based on ideas or theories which imply the superority of a race or a group of persons of any determined religion, ethnic origin or color.

2) Propaganda or publications based on those postulates, with the object of justifying or promoting this type of discrimination.

3) Incitation to violance or realization of acts of violence individually or taking part in organizations specified in 1), against persons or groups or persons because of their race, religion, ethnic origin or color.

4) Carryng out acts which imply hatred or discrimination against persons or groups of persons based on their race, religion, ethnic origin or color, as well as instigation to carry out those acts.

The project stipulates that racial hatred in general will be severely punished, including up to prison terms.

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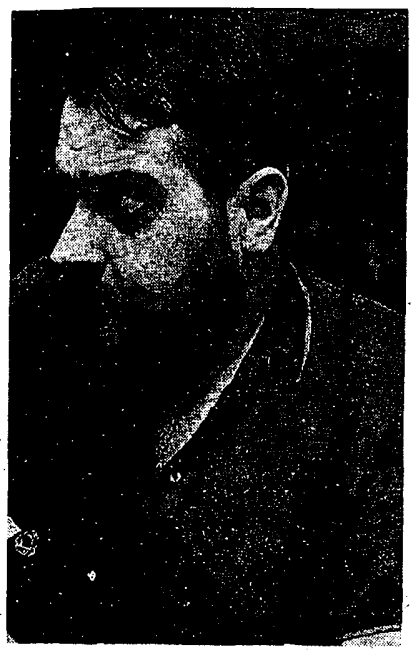

A REPLY TO MR. CARTER

This article was originally published in the Baltimore Sun and was reproduced by the Buenos Aires Herald on September 22 1977. It expounds views ideas held by President Carter on human rights. This views is our democratic answer in Letter from Argentina.

Buenos Aires, October, 1977

Mr James Earl Carter,
President,
The United States of America,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Presidente:

We have seen, in a Buenos Aires newspaper, an article signed by you on your concept of human rights.

To us these words of yours seemed clear, simple and courageous, written in almost an Evangelical style, with the assuredness and limpidity that can only spring from profound convictions.

You say, Mr President, and you are very right in saying it, that there is no such thing as **"a typical American"**. (We like to call you, perhaps overofficiously, **"North Americans"**) You say that your compatriots are as diverse as humanity itself. You add that if there is something which links them all in a bond, it is a universal belief in some basic human rights, such as a person's **right to life or to physical integrity, to freedom and to the pursuit of happiness** . As you very rightly point out, none of these desirable rights can be attained in countries subject to totalitarian rule, and the United States certainly has the right to claim that those rights have been inflexibly observed for 200 years, permanently maintaining alive the vitality of the country's institutions.

Y have lives in the United States and I konw that all this is true, and I also have to admit, not without a degree of nostalgia, that the conditions under which our respective countries have lived and have developed, ensure that it is just not possible to apply the experiences of the one to the other.

To put it another way, less diplomatically, the United States suffers from a inability to export its **way of life**, which is in itself a genuine and constant revolution, a revolution of culture and the spirit and never one of coercion, while other countries can export exotic models of redemption whose only target is to establish the aberration of a system of tyranny and iniquity.

For many years now, Mr President, we have been one of the main targets of this shadowy psychological action, often expressed in criminal violence, and which in latter times has found ample support from overseas. In this way, **not even the best-inspired of governments** has in this time been able to escape the slander campaigns underwritten by those whose ambition it is to dominate Argentina.

Just like North Americans, we Argentines, Mr President, are a people of mixed ethnical, cultural and religious makeup. Our principles on the subject of human rights are the same as yours. They are inspired in our Christian and Evangelical conception of life rather than in the sayings of a father figure, even one as prestigious as **Thomas Jefferson** (whom you mention in your article.) As you know, Mr Jefferson had slaves on his plantation.

Argentina decreed the end of slavery in 1813, even if it only existed before that in a very mild form; this was 50 years before the United States and Brazil, and not a drop of blood was shed to achieve it. Men from all places, like **Lafayette** and Kosciusko in the United States, contributed to shape Argentine independence, and, unlike other **"transnational"** heroes, stayed behind to form families which have enrichened our history with their descendants in the most diverse walks of life.

Then the turn came for waves of immigrants to ionize those parts of the country that were still wild (like the conquest of the West in your country) and the mere fact that they were foreigners ensured that they were treated with the maximum consideration by the people.

Working together, they built up something more importan than merely a race. Because there is no chauvinism here and because its origin of generosity is mantained constantly latent; there is a varied, surprisiong national identify, which is contradictory but sure of its basic values. So much so, Mr President, that our Founding Fathers very little time to write up the Constitution of 1853 which still in force. The institutions, laid down in this document already existed in the national conscience and it was not necessary to improvise on them, or, has very mistakenly said to give way to a fascination for importe precedents

This enabled Argentina to subscribe, without being either Byzantine or hypocritical, and without any weighing of pros and contras, the **United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and develop a foreign policy which is one of friendship with the entire world, on the basics of the postulates of non-intervention, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and eschewing the use of force to settle any form of conflict whether permanente temporary.**

In 167 years we have only three foreign wars: the War of Independence, a conflict with Brazil and another with Paraguay (almost at the sometime as the US Civil War) and none of them were born of a desire for conquest nor using the old saw about consolidating our security.

In fact, it has even been said ironically that Argentina wins the war and loses the peace. For us, Mr President, this is a matter por self-congratulation, because our outlook is humanistic and we not believe in grandeu based on force or abusing the weak.

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History is on our side

by Jimmy Carter

IN most ways, there is no such thing as a "typical American".

In ancestry, religion, colour, accent, cultural background—even country of birth—we are as varied as humanity itself. But if any one thing does unite us, it is a common belief in certain basic human rights.

In the eight months I have been in office, I have sought to weave a due regard for those rights into the fabric of our foreign policy. One of the incidental effects of this necessarily somewhat experimental effort has been a nationwide—indeed worldwide—debate on the nature of human rights and how best they may be advanced.

Defining human rights is a hazardous business. There is the danger of leaving out something essential: there is the equal danger of including things which, however desirable they may be, are not rights at all. The best definition I know—and certainly the most succinct—is the phrase Jefferson used in the Declaration of Independence: Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The most basic of these is life—the right to the integrity of the person. This is the right of each individual to live unmolested and free of arbitrary execution, torture, or imprisonment.

There can't be any argument about this right an ' g people of good will, no matter what their political ideology may be.

It is the irreducible basis of the social contract, and a regime that systematically and repeatedly violates it ultimately forfeits its own legitimacy.

Jefferson's second "unalienable right", liberty, encompasses the civil freedoms enshrined in many great documents, from our own Bill of Rights to the first half of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Rights. The most important of these freedoms is freedom of conscience, with its corollaries, freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

The third right is the pursuit of happiness, and it is a mark of Jefferson's particular genius that he phrased it in just this way, instead of using the rather cold formulation of his day, "the pursuit of property".

In a modern context, most of us would understand the pursuit of happiness to include the right to a basic standard of material existence—to food, shelter, health care, and education. In international law, this third right—which is not so much a freedom as it is a matter of social and economic justice—finds expression in the second half of the universal declaration.

If defining human rights is difficult, finding ways to advance them is even more so. Human rights cannot be the only goal of our foreign policy—not in a world in which peace is literally a matter of survival. We are circumscribed by the fact that a choice that moves us towards one of our goals may move us farther away from another, and by the limits of our power. In this imperfect world, the results of our actions will usually be mixed, even when our motives are not.

Through public discussion and private persuasion, some progress has been made. But we cannot expect quick or easy results in the struggle for human rights, a struggle which has been going on for many centuries.

In the end, the best many we can advance the cause of human rights abroad is to do all we can to advance it at home. There is no comparison between the human rights situation in totalitarian countries and in our own. The systematic destruction of liberty by an all-powerful state has never been part of the American story.

Nevertheless, it is worth remembering that as recently as 15 years ago, American citizens were still being deprived of the right to vote on account of colour. And even today, Jefferson's third freedom is still imperfectly fulfilled as far as many Americans are concerned.

The struggle goes on here at home. And if that remains true of the United States, whose democratic freedoms have a history that stretches across two centuries, it is truer still of the whole world, many parts of which have never known those freedoms.

In the long run, I am optimistic. Changes will not come quickly, but they will surely come. History moves slowly and fitfully; but as long as we are true to ourselves, history, where human rights are concerned, is on our side.

●This article was originally written by President Carter for the Baltimore Sun. It is reproduced by courtesy of the Inter-American Press Service.

Our most important historical figure, General José de San Martin, after having freed 13 South American countries, chose the hard road of the exile with his little daughter rather than using his military genius to overpower other lands or to ensure the victory of a political party in his own country.

For this reason, and for many others, Mr President, I feel that reason is on our side, that God is helping us in our humility to get over our growing pains which have a concrete expression in disagreements, except — fortunately— those which are the result of the systematic violation of human rights.

And those who at one time had no hesitation in setting themselves up as the owners or the omnipotent custodians of everyone else's life, freedom, and pursuit of happiness, were soon crushed, by the universal rejection of Argentina's conscience before than by sheer weight of arms.

This is how we have now reached this difficult stage in our history in which we are eager to seek our structural defects, our difficulties in understanding, and to consolidate our identities so that our children do not have to go through the trials that we have faced.

Our battle is, Mr President, just as you say yours is, one of survival. We know —as you say— that the results of whatever we do seeking internal peace will usually be mixed even if our motives aren't. And we don't believe in easy or quick results in our battle for authentic human rights. This is why, applying your words again, we are struggling to consolidate them at home, where everybody has always had the right to vote without color distinctions.

In this, naturally, I hope we will have the understanding of your government and of your notable men, so that they are not hoodwinked by the fallacius claims of adventurers who pose as victims instead of executioners, and who forsake their own flag to seek shelter in your noble and generous country.

Terrorists, vocational murderers, the sick in mind and spirit, those who ravished Argentina's coffers, the despoilers of our culture, cannot advise anybody on human rights. Coming back to your remarks, Mr President, human rights are put into practice between men of goodwill, never mind their political ideology.

I am sure, Mr President, that the illustrious Jefferson would have agreed with this attitude.

Yours sincerely,

Martin Allica,

Chief Editor Writer

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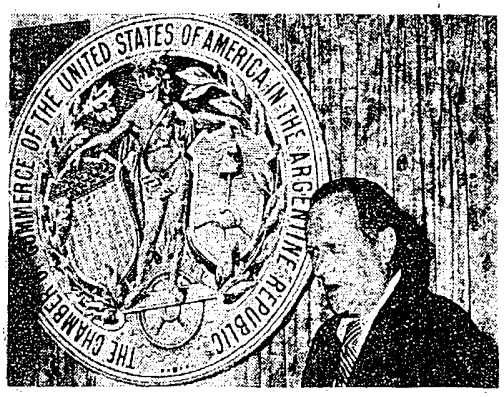


Alexander Perry Jr. president of de Chamber

"LET'S HELP ARGENTINA

US Chamber of Commerce

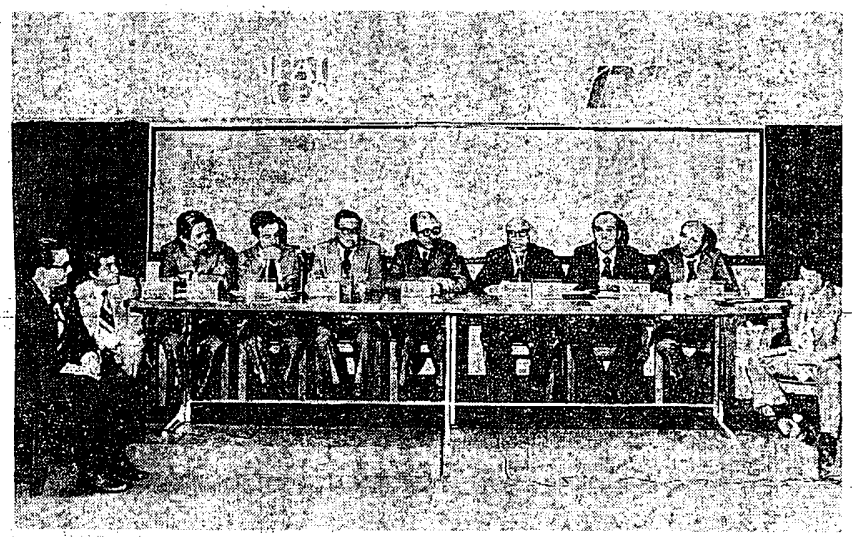
Ever since 1918, when it was founded — with C. W. Whittemore as its first president, C. F. Welhener as vice-president, G. G. Cobean as secretary, and R. C. Love as treasurer — the American Chamber of Commerce in Argentina has actively promoted development of trade links between the United States and the Chamber's host country.

AmCham's task in this respect has become markedly more important since the advent of a new administration and a new government philosophy in March 1976. The new authorities have reversed the trend towards economic and social anarchy of the immediately preceding years, and the statist and anti-foreign (and particularly anti-US) stance which, with variations in intensity and emphasis, dates back several decades. In its place they have given their backing to a policy favoring private enterprise, an economy relying on untrammeled operation of the marketplace, and a welcome to foreign investment. This official adoption of an outlook identical in principle to that which had always been advocated by the American Chamber of Commerce (and by its sister Chambers in the United States and around the world) could not fail to revitalize the operations of the Chamber. It has responded by redoubling its activities, offering whatever aid it can in the transition period during which this policy is gradually being implemented by the new authorities.

One of AmCham's major functions, carried out in various ways and using diverse forums, is to explain the virtues and advantages of the free enterprise system and disseminate this information as widely as possible. The promotion of trade has to go hand in hand with an educational drive in which the merits of the free enterprise system are expounded insistently — the other point of view has received ample enough coverage already. Large segments of the population have probably never been exposed to the thinking that sees the best guarahtee of prosperity in the free operation of market forces. AmCham Argentina is helping to bridge this ideological information gap with articles, speeches, committee work —and the example of its own operations, organizing seminars, conferences and other events for the study and promotion of specified segments of trading activities.

The Chamber publishes every year a "Directory of American Business in Argentina". It also produces a monthly magazine, "Comments on Argentine Trade", dedicated not only to exploring the economy sector by sector, but also to furthering the cause of free enterprise, and providing information and guidance in such areas as management and marketing. Finally, it also brings out a weekly news-letter, frontlining economic news but also providing services like listings of trade opportunities and an employment exchange.

The Chamber's various committees carry out specialized functions. Recently incorporated or newly planned activities and services include industry-wide wage level surveys; sector-by-sector economic surveys and forecasts based on member companies' expertise in the various fields; the award of an prize to the best annual report published by a company, whether it is a Chamber member or not, (this is an inducement to improve the quality of such an important company tool as the annual report) and other ventures.



Exporters Symposium

AmCham Argentina seeks to further not only the advancement of United States companies, their subsidiaries, agents and representatives, and US citizens, in Argentina, but also the interests of Argentina in the United States. It represents and voices to the opinions of the US business community in Argentina, availing itself of its experience in dealing with Argentine authorities; and, through press releases, speeches by Chamber authorities and other measures, explains and clarifies Argentine realities abroad, where severe misconceptions about Argentina abound, apart from equally damaging part-truths which the Chamber tries to correct by giving the full picture.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Argentina is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (COCUSA) and of the Association of American Chamber of Commerce in Latin America (AACCLA), maintaining constant contact with those two institutions, and also corresponds with other American Chambers of Commerce around the world, keeping up a steady cross-fertilization of ideas.

For the benefit of its members in Argentina — and, in the case of many of its services, also for that of the public in general — AmCham Argentina functions as a storehouse of trade information, economic statistics, legal information on trade matters, etc. Its specialized directories and listings of trading and industrial adresses in the United States are consulted by many interested parties daily, while its employment service helps individuals to locate jobs and member companies to fill vacancies ranging from office boy to general manager.

One of the keenest endeavors of the American Chamber of Commerce in Argentina is the furtherance of Argentine exports — not only by its member companies and to the United States but by all Argentine industry and to all parts of the world, in the conviction that a sound foreign trade sector is the cornerstone of a successful economy. For years now — ever since it was founded in 1971 — one of the most enterprising, effective, and widely applauded aspects of the Chamber's activity has been the constant effort carried out in this area by a specialized committe of AmCham's, the Export Managers' Association (AGEX).

Every year, AGEX awards prizes to member companies which have especially distinguished themselves in the exports field, whether by earning the greatest amount of foreign exchange,exporting to

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the greatest number of new markets, carrying out the most unusual or imaginative export operations, or similar achievements. At the same time, AGEX announces the year's new additions to the "Million Dollar Club", an exclusive inner group formed by those companies which have managed to export one million dollars' worth of goods within the twelvemonth.

All of this is done to develop an export conscience among Argentine businessmen and industrialists, but AGEX's activities are far from circumscribed to this kind of action. Alone or in conjunction with other institutions which are interested in the promotion of the country's exports — both state and private concerns — AGEX organizes prestigious seminars and conventions, zeroing in on one or more specialized aspects of the export trade. Working luncheons and conferences complement this steady educational drive. Nor does AGEX concentrate exclusively on the Buenos Aires area, a megalopolis which contains a full third of the population of Argentina; it also organizes special seminars in the interior, which have earned widespread praise for making the exporting skills of its experts available to businessmen in the provinces who would gladly participate in the country's export drive but have previously not done so simply for lack of detailed knowledge of its procedural ins and outs.

AGEX likewise seeks to maintain a permanent contact with government officials running the pertinent areas of the economy in order to express the point of view of the exporting sector on current and proposed measures which affect it, seeking to streamline and improve procedures and operations generally. In this AGEX reflects the task of the Chamber as a whole, which permanently labors to express business's view in favor of dynamic, responsive government rulings, and offers its technical experience and aid to whatever government department may request it in drawing up and perfecting regulations.

The American Chamber of Commerce will shortly be moving to more spacious premises in the same downtown Buenos Aires area where it currently has its offices, a move which will allow it to expand some services such as, for example, the size of its reference library on trade and legal affairs, specialized publications, etc. At the same time, it will continue — as throughout its almost sixty years of existence — to promote the contribution of United States companies, their representatives and agents, to the economic progress of Argentina, carrying out its activities within a framework of respect for the established laws and regulations; coordinating the US business community's interests and channeling its concerns and communications with the Argentine government, with other trade associations and branches of industry and business, and with the public in general; and helping to establish sound and prosperous relationships between its member companies, and between the latter and othe business concerns in Argentina and abroad.

A steady drive for self-improvement, for the launching of new services, and the extension of existing ones, will, the Chamber trusts, enable it to carry out ever more efficiently its task in support of improved trade and, through it, a better life for all.

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New US Ambassador to Argentina

Raúl H. Castro

New US ambassador to Argentina, Gov. Raúl H. Castro (left), chats with membres of one Senatorial Committee in Washington DC. second from right is Sen. Barry Goldwater.

At the close of November, Governor Raúl Castro, the new US ambassador to Argentina, gave his first press conference and discussed subjects of great importance to the relationship between Washington and Buenos Aires.

Mr Castro, the first Latin American to represent the White House in Argentina, referred to human rights and to the ratification by Argentina of the Tlatelolco Treaty to denuclearize the hemisphere:

Q: What was the position adopted by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on human rights during his recent visit to Buenos Aires?

A: The subject was discussed of people "under arrest and how to speed up their trials within the framework of the country's laws.

Q: Could you specify some of the problems which led to a coolness in relations between Argentina and the US?

A: That coolness, as you call it, was undoubtedly provoked by the human rights question, as the US Congress attaches great importance to this subject in relation to foreign policy Congress has just approved an amendment which will come into force on October 1, 1978, which says that no type of aid nor cooperation, nor any type of military support, will be given to countries which violate human rights.

In any case, I think that the present Argentine government has been very patient with us. It has understood us, it has made efforts and it has a great wish to tighten its links with the American continent.

Q: What does the US expect from the ratification of the Tlatelolco Treaty?

A: Your country produces a lot of natural uranium. Enriched uranium is necessary in order to continue nuclear development. We are willing to supply this uranium in order to cooperate with Argentina and for this country to be within the London Group. This is a very select group of countries that is outstanding in the nuclear field.

If this process continues as we expect, Argentina will become an exporter of nuclear technology.

Q: Will the United States adopt any stand regarding our national claims on the Malvinas archipelago?

A: As far as I know my country has not taken a stand on this problem. This is a question which must be worked out between Argentina and Great Britain, with no intervention or interference from the United States.

Q: Mr Vance has given our government a list of persons supposedly vanished or arrested in Argentina. What is this all about? Does the government give credence to this list?

A: Unfortunately there has been a lot of confusion in this case.

The Secretary of State brought a list drawn up by three groups, one of them Jewish, one of them Catholic and the other independent. Better said, the list was brought by assistant secretary Terence Todman and Miss Patricia Derian. Mr Vance stressed to the Argentine foreign minister that our government had absolutely nothing to do with preparation of the list.

Consequently the United States cannot give any guarantees that the names included in the list are either adequate or genuine.

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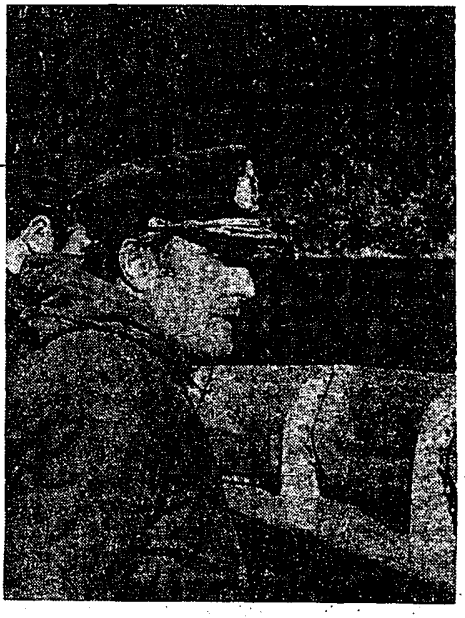
THE ARGENTINE SEA:
Argentina enforces its rights



Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera

Seven Russian and two Bulgarian fishing boats were captured recently by the argentine navy. It was necessary to use firepower, in order to ensure that the fishing boats, particularly the bulgarians, obeyed orders and surrendered. They were fishing in argentine waters without a licence, attracted by the welth in fish of those waters, a genuine reserve for the world. Argentina has been a pioneer country in the proclamation of rights to offshore seas. A serious warning: sovereignty will be defended in every case and using every available means.

With astonishment, but not without pride, Argentine newspapers for days related the saga of the pirate fishing boats. The pride was due to the firm attitude of the Argentine authorities, who were determined to see that ships from every country in the world respected Argentina's offshore limits —200 miles.

The astonishment was originated in the audacity and insistence of the intruding fleets, who continued to fish illegally even after the capture of the first boats —and when they were about to be captured they, in turn, attempted to flee. These attempts were unsuccesstul; the navy was firm and calm in its resolve to reaffirm national sovereignty up to the ultimate consequences. Warning shots were fired, but when the intruders persisted in flight, shots with dummy ammunition were fired, aiming to hit. One Bulgarian sailor was wounded, and was immediately looked after by the navy, which honored the best marine tradition. Three Argentine navy petty officers, Carlos González, José Buras and Ponciano González, were drowned while attempting to board one of the Soviet fishing boats: thus the intruders' irresponsability cost theree young lives, offered up as a sacrifice for the nation.

The Disputed Wealth

Argentina has committed itself to protecting its fishing wealth which is enormous in a sea which has about two million square kilometers of area (over 750,000 square miles). The world needs more and more food, particularly proteins. A country with concern over its own future cannot overlook protecting the biology cycle of marine species and restraining depredation of renewable resources. The sea's riches are being protected so that they remain available to the whole world.

Plans for intensive fishing, which will guide an industrywide expansion over the next five years, are actively under way. Help is being sought from private capital plus the know-how and financial support from countries which have ample experience in fishing, like Japan, West Germany and Spain. The fishing capacity of Argentine fleets is only 400,000 tons today, but it is projected to 1.000.000 tons in 1980. For Argentina this will mean benging in around 500 million dollars a year, from the sea. Even in this case Argentina will only have fished the surface of the immense potential of its offshore sea. The total capacity is estimated as at least 3,500,000 tons per annum of marine species, without any reduction of its replenishment capacity.

The Argentine offshore sea is one of the world's biggest reserves and Argentina is determined to see that it continues that way.

AN IRRITATING DUALITY

These riches are what the intruders came to seek. Without paying fishing rights, without any authorization, they make a brilliant business out of other people's riches; and as they fish furtively, operating at top speed and withdrawing hastily, they have no qualms about fishing forbidden species. This was proved by examining the catch in the holds of the captured ships. A private company bought the catch and unloaded it in Puerto Madryn.

It is most remarkable that seven of these boats should come from the Soviet Union, a country which less than a year ago announced various measures to protect its own continental sea. Its laws several punish clandestine fishing and heavy fines can be levied for every unit fished, whatever its species. While they adopt these means of defending their own interests and riches, the Soviet authorities —nobody else can be held responsible in a country without any form of free enterprise —allow, and even encourage, its ships to fish off other countries'stocks.

200 MILES, AN ARGENTINE TRADITION

Argentina pioneered the proclamation of the 200-mile offshore limit. It has sustained this right from time immemorial in the most important international forums. In 1966 it put this thesis into practice, but precedents go back to 1946, when it proclaimed its sovereignty over the continental shelf and the corresponding epicontinental sea.

This tradition of a right born in Latin America and adopted by more and more countries in the world, cannot be ignored by any flag, without accepting the risks implicit in this attitude. Nine fishing boats captured in Puerto Madryn were fined for their furtive attitude which violates Argentine sovereignty. The catch, already processed (processed fish, fishmeal) was confiscated. They have lost the product of their catch and each individual boat is now liable to a fine of between 5,000 and 100,000 dollars.

But if these fines are a lesson, even more so are the vicissitues through which the intruders went through. They surely did not expect such a decisive attitude on the part of the Argentine boats. Now it should be very clear to them how determined Argentina is that its sovereignty and its wealth should be defended. Argentina is firmly on the way to intensive exploitation of its maritime wealth and there can be no hesitation in protecting these reserves. Argentina has always respected the rights of others, but has also always gallantly defended its own

Agentine Fishing Reserves

Species	Reserves (tons)	Allowable Catch (tons)
Squid	3,000,000	500,000
Grenadier-fish	180,000	45,000
Southern cod	50,000	12,000
Black hake	42,000	10,000
Sea salmon	14,000	3,500
Krill	200,000,000	1,000,000
Hake	2,400,000	600,000
Polaca	3,000,000	750,000
Tail hake	1,000,000	250,000
Pollack	100,000	25,000
Anchovy	1,500,000	300,000

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INTERNATIONAL ARGENTINE PANORAMA

Interview with the foreign minister

Letter from Argentina recently interviewed Vice-Admiral Oscar Montes, Foreign Minister of Argentina, asking him for replies on present-day events in Argentina for the benefit of 5.000. US newspaper and magazine journalists.

He acceeded with pleasure and his replies were easy but firm.

"Argentina's relations with the US have always been good.

There may have been ups and downs, but after presidente Videla's trip to Washington when Latin American president Carter, things have improved remarkably. The U.S. has already accredited a new ambassador, Dr Raúl Castro, and with his presence in Buenos Aires we hope the relationship will continue at its present top level. And the ralationship will be consolidated when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance come here on November 21".

"What are you going to talk about with Mr Vance?"

Anything of a bilateral or multilateral nature between Argentina and the United States. But fundamentally two subjects, human rights and nuclear proliferation. We"ll discuss these two in-depth."

"After the Videla-Carter interview there was a lot of talk about 'Christmas in Peace.' Does this mean any agreement with the U.S. on a status which would enable the guerrillla fight to be let up?"

"That sort of thing can't be interpreted exactly at its face value. President Videla has expressed his hope that everybody in Argentina will spend Christmas in peace, beacauce he feels that will be the end of terrorism. But if terrorism isn't wiped out by then it's terrorists who will mae sure that we don't spend Christmas in peace."

"What can be done about the European and North American slander campaign Argentina's battle with subversion?"

"The world anti-Argentine slander campaign is organized by undesirable, antinational elements. It is being conducted not only in the US but also in Western Europe. The Executive has given the Foreign Office responsibility in giving a realistic image of Argentine abroad. A few days ago we set up an Argentine Information Center in Paris which is coordinating action in other European countries. We're going to put up another center in the U.S., too, to coordinate action in the US and sister Republics in the Americas wherever necessary.

"Political and cultural organizations in Europe are continually demanding the freedom of former President Cámpora. Are there any developments in this sense?

"Argentina is strictly fulfilling its international commitments. Cámpora, his son and Fernando Abal Medina are exiled in the Maexican embassy and their situation is continually under review."

"There's another difficult problem in Argentine-US relations, the Jehovah's Witnesses. They refuse to recognize symbols of nationality. What's the position here?"

Foreign Minister Montes with "Letter from Argentina".

"There's a perfectly clear court decision this, maintaining complete independence between the government and the courts. Whatever the courts decided will be applied by, the executive. The U.S. has always claimed that human rights are a judicial problem: here what is being applied is a judicial decision. It can't be interpreted as unconstitutional because it comes from the same source charged with jealously guarding the effectivity of the constitution."

"According to information from abroad, it seems there's a regular campaign in Argentina against, professional persons, more specifically psychologists and psychiatrists, and even more speficially Jews or Communist party members. What can we tell the American press through Letter from Argentina?"

There has been no anti-Semitism nor anti-Communist party action in Argentina. Argentina is a country without religious, racial or political discrimination.

There has never been racial persecution here, now or at any other time. Like all the other political parties in Argentina, the Communist party has been suspended, but there is no form of persecution against it just because it'sCommunist.

In the United Nations Argentina has explained what international terrorism means, and willl continue to toke whatever measures are necessary to wipe it out here."

"Public opinion in Argentina is also concerned about bilateral talks in the Far South. What is going to be done about this?"

After the second round of informal conversations I personally told the Commander-in-Chief what had been discussed, and new steps are under consideration."

"Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera has already said —and public opinion backs him irrespective of ideologies or standes— that no mutilation of national territory will be allowed. Is this what the Junta thinks?"

"This has been cleared up perfectly. We've said that Argentina has every respect for international law but we can't allow any infringement of sovereignty on the Argentine sea and territories."

"Why does Chile want a road to the Atlantic but won't give Bolivia free passageway to the sea? What's Argentina's attitude?"

"On many occasions, and for many years, we have been in favor of a passageway to the sea for Bolivia, always in agreement with the countries involved."

"Is the Russian fishing boat incident over?"

"The intruding fishing boats agreed to pay the fines without waiting for court proceedings to be substantiated. Their cargoes were impounden and sold to third parties, so it hasn't been a very profitable trip for them."

"Will they fish in our waters again?"

"The Navy is always vigilant and will always act when our sovereignty is endangered."

"What are our relations with Brazil like?"

"The third three-cornered meeting has been held with Paraguay for technical discussions. Later other rounds will be held and I hope that everything will have been sorted out by then, so that the two reservoirs —Itaipú and Corpus— can be compatibilized and the waters which God us, used in the best fashion."

"Did the talks with Paraguayan Foreign Minister Nougués satisfy you?"

"Yes, certainly. We discussed bilateral, economic, political, cultural and other subjects. It has all been very positive for Paraguay and Argentina."

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The Colon Theater, Acropolis of Music

Buenos Aires' Colón Theater is a cultural center of first magnitude; its acoustics are magic, and it opens its mysterious doors to us in this article.

Nueve de Julio, reputed to be the widest avenue in the world. One of the streets which border it is Cerrito. On Cerrito, majestic, imposing, is the Buenos Aires Colón Theater, one of the indisputed glories of Argentina.

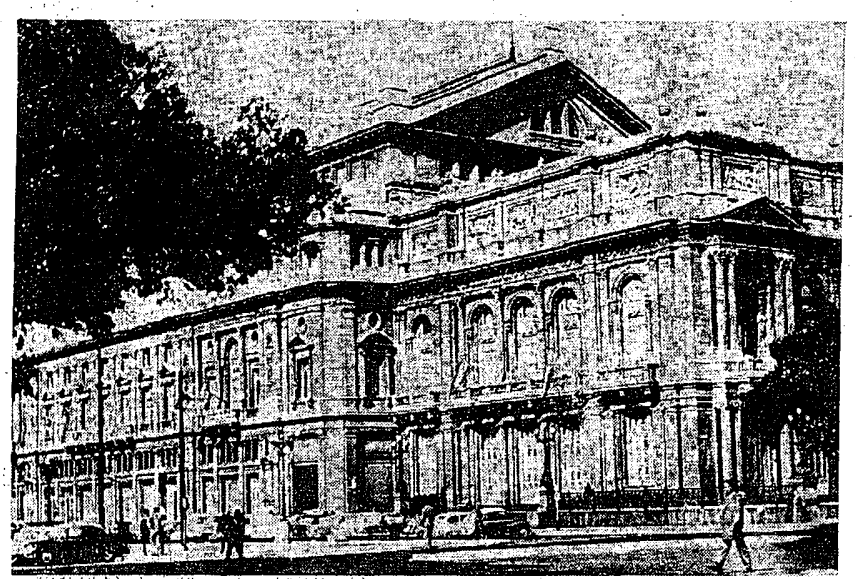
Letter from Argentina was received by the theater's artistic advisor, conductor **Juan Emilio Martini.**

Martini is a conductor of world repute and also professor of orchestration at the Argentine Catholic University. He was recently appointed Musical Education Area Director for the OAS (Organization of American States).

Martini has directed innumerable operas and concerts, in all the types of music performed in the Colón. He has an inner discipline, a vocation and a capacity for self-criticism which distinguishes him as much as the ease and affability with which he replied to our questions during the interview.

1) What is your present position in the Colón Theater?
2) Tell us something of your professional career?
3) How many years old is the Colón?
4) How many people can it seat?
5) Is it a replica of any European theater?
6) How many people work there?
8) What sort of performance is held at the Colón?
9) What type of activity is carried out there?
10) Is it true that the Colón is like a city and that one only sees 10 percent of what is going on?
11) Which are your favorite operas... ballets... concerts?
12) What do you hope for in 1978 for the Colón?

1) I have been the Colón's artistic advisor since July, 1976.
2) I have conducted in the U.S., Europe and nearly all the Latin American countries.
3) The Colón was built in 1908. It is 69 now.
4) The Colón's total seating capacity is 3,432 spectators.
The main floor seats 632 and there are 2,800 seats at the other levels. All those spectators can be seated in complete comfort.
5) Not really. The entrance is similar to the Paris opera house, but the general style of the building is French Renaissance. The architecture is closely inspired in Italian and French theaters.
The Colón's acoustics are famed everywhere.
The stage is 32.25 meters (106 ft) wide and 34.50 meters (113 ft) deep. It has a rotating platform of 20 meters (65 ft). This makes scene-shifting easier. Really, it's a most impressive stage.
6) Including artistes, technicians and administrative personnel, about 1,300 people work at the Colón.
7) All the major figures in music have performed here, as well as some of the top composers, including **Richard Strauss. Toscanini** conducted here twice. It's hard hard to mention any more names because there are so many.
8) Opera, ballet, and concerts. There are four or five performances a week, 10 months of the year.
The Colón has regular personnel including two major orchestras, the regular Colón Orchestra and the Buenos Aires Philarmonic.
They have 100 performers each.
We also have a 120-voice choir, a children's choir and a regular troupe of 60 opera singers. They constitute the basis of the performances and are reinforced by major figures from abroad.
9) Decorations, costumes, footwear, hairdressing, etc., are all done on the premises. These workshops are immensely valuable, and so are the illumination shops and the sculpture ateliers. The theater also has rehearsal halls.
10) It is reason able to say so. The basement of the Colón is a regular city with its own industry. It is self-supporting.
11) Naturally when I conduct I put my whole body and soul into it. I have particularly pleasant memories of the first works I ever conducted, naturally!
Among the earliest operas I directed I remember a "Bohême" by Giacomo Puccini. But my most poignant memories are for Serguei Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf".
As for ballet, I prefer it to be either very classical or very modern. Concertwise, I have a preference for Mozart and Haydn.
I don't think anyone has yet come near the genius of **Igor Stravinsky.** I think that **Maurica Ravel** is the most perfect of composers in what refers to technique, particularly instrumentation.
12) In general, I hope that the national authorities realise the importance of the theater in Argentine culture. I hope the people who work there will be pais sufficiently to be able to live free of excessive worry and work hard.
I would like the Colón to have a much wider appeal and not necessarily cater for an élite. Mind you, nowadays many Colón performances are cheaper than going to the cinema. This encourages people to love art and also generates future regular Colón patrons. Young people thus begin developing an aesthetic taste.
Every Monday morning secondary school pupils visit the Colón and get an insight into what goes on there. And there's never any lack of applicants to get in!



Splendor of one of the most famous opera houses in the world.

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Bartolomé Mitre, founder of "La Nación"

Editor Doctor Bartolomé Mitre

"La Nación"

La Nación newspaper, founded on January 4, 1870, by Lieutenant General **Bartolomé Mitre**, is one of the most distinguished exponents of Argentine journalism. Its millions of readers find in its pages the most objective information, an editorial philosophy which is identified with the imperatives of national and international reality, and a vast selection of articles and commentaries on the widest range of subjects.

Mitre was more than a journalist. He occupies a place in nearly a century of Argentine history (born in Buenos Aires, 1821, died 1906) and shone as a soldier, a politician, an historian, a poet, a coin collector and even a translator — he produced a magnificent Spanish version of the Divine Comedy.

"Don Bartolo", as he was familiarly known during the fundamental stage of Argentine institutions, became president of the republic in 1862. He governed in a difficult time but he was successful in his administration nevertheless.

His spirit lives permanently on in "La Nación" where all he taught in journalism is still profoundly borne in mind.

Ever since its foundation **La Nación** offered its readers abundant information and commentaries on the most important events and their influence on politics and on nations.

As the cable services expanded and their operational speed increased, Mitre's paper began to devote itself to creating a conscience of citizenship in Argentina. The paper's efforts have produced a person who is alive to events everywhere in the world, essentially a universalist and above all, a person used to comparing opinions and weighing their relative value.

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o THE FORM AND THE ESSENCE

After the initial stage, in the 20s the paper adopted its present format, the full-size or broadsheet as distinct from the tabloid; broadsheet is the size used by, say, the New York Times or the London Times.

So when La Nación changed centuries it also changed its format and adapted it to technical convenience at the time. One of its advertising slogans was "a paper that always has something new". So it turned out to be.

Up to 1901 the paper was set by hand. It was necessary to form the types and build up the page line by line with the composer in order to fill the enormous pages. Then it all had to be stripped down again a the type boys put the type back into its cases.

Incidenatlly **La Nación** bought one of the first linotypes to come to Argentina. The rotaries which had been used in the "podygraphic establishment" (so it was called in those days) had previously come from France and Germany.

Then came the time for offset printing and in 1931 **La Nación** started its rotogravure Sunday supplements, which were an important step forward for Argentine journalism at the time.

This marked the first time that all Sunday's sports events could appear on Monday with this new system.

But more was to come. In 1962 **La Nación** bought two sophisticated Chemco photogravure machines, which increased production speed and plate quality considerably. They were also cheaper to operate.

Seven years later the paper inaugurated three Fairchild perforators and two Intertype C-4 readers in its shop. Subsequently they added three Monarch composers and eight new perforators.

o CULTURE AND HUMOR

La Nación introduced another revolution in journalism by featuring comic strips in its pages. At first they seemed lost among the type, but in their way they anticipated what was later to become a regular fashion, as in the U.S.

One of the first really successful cartoons in the 20s was **Betty**, created by U.S. humorist **Charles A. Voight**. The first cartoon to appear in **La Nación**, however, was a self-caricature of tenor Enrico Caruso, published with his autograph in July, 1904.

Naturally enough culture has always been important in Mitre's newspaper. At the time of its foundation the paper referred to the visit to Buenos Aires of star violinist **Pablo de Sarasate**. The editorial offices were visited by another music great, **Francesco Tamagno**, when he came to Buenos Aires to sing La Traviata and Othello, in the Colón Theater. Almost at the same time **La Nación** reviewed Julián Gayarre, one of the most beautiful — but forgotten — voices of the opera. Years later, the insuperable **Adelina Patti**, fresh from her triumphs in Europe and Broadway, came to the Colón.

And so in time **La Nación** became the most important witness of artistic events in Buenos Aires, not only in music but also in literature and the visual arts. The paper's cultural supplements included contributions from figures as significant as **Leon Tolstoy, Emile Zola, Anatole France, Mark Twain, Rubén Darío, H. G. Wells, Gilbert K. Chesterton, Rudyard Kipling, Luigi Pirandello, Paul Claudel, Miguel de Unamuno, Thomas Mann and Ernest Hemingway, together with the most illustrious Argentine writers like Leopoldo Lugones, Victoria Ocampo, and Jorge Luis Borges.**

Ever since it started, **La Nación** dedicated ample space to the cinema and its files contain information of incalculable value on movies of those early days, both Argentine and international.

o PAPER AND CELLULOID

In May 1920 the paper inaugurated its show section with a headline on the wedding of **Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks**. This was a really "princely" event which took place in Los Angeles, California. And shortly afterwards the Seethearts of America became feature writters for **La Nación**. Fairbanks wrote "Does personality depend on physical aptitude? How exercise helps the brain.". And the protagonist of Don Juan certainly had both!

Meanwhile, his wife was writing "The secret of my popularity as a movie star", in a very melancholy tone. Another newspaper scoop was when **Charlie Chaplin** spoke by overseas telephone to the news-

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paper's critic, of whom he was a personal friend, and after **"City Lights"** assured him that he would continue to make only silent films.

Years afterwards, in an entirely different order of things, astronauts **Neil Armstrong, Edward Aldrin,** and **Michael Collins** personally told **La Nación** about their experiences and sensations on the moon.

o A CONSIDERATE EMPLOYER

But **La Nación** is more than just a newspaper or a company. The present editor is Dr. **Bartolomé Mitre,** a direct descendant of the founder. Under his leadership the paper offers its employees various services of a social nature; a free medical clinic, for example, with general practitioners and specialists.

There is also a free medical attention insurance plan; the employe can include his family by paying a small fee.

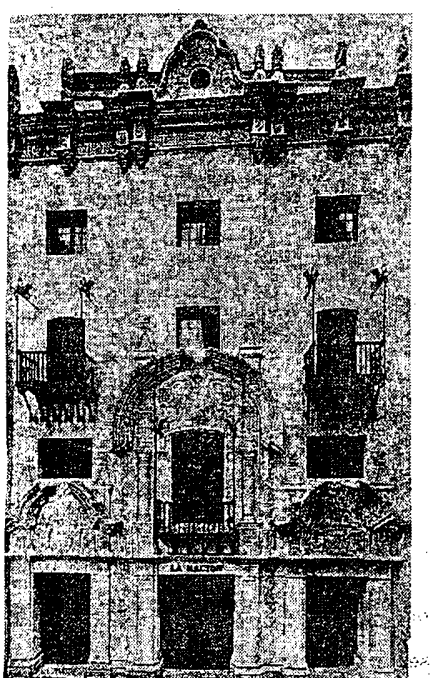
There is also a very low-cost collective life-insurance scheme, of which the newspaper carries half the cost of the premium As the job in most cases requires rapid lunching, afternoon coffee or dining "news can't wait", **La Nación** has an internal restaurant and a quick-lunch service in the shops, in a recently inaugurated building.

The library and the record collection are free and of the lending type.

So **La Nación** has fulfilled its creator's wish for it to be a platform for the enunciation of doctrine. And it is also a warm and responsible home for those who work in it

The paper's circulation is 220.000 Monday through Saturday, and it increases considerably on Sunday, when the issue appears with the full-color **La Nación** magazine.

The daily edition costs 80 pesos (15 US cents). There are 150 journalists working on it and the total staff is 1,500



3) The facade, in the best Spanish style.

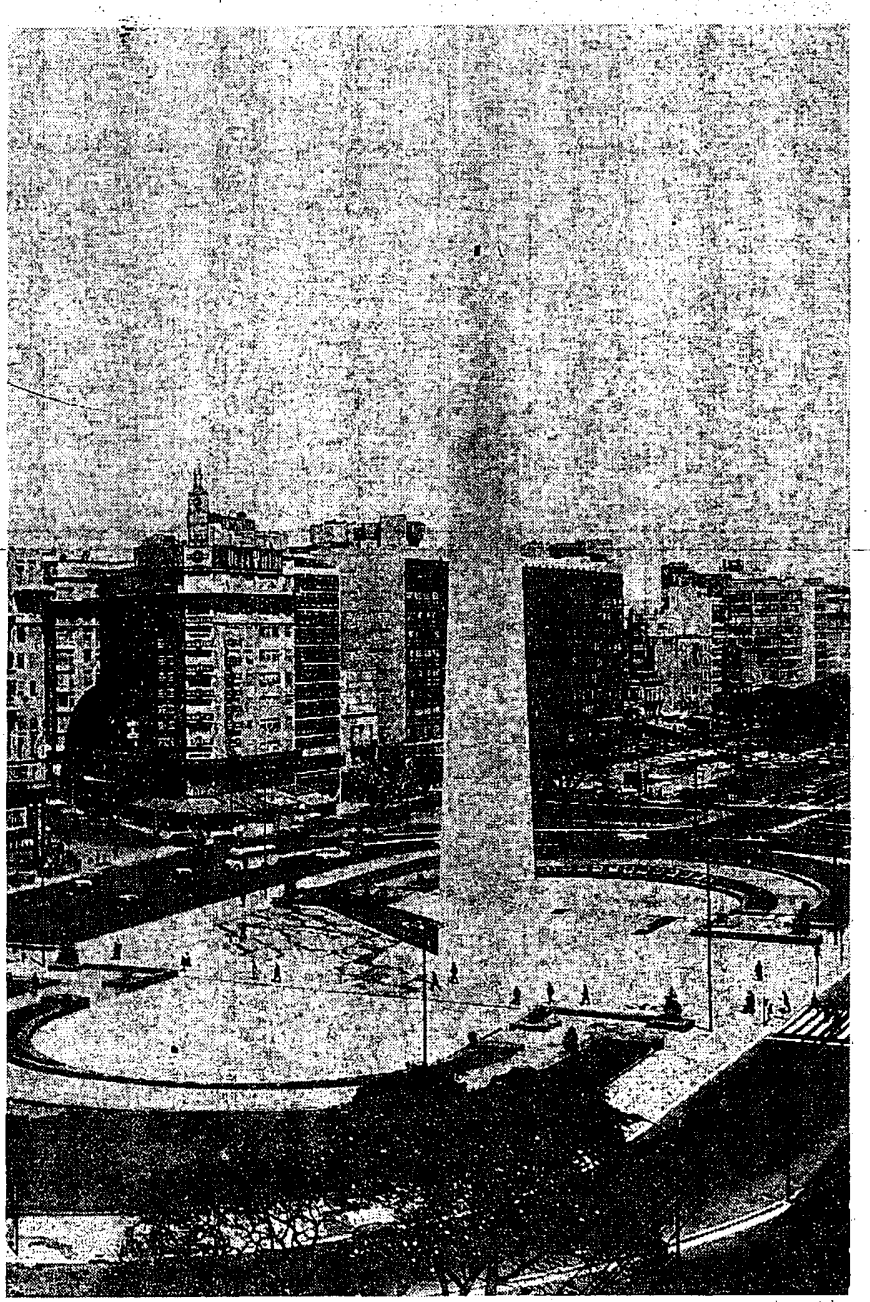
The widest street in the world

Porteños (inhabitants of Buenos Aires) have a lot of things in their city to be proud of; this is the biggest Spanish-speaking city in the world, for instance, 12 million population (with environs).

One of the things that always interests them is progress of 9 th July Avenue, the widest street in the world, 100 meters (about 110 yards) sidewalk to sidewalk, a street with leafy shade trees and popular outside cafes.

There are only two city bloks of old houses left to go down before the street can be linked up with aristocratic Avenida del Libertador, from the Retiro Railway Station north to Palermo and Belgrano, the premier districts of Buenos Aires.

Municipality public works secretary Dr **Guillermo Laura** has announced that the final stretch of the avenue will be finished before the start of the World Soccer Cup.



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"Cinema is a means of expression"

Leopoldo Torre Nilsson has his own style, a restlessness in the search for subjects to make pictures about. He is probably the only Argentine director who has really been successful abroad. His pictures are lucid, intelligentn sirnificaNilsson is one of those who continues to believe that cinema is an art and a reflection of reality.

Leopoldo Torre Nilsson

"I think there's a recurrent theme in all films. They have social, psychological and moral stories to tell, when those events conspire against what I conceive as the nature and the development of the individual. I've always tried to depict the prison cells man and society invent for themselves."

These words are a reflection of Leopoldo Torre Nilsson's views on the cinema or what he is trying to do with it. A creative universe as dense and complex as Torre Nilsson's can't really be encompassed in a few words. But they do represent an approximation to his view of the cinema.

Torre Nilsson is restless, often makes his spectators feel restless too. He is probably the only Argentine director to have really made a name for himself abroad and his art is often mentioned in Europe and the United States.

In Argentina, Torre Nilsson is still a man of the present time, even though there have been many talented filmmakers here. Perhaps the best days are over, but many are still showing now and again what they can do; one of them is Torre Nilsson with his most recent work, Piedra Libre.

Torre Nilsson was born in Buenos Aires on May 5, 1924, the son of Leopoldo Torres Rios and **May Nilsson**. His father also was a film director, who specialized in showing the day-to-day world as he saw it, and who put a lot of warmth into his task. His wife, **Beatriz Guido**, is a prolific writer and one of his children, **Javier**, recently directed a play — although the reception from the critics was lukewarm. The whole family is art-conscious.

Torre Nilsson's career started with three shorts, **El Muro** (The Wall), **Precursores de la Musica Argentina** (Pioneers of Argentine Music) and **Los Arboles de Buenos Aires** (Trees of Buenos Aires.) He used these in his search for a distinctive style. In 1950 he codirected with his father **El Crimen de Oribe** (The Crime of Oribe) with script by **Arturo Cerretani**, based on **Adolfo Bioy Casares' "El Perjurio de la Nieve"** (The Perjury of the Snows). This experience with full-length films taught him how to handle extended scripts.

After this he made **El hijo del Crack** (The son of the star), based on an idea by actor-director **Armando Bo** (also codirected with his father), **Dias de Odio** (Days of Hate), based on a story by **Jorge Luis Borges**, **La Tigra** (The Tigress), which was banned for a long time, **Para Vestir Santos** (The spinster), with a powerful figure, **Tita Merello**, **Graciela, El Protegido** (The Protegé) with his own script.

These films, including the shorts, were produced in the period 1947/56, and later in his full-length pictures there is a trend to greater clarity and less complicated subjects: for instance, **Para Vestir Santos** and **El Hijo del Crack** are clearly for mass consumption.

In 1957 he started to work closely with his wife Beatriz Guido on scripts based on her books. He started to turn out his own highly personal, intellectual, often hermetic cinema, always rich in form, always interesting.

Films in this period include **La Casa del Angel** (The House of the Angel), **El Secuestrador** (The Kidnapper), where Leonardo Favio, later to become a clever and intuitive director in his own right, first appeared as an actor. Films like **La Caida** (The Fall), **Fin de Fiesta** (End of the Party), **La Mano en la Trampa** (Hand in a Trap), and **Piel de Verano** (Summer Skin) are all coherent in their subject matter, just as he said and we transcribed at the beginning of this story. And there is an evident reluctance to give in to conventionalism. There is a strong tendency to a stable team, too; during this stage he worked on his wife's story ideas and often used the same performers, too, like **Elsa Daniel**, **Lautaro Murúa**, **Favio**, and **Graciela Borges**. The stories had a lot to do with politics, prejudice, taboos, the awakening of adolescence, the loss of a spiritual paradise which faded away in the face of the reality to which he subjected his characters.

Pschoanalysis was important in all this, because there was an evident attention to the inner being of everybody and to motivations. This part of his career appears obsessively devoted to fanaticism, lies, sterile pride, disenchantment, frustration. **And in this time, too, he acquired international repute. Many prominent personalities of the time were interested in him, others admired in him a type of cinema that was familiar to them.**

In among all these titles it is also necessary to name **Un Guapo del 900**, (A 1900 Tough), a film which didn't seem to have too much to do with the rest of his production, because it was a theatrically written, realistic drama. But there were elements of Torre Nilsson's inner mind in some of the characters. "Guapo" was also his first contact with an excellent actor, **Alfredo Alcón**, later to make eight more films with Torre Nilsson.

Setenta veces siete (Seventy times seven) was another film which didn't seem to be very much in the Nilsson style, particularly as it starred vamp **Isabel Sarli**, identified with superficial and simple cinema. Torre Nilsson himself said later: **"It was quite an experience using a commercialized star and a powerful, interesting book like this one by Dalmiro Sáenz. I thought Isabel Sarli would be usable...I'm not unhappy about the film. I think it has its own validity."**

Then came a time when it looked as if his best days had gone by; some of his films were good, others bad. His production at this time includes **Homenaje a la Hora de la Siesta** (Tribute to Siesta Time), **La Terraza** (The Terrace), **El Ojo de la Cerradura** (The Keyhole), **La Chica del Lunes** (Monday Girl), and **Los Traidores de San Angel** (The Traitors of St Angel).

But he then embarked on his **"historic period"**, including **"Martin Fierro"**, **"El Santo de la Espada"** (on General San Martin), both very good films and **La Tierra en Armas** (The Land in Arms) a less successful recollection of a colorful personality, **Martin Güemes**).

He returned to an introspective, intelligent, probing cinema with **La Mafia** (The

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Alfredo Alcón in "El pibe Cabeza"

Mafia), **Los Siete Locos** (Seven Madmen), **Boquitas Pintadas** (Painted Lips), and **El Pibe Cabeza** (Big Heag Kid). Torre Nilsson was back to uncovering dreams and deliriums, meannesses, violence, hope and despair.

He has made two more pictures so far, **La Guerra del Cerdo** (The Pig's War), and **Piedra Libre** (No holds barred). The latter is a return to The House of the Angel days, his most significant period. He has had his ups and downs, but he has always been creative.

We might close with something Torre Nilsson himself said in 1959: **"I think that the cinema has a fundamental social and aesthetic duty. By fulfilling this duty it will give some sense to its structure as an industry and a craft. Cinema can be a business...but essentially it is a means of expression."**

EUDEBA TODAY

A permanent drive for cultural improvement

Luis Pan

Luis Pan, 58, is an Argentine who has spent much of his life going round the world and visiting out-of-the-way places in Argentina. He has been in journalism and writing for over 35 years and is a leader writer for La Prensa newspaper, a lecturar and an essayist. Pan is now executive director of Buenos Aires' University Press (EUDEBA), and **Cartas de Argentina** interviewed him. EUDEBA is a first-class publishing house, possibly the most important of its type in Latin America.

¿What's EUDEBA's significance in the development of university culture in Argentine?

I visualize EUDEBA as an off-campus incentive to research and student information. But it has to relate with what the faculty is saying, too. Overall we like to think of it as keyed to the major cultural movements of this century.

¿How many books does EUDEBA have in its catalog since its foundation in 1959? What about editorial plans for this year?

We have 1,600 titles in our catalog, about 60% Argentine authors and the rest other nationalities. We're working now on reprinting the complete works of Sarmiento and Alberdi. The country's been going through a lot of mixed-up thinking. We feel it's time to refresh people's memories about how meaningful these two really were.

We're also working on three collected works, one on problems of the sea, aimed at enlightening people on what's going on seawise. Another compilation will discuss atomic development in Argentina in the last 25 years of the 20th century. A third will be on Modern Military Thought — on the armed forces' role in history. We think this is very important because of what a well-known strategist said recently — that for the first time in history the military have the function of preventing war instead of generating it and fighting it.

We also want to complete the "Conquest of the Desert" series, an 18-volume collection which has been published under Colonel Junan Carlos Walter. 1979 is the 100th anniversary of General Julio A. Roca's desert campaign. This was a significant milestone in the history of Argentina and I think paved the way to the present.

¿Does EUDEBA have any exchange agreement with other countries?

Naturally, and I think this is very important. Our cultural reach isn't restricted to Argentina, because our material goes to all Latin America, to Spanish-speaking US and to Spain. Quite a number of Latin American university study courses are based on our textbooks.

¿What has EUDEBA published about apart from scientific subjects?

We think we have contributed significantly to other subjects. One, for instance, is visual arts. We've published many of the most important Argentine painters: I could name Quinquela Martín, Basaldúa, Alonso, Castagnino, Seoane, Uruchúa, Spilimbergo and others.

¿How do you think we shape up with other countries?

Intellectually I think the answer is good, even though a long process of economic deterioration has hampered our keeping more closely in touch with the major talents of our times. Other countries have been able to keep up to date with less difficulty — but in Argentina we've been stymied by price increases in paper (in dollar terms), in industrial costs, expensive financing and the fact that a major proportion of Argentina's printing equipment is obsolete. We can see this in the internatibnal book fairs and exhibitions held round the world.

¿What's production like so far?

So far in 1977 we've published 150 titles, some new, some reprints. Students and faculty teachers get a 20 percent discount on cover prices by showing their identification cards. And EUDEBA also operates a Permanent Long Distance School which operates by mail by an agreement with the Adult Education Board (DINEA).

The three main subjects we are working on now are Modern Mathematics, General Accounting, and Introduction to Computer Techniques. We have other subjects ready for 1978. We're the only people who are doing this sort of thing in Argentina.

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¿Tell something about what you and your team have done in EUDEBA's executive direction?

Well, it hasn't been easy. We've tried to restore order, clarity and method in a company which had been chiefly used as a springboard for subversion. And for wild flights of imagination. There were 165 on the payroll when we took over; we've pared them down to 100 now. Production and sales are onthe upswing.

Things were managed very badly here... you can say that all the problems of Argentina were reflected in EUDEBA. But we're over the hump now. Ever since EUDEBA was founded it operated with huge subsidies from the Buenos Aires university.

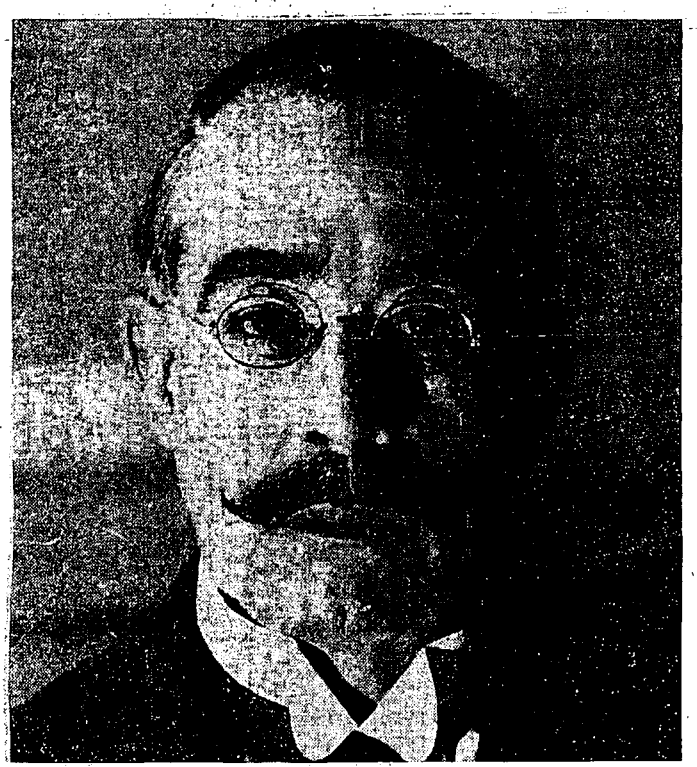
We took over in September, 1976, and we agreed with the university to eliminate subsidies. Since then we've managed on our own.

Argentine Letters: the pioneers

José Hernández

José Hernández and Leopoldo Lugones are two of the outstanding figures in Argentine poetry. Hernández wrote the **Martin Fierro,** which has become a standard work in Argentine literature. Lugones also dealt with gaucho subjects. His poetry is exalted, lyrical. Both of them have a strong nationalistic, genuinely Argentine essence.

> **"We derive the greatest benefits from madness, which we undoubtedly receive from a divine source...which comes from the muses, which occupy a pure and tender soul, awaken it and transport it to Bacchic heights expressed in odes and every type of poetry and which, celebrating thousands of ancient gestures, educate posterity".**
> **Plato,** "Phaedre."



Leopoldo Lugones

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Plato had that to say about poets. And it can safely be said that two Argentine poets, **José Hernández** and **Leopoldo Lugones,** live fully up to the Greek philosopher's description. They each have their similarities. And their differences.

José Rafael Hernández y Pueyrredón was born November 10, 1834. He was more than a poet; he was also a soldier, a journalists, a legislator, a businessman and a farmer. During the period of National Organization, Hernández worked tirelessly at all this. His one objective was the unity of a bitterly fragmented Argentina.

In the beginning writing **Martin Fierro** was just another project for him. He could hardly be expected to know that it was to become the consular work in Argentine literature. The author plumbed deeply into the **gaucho;** how he lived, how he thought, how he expressed himself... essentially, **Martin Fierro** is a collection of couplets.

Fierro is a man who is persecuted, hunted down, by other men. But all he's done is to be a **gaucho,** a solitary man, an outlaw. He wants freedom and justice. With them come peace, the only thing that keeps the world balanced. "Heroism, that is to say fighting, for liberty and justice, is the human activity of this harmony; and it is therefore something spiritual; so that epic poetry essentially becomes something religious". The quote is from Lugones in **El Payador** (literally "The Minstrel") where Lugones made the first critical evaluation of the **Martin Fierro.** Lugones went through a series of ideological phases which gradually revolutionized his conception of the world. He was a Socialist first and a rightwinger at the end. There were many stages in between, all of them reflected in his love for his country. **Lugones is the genuine poet of Argentina.** He expresses the essence of the country. His writing is a synthesis of proper use of the language, man's poetic capacity, and local flavor. His personal development can be traced through his literary output.

His two best prose works are **The gentlemanly ideal** and **The Writer's Mission.** His poetic output is vast (not counting all he wrote during his modernistic phase) and the most important of his offerings here is **Romanza of Rio Seco** (Rio Seco is the village in Córdoba where Lugones was born, in 1874)

In this work Lugones unrolls his poetic thread to reveal his own guiding lifeline, the long-suffering soil of his country. This is a return to the land and to everything connected with it. There is a waelth of information on his home town, on tradition and how people lived there from day to day. **Romanza** is epic poetry, "something religious" us Lugones himself was looking for. There is a profound knowledge of country life, its people and its animals, its uses and customs, how they lived. It was written in a time transition: lugones had repudiated religious liberalism buta had not yet become a practicing Catholic. Nevertheless religion, buried in him from the time of his youth in Córdoba, appears here.

Lugones' poety springs from an inner harmony depicted austerely and descriptively. The environment conditions the writer and the writer makes the environment live... just like Hernandez had done with **Martin Fierro.**

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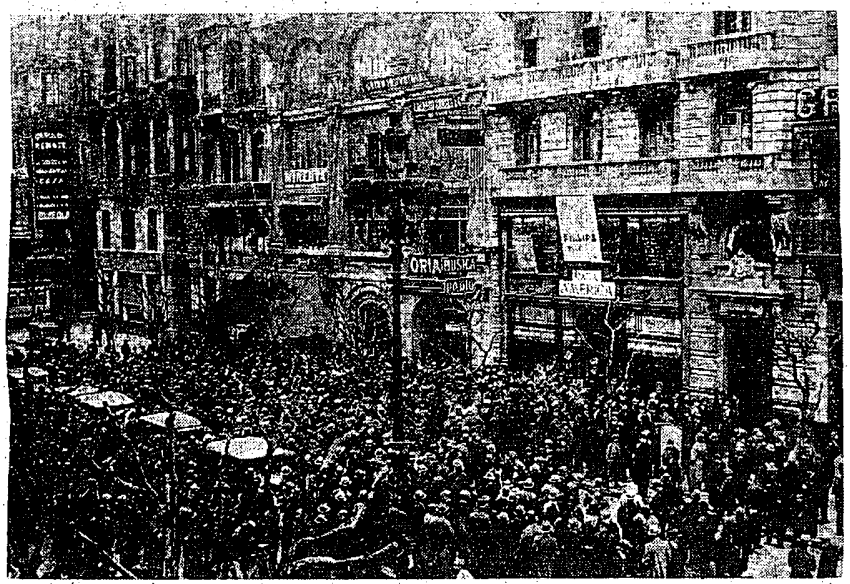

1930 was the heroic age of the radio. A multitude in Avenida de Mayo listens to the World Soccer Cup final between Argentina and Uruguay in Montevideo.

Momentoes of the Past

Casa América

Juan Carlos Lightower Stahlberg is a degree holder in Economy and Vicepresident and General Manager of Casa América, one of the most prestigious Argentine names in music, with an 80-year career in music and imported and locally-made instruments.

Stahlberg, who is married (to Mónica Echandi) and has three sons (Balbino, Juan Ignacio and Alejandro), likes all sorts of music though he confesses to a predilection for Bach. He likes the open air but does not practice sports; and he is a devoted fan of the River Plate soccer club.

To be able to talk about a company which has been operating for 80 years it's necessary to delve into the files a little. But in this case we had additional support. As we searched through yellowing sheets of paper, we were told that we woule also talk to a living archive, as it were: José Lightower, a sprightly 95 and Juan Carlos' grandfather. The elder Lightower lives with his daughter Elena in a smart apartment in northern Buenos Aires' residential Belgrano district.

"Casa América," says Lightower, "was founded by my father, my brother Tomás and myself. In 1897 we set up as G.L. Stahlberg & Sons on Buen Orden street (they call it Bernardo de Irigoyen today), number 430, and we called the shop Bazar Edison. I remember we used to sell Edison phonographs which we'd imported from the United States. They had been created by the great Thomas Alva Edison, but their sound reproduction was pretty rudimentary, with earpieces and wax cylinders.

"But when other companies in Europe and the U.S. began working on the system it was soon developed and earpieces were replaced by speakers with more sensitive membranes. These devices began to be known as gramophones and soon became

Florencio Parravicini, the inimitable comic of Buenos Aires' theater of years ago.

José Stahlberg 50 years ago.

Justo Suárez, "the Little Bull of Mataderos", was one of Argentina's first idols of the ring.

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very popular here. They were our biggest sales item."

"What sort of music did they record in those days?"

"Classics and U.S. music. But a market built up, particularly in Northern Argentina, for local music, which naturally we weren't getting from abroad. So then we took a very big step. We set up a facility to record on blanks that we imported from the United States. Mind you, we were all foreigners, but we felt very identified with Argentina. Soon we built up a local selection with figures like Villoldo, the Podestá brothers, Navas, Munilla, Gabino Ezeiza and many others.

"It wasn't so easy in those days. We could only record one blank at a time, so if we wanted 50 blanks the artiste had to sing 50 times. It was pretty hard work, but that's the way the recording industry got started in Argentina.

"Then we imported duplicators and later metal matrices so we could press hundreds of records with one original. We were doing well, but one day the shop caught fire and there was nothing left but a few charred ashes. And the flames also burnt out our housing quarters on top of the shop. There was an insurance policy but the company refused to pay up for some reason or other."

"So what did you do then?"

"Well, we worked hard and made a lot of sacrifices. I was 20 then. A friend of mine sold hardware and umbrellas on Avenida de Mayo. He suggested I sell records and phonographs in a corner of his shop. Meanwhile, cylinder were being replaced by discs and reproduction was being improved. That way recording houses were able to pay huge sums for the top singers of the moment and yet sell records at bargain prices.

"How was Casa América born?"

"That was in 1917, at the closing stages of World War I and after a trip to Europe. We hired the shop at Avenida de Mayo 979... and that was the start of Casa América. The company was Stahlberg and Rigotti; my brother Tomás, myself and Luis Rigotti."

Back, then, in time, to 1977, to a huge, bustling Buenos Aires and to Juan Carlos Stahlberg, grandnephew of José Stahlberg.

"We put up the present building in 1924. After that came the depression of the early 30s. It was pretty difficult and we had to sell a radio station we had then, also called Casa América. But we survived and once the depression was over we became the most important company in Argentina in the sale we became the most important company in Argentina in the sale of musical instruments and other activities related to music."

"Casa America is an industry leader both in home appliances and in music," Juan Carlos says. "We've been called 'The Home of Good Music'. We import all sorts of musical instruments, particularly organs, which are very popular here.

"And — this is something we're very proud of — we've spent years promoting good music with special courses, piano, violin and song recitals and other activities in collaboration with the Education and Culture Ministry."

This part of the business is handled by the Musical Development Division, headed by the indefatigable Ana Lucia Frega. Among recent prominent performances are recitals by top Argentine pianist Antonio de Raco.

We witnessed one of the habitual Friday 7.45 pm concerts in the basement of the sales room after the shop closes. Pianist Miguel Angel Rosado played for an hour and a half delighting the audience of music lovers.

Beniamino Gigli and Tito Schipa autograph recordings in Casa América.

Italian composer Ottorino Respighi visiting "the home of good music".

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The tango, a synonym for Buenos Aires

The tango is Buenos Aires' folk music. It was always associated with the history of the city. It was born in the last stage of last century, and was "forbidden music" for many decades in the more fashionable part of town. It was only when success came abroad that tout Buenos Aires welcomed it. The pioneers insisted, the Parisian adventurers were successful and Carlos Gardel's voice charmed a generation.

Then came a time of great orchestras and celebrated singers, until tango fell into a trough in the 50s. Astor Piazzolla started the long way back, achieved with considerable effort. Today the tango has made a comeback in Buenos Aires and is played in the most sophisticated night spots for local enthusiasts and for tourists.

Borges said that "**tango is what Buenos Aires is, and shall be what Buenos Aires shall be.**" Tango always had something to do with Argentina's biggest city. Students of the subject argue about how tango was born, but there are points of agreement; **the tango, they all say, began in the last part of the 19th century with massive immigration.**

And tango became identified with its environment, the city, just as the carnavalito became identified with the wild and rugged north where it was born. At one time an outcast of society, tango soon burst its original boundaries and ventured out into the world. **But before this** the prim and proper 80s had called the tango "dirty and lascivious".

This stage lasted about 20 years and the tango performers usually holed out in the suburbs — originally, they used to be violin, guitar and piano trios.

The tango at that time had no lyrics yet, not in their present form, altough now and again a few lines of doggerel were sung with the music. Singing, in those days before recordings, was by the payadores, the latter-day equivalent of the Greek bards.

IT STARTED IN LA BOCA

The tango pioneers used Buenos Aires' Boca district as a springboard for their attack on the center. The earliest musicians played there in dimly lit, smoke-filled halls filled with the hubbub of a dozen tongues. Their names were **Samuel Castriota, Francisco Canaro, Roberto Firpo and Eduardo Arolas among** others. And bit by bit people came drifting in from other areas and the dingy cafés with their waitresses gradually turned into night clubs.

The carnival atmosphere soon attracted the **high-society toughs** who went slumming with results that usually called for police intervention.

Towards the end of the century the tango settled down in Palermo and several of the more celebrated cafés started up then — **Hansen, El Tambito,** and **El Tarana,** where patrons ate, drank, and listened to music. But the tango's way to downtown Buenos Aires was still barred.

Still, the tango performes weren't about to give up the fight. As the 20th century came round the tango moved out into Europe. Paris received it with open arms and it it became the rage in the best night spots like **Pigalle, L'Abbaye, Maxim's Sans Souci** and **La Ferla.**

That was the time when knowing how to dance the tango properly could be worth money and young beaux charged to "do the tango" with the ladies.

At that time no dance hall in Paris was complete without its tango and dressmakers used to leave a slit in the skirts so that women had freedon of movement — and the fashion was referred to as the "tango fashion."

Tango was successful in Paris. But, how did it get there? Who exported it? The story is an interesting one. The tango first went to Europe on board an Argentine Navy vessel. The celebrated fleet training frigate **"Fragata Sarmiento"** took 1,000 copies of the Music of **La Morocha** to the "other side".

THE POPE AGAINST TANGO

It is curious that while in Paris tango opened every door, in Buenos Aires, where it was born, society still deprecated it, calling it "undignified and corrupt." The Pope banned the tango and porteños invented a rhyming phrase about it. Some people said the tango wasn't elegant, and yet poet Rubén Darío always said, "**In order to be elegant today you have to be familiar with the Argentine tango.**"

These arguments and counter-arguments take us to 1916, when **Carlos Gardel** recorded his first song, **Mi Noche Triste** by **Pascual Contursi.** From then on tango had it made and became instantly fashionable in Buenos Aires too. **No longer was it "forbidden music."**

From then on there was no stopping. In 1920 three young musicians, **Osvaldo Fresedo, Enrique Delfino and David Roccatagliata** formed the **Trio Select** and went to play in the **U.S.** And not only to play; they also danced tangos, in the approved **Rodolfo Valentino** style.

Now success followed success. In 1925 **Francisco Canaro** made his triumphal

It's a ritual: violins, bandoneons, the bass. A microphone and a singer. In Buenos Aires, the tango beat fills the night. Various tango spots are the attraction of Buenos Aires, for Agentines and for tourists as well.

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debut in **Paris** and **Gardel** did so a year later in **Madrid**. He later went to **Paris** too, and in 1931 the **Criollo Nightingale** made his first picture, **Lights of Buenos Aires**, for **Paramount**.

This was all tango needed to forge ahead. The film traveled all over the continent and gained more and more supporters for this type of music. **Porteños** began whistling tangos in the street and some cafés later to be historic, like "**El Nacional**," appeared on **Corrientes**.

Orchestras began to appear: **Pedro maffia, Julio de Caro, Osvaldo Fresedo, Francisco Lomuto, and Pedro Laurenz**. Ten came the Forties and with them **Carlos Di Sarli, Miguel Caló, and Anibal Troilo** among may others.

PIAZZOLLA'S ROAD

No rest for the musicians. They played in cafés, on tour and in night clubs. The foremost singers were fought over by the

Orchestras began to appear: **Pedro Maffia, Julio de Caro, Osvaldo Fresedo, Fran-**
Angel Vargas and Francisco Fiorentino.

Tango was to reveive a serious blow in the 50s. The recording studios' enthusiasm began to wane and there was an invasion of foreign music.

About this time a young bandoneon player appeared on the scene with ideas about renewing the tango by stressing its musicality. His name was **Astor Piazzolla** and he appeared on the scene at a difficult time. **Cabarets had closed, there were no more live performes on the radio, and neighborhood clubs stopped offering their traditional dance evenings**.

Plazzolla began a new stage. The intuitive period was over. "**Just as in jazz**," Piazzolla says, "**to play the tango you have to know music, and know it well**." His new lines of thought were evident in his very first combos, around 1946: **syncopated refrains on the bandoneon, changes of tone and counterpoint violin solos**.

But it wasn't the instruments but the music itself that made Piazzolla so popular. Some professed to distinguish overtones of Mozart, others hated the new form because it was a departure from the old.

There was no stopping **Piazzolla**. In 1965 he played in **New York's Lincoln Center**, invited by the **Pan-American Union**. The results of all his years of effort reached a climax seven years ago when he created his **New Tango** quintet, which summarised his previous experiences and projected new forms. While retaining the musical essence of the traditional tango, he added things like "**Adios Nonino**" and "**Verano Porteño**," in a new musical definition of the city.

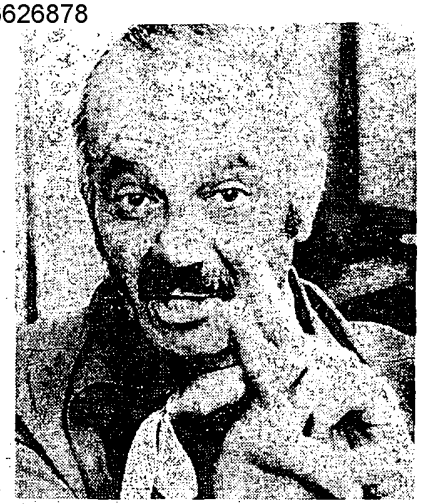
Astor Piazzolla is composing and performing abroad now. But he has some important followers now, like **Atilio Stampone, Leopoldo Federico, Enrique Mario Franchini, Osvaldo Piro** and the **Buenos Aires 8** musical group.

FASHIONABLE SPOTS

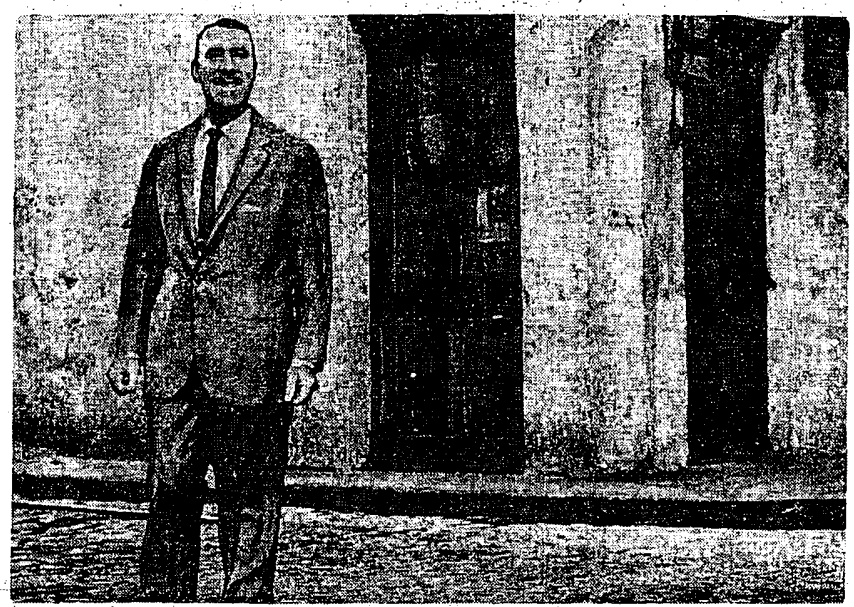
And now, nearly 100 years after its birth, tango is reappearing into fashion in Buenos Aires. A sophisticated group of spectators, many of them foreign tourists, meet every night in **Viejo Almacén** and **Caño 14** to hear the major combos and soloists perform. So it all goes back to the beginning and what Borges said, comes true.

Evolution has also reached Buenos Aires and it is not logical for it to live as it did 30 or 40 years ago; there are no streetcars, no more riverside toughs, no more yellowish street lamps guttering in the corners.

And tango had to change, too, with inflation, pollution and skyscrapes. Composers and lyrics writers have something else to create with now. They would have frightened the people of an older age, but not the people of today.



Astor Piazzola



Edmundo Rivero and "Viejo Almacen"

In 1925 Francisco Canaro made his triumphal debut in Paris

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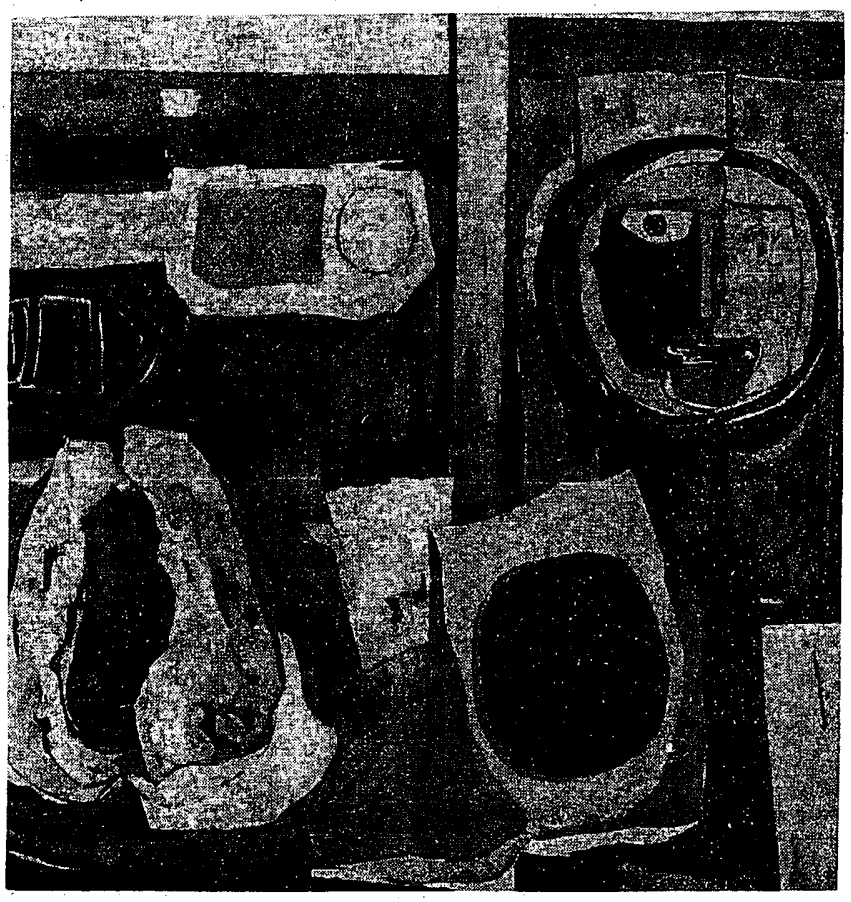


"Caracola", by Manuel Claro Bettinelli

Argentine visual arts in 1977

The closing months of 1977 are the right moment to take a look at what went on in visual arts in Buenos Aires. Not that this year was substantially different to others in the last decade or so. Painting, sculpture, and associated arts have achieved locally a level suitable to ensure their continuity for many years.

1977 stressed this once more. There are circumstantial events — a sales recession lately, for instance — and a gradual modification in styles and techniques, which tend to emphasise certain art forms sometimes to the detriment of others. But, as usual, this year Buenos Aires saw a great number of art shows, various forms of interest in the visual arts, experiences, competitions and retrospectives of great value. Marketing has developed acceptably within buying power expectations and local artists have been successful in various events. Argentine artists figured prominently in the Maldonado (Uruguay) Design Competition; Antonio Segui won a major distinction in Paris and the Sao Paulo Biennial gave a significant award to a group of Argentine artists who originally studied in the active CAYC, Buenos Aires Art and Communications Center

These awards have in general been given to the work of highly respected individuals. But the individual is the product of his environment and the artistic ambience of Buenos Aires helps the aspiring creator to improve himself. This, of course, has been the situation for many years and is no different from other periods in artistic creativity. Naturally, there is a difference between an artist like say Benedit or Testa, who live and create within the ambience of the Argentine, and Segui, for example, who lives in Europe and is recognized there as an eminent figure. But even so there are cultural constants which appear regularly.

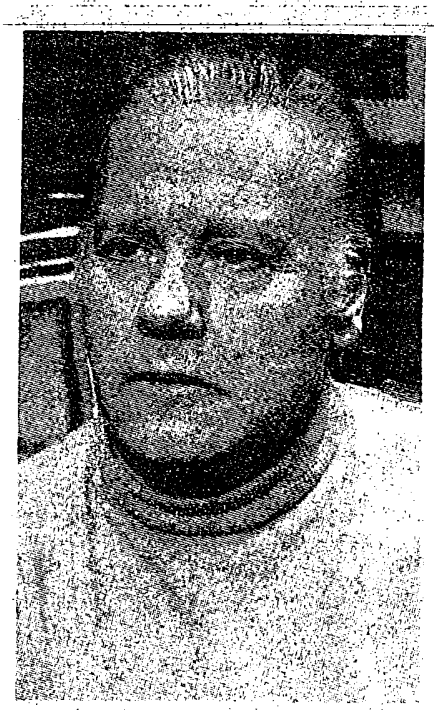
On the domestic scene there have been no events which have made any significant change in this situation. The importance of a well-defined group of artists has grown, but this has been a natural process of evolution over many years. There is no suggestion of new trends — a situation which has been observed for years — but there is a persistence of an eclecticism which draws inspiration from various philosophies and in the final analysis relies on pre-modern painting in Argentina and abroad.

This eclecticism is also being preferred by **marchands** and by critics and judges. This aesthetic position was represented in the well-deserved National Salon distinctions to Carlos Cañás, Manuel Claro Bettinelli and Arturo Irureta. These three excellent artists synthsize modern and experimental trends. They have an original and sympathetic, but balanced, view of human life and adventure.

Cañas, Bettinelli and Irureta have trodden very similar pathways in local painting and there is a natural distinction and a natural selection between the three.

The one who has most improved in 1977 has been Bettinelli, whose real value has only been recognized relatively recently despite his veteranship. His color is excellent and his vitality is reflected in his pictures; he seems to be better at depicting the happier moments of life than the drama. Rather silently, as it were, he has become one of the most important names in art in Argentina.

Actually, the same could be said for Cañás and Irureta. But they have been celebrities for a long time and saying how good they are isn't news.



Claro Bettinelli

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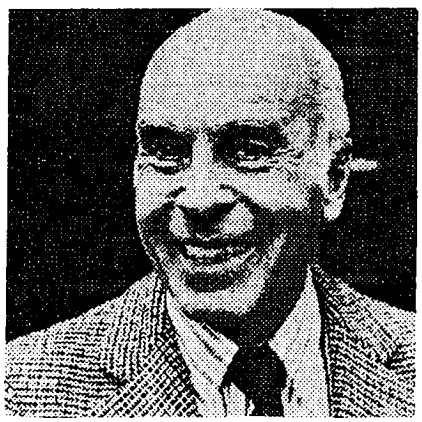
Landrú: Humor always in fashion

Juan Carlos Colombres, universalmente conocido y celebrado por su inquietante seudónimo, Landrú, es uno de los humoristas políticos más famosos de la Argentina. Días atrás ha reeditado "Tia Vicenta", un semanario donde todo se lo ve tras los cristales deformantes, pero respetuosos, de este artista singular. Porque, además de dibujante y periodista, Landrú, es uno de los más finos y populares críticos de costumbres que han existido en este país.



Juan Carlos "Landrú" Colombres

Q: **When did you start to be a humorist?**

A: When I was five. I started to draw on school copybooks. I drew my own cartoons and made up magazines which I distributed among the other kids. This went on in high school and in college. I used to draw for the college "wall magazine".

Q: **Why didn't you graduate as an architect?**

A: Well, all the houses were built already. But there were a lot of cartoons still to be created!

Q: **How do you define humor?**

A: I don't. There are lots of definitions but don't like any of them. My humor is the logic of absurdity.

Q: **What's Argentine humor like?**

A: There are lots of varieties of humor. But humor's the same all over the world when you take into consideration defferences in language, ways of thinking, etc. There are a lot of cartoonists in Argentina — many of them are working in other countries.

Q: **How about political humor?**

A: We have a tradition I think we inherited from the Spaniards. When I was a child the covers of **Caras y Caretas** magazine were political jokes. **PBT** magazine had done political humor even before that. Going back in history there was a publication called **El Mosquito**, which was founded by a Swiss cartoonist, Enrique Stein, at the time of national organization. There was a lot of political humor then, too. **Mosquito** lampooned many prominent figures in Argentine history, like Sarmiento, Avellaneda, Roca, Pellegrini and many others. They all bore it very well. At other times the authorities didn't like political humor so there wasn't any. It was replaced by nonpolitical humor. If you ban printed political humor, somehow it'll turn up in newspapers and in the music-hall.

Q: **Do you think humor is a human right?**

A: It's a human condition. I remember a humor fair in Madrid. The slogan it used was: "Laughter sets humans apart from animals. Don't be an animal — laugh!".

Q: **Do you believe in the time element in humor?**

A: Some humorists specialize in up-to-the-minute humor. In my case, whatever I read about in the papers I examine under my personal viewpoint, the amusing side. There aren't many on-the-spot humorists because you've got to read all the papers and a lot of magazines, too. Every day I take along to "Clarin" newspaper 10 or 15 cartoons on local or international events and he chooses two or three.

Q: **What's the difference between your humor and aggression?**

A: I don't make jokes against people but about them. All I do is exaggerate reality.

Q: **Is there a special way to make people laugh?**

A: I think it's surprise that makes people laugh. Always provided it isn't a disagreeable surprise. That s where laughter comes from.

Q: **What's the relationship between humor and freedom of expression?**

A: Total freedom of expression doesn't exist anywhere. The humorist has to adapt to circumstances and to the disposition of the men up top. Or the indisposition... When limitations are greater, a mere hint is enough.

Q: **Why do Argentines laugh - is it being childish, escapist or very mature?**

A: People all over the world want to laugh because it's a condition of the human being. It's a safety valve. The bigger the problems, the greater the wish to escape.

Q: **Do Argentines laugh at themselves?**

A: Yes. So much so that when I organize "championships" I get letters from people explaining why they voted that way, or laughing at tics and mannerisms of people mentioned. Some people even vote for themselves.

Q: **What is "Tia Vicenta"?**

A: It started out as a name that appeared very often in the things I wrote. Then I produced a magazine featuring a character called Tia Vicenta (Aunt Vicenta). Actually I took her from a real aunt of mine, Cora — she's dead now. She had the Tia Vicenta mentality, thought the Tia Vicenta thoughts. Tia Vicenta's personality and outlook are always the same. Only the characters around her change.

Q: **Do all social classes have the same awareness of humour?**

A: Well, I didn't think so at first. Everybody kept on telling me my humor was for an élite only. But it just hasn't worked out that way. I'm a contributor to **Clarin**, the biggest-circulation newspaper in Argentina, read by all sectors of society, and **Gente** magazine, which also aims for a wide-ranging market.

Q: **Can you use a cartoon or a strip to editorialize?**

A: In the States they call a cartoonist — domestic, international or economic — an editorialist. His cartoon is virtually a newspaper editorial. In Argentina they call him "the funny man".

Q: **Are there any limitations on political humor right now?**

A: Well, yes, there are some. Some subjects had best be left alone on a basis of sheer good taste. We ourselves hold back. For instance, it isn't very funny to make jokes about subversion, which has killed so many people.

Q: **Do humor schools exist?**

A: Well, art schools exist. They teach how to draw, but they cant't teach inspiration. It's just like poetry or any other art. I call inspiration the "little flame". I'm going to start a school for clever phrases. The sort of thing you can say in a cocktail party or your famous last words.

Q: **What do government officials say about your drawings?**

A: Economy Minister Martinez de Hoz collects my drawings of him. He's got them under his glass desktop. So do Vice-Admiral Bardi (social welfare minister), Buenos Aires city major Cacciatore, labor minister General Liendo, Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Massera, and lots more, even though I don't know them personally. I do know Interior Minister General Harguindeguy. He told me he likes to be associated with polo — he played fairly well at one time.

Q: **Do you have faith in Argentina?**

A: You bet I have! I'm 100 percent Argentina and my forefathers came here with the Conquistadors.

Q: **What world figure do you respect most?**

A: Idi Amin, so he doesn't eat me if he comes across me one day.

Q: **Why do you use the Landrú pen-name?**

A: When I wore a beard I looked a lot like the famous murderer Landrú. Besides it's a short name, easy to remember.

Vicenta, Landru's "Aunt"

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BETTER JOURNALISTS AND COMMENTATORS

COMFER courses

It is an undisputable fact that the so-called "electronic communications media" (Radio and TV) have created a new type of journalism. The first people to write for the airwaves media were journalists culled from newspapers or the movies. Time showed that their approach was not really keyed to the airwaves. Today this is a crisis area. Radio and TV newscasts tend to be dull. Quite apart from concessions which it necessary to make in the fight for rating, or to please advertisers, the important problem is a lack of specialization.

To talk about this we interviewed **Fernando Salas** who directed a finishing course for radio and television journalists, organized by COMFER, the Federal Radiodiffusion Committee, which was held in the Higher Radiodiffusion School.

P: **What was the objetive of this COMFER course?**

R: The primary objective, within the area of mass communications, has been, from COMFER's point of view, to begin rationalization of something which could in time turn out to be a university career. We detected a need for finishing among newscasters, journalists, and other people associated with radio and television. We think that the common or garden "speaker" has to give way to a different person, the "radio man", and that he needs finishing in order to achieve this. This course has paved the way to achieving a number of objectives, but, above all, it highlighted many deficiencies. So the objectives are, to awaken interest, attract people with potential and establish how we're going to work out the definitive course.

P: **There certainly is a lack of specialization among radio and TV men. Why is this?**

R: In Argentina anybody can be a journalist, it's just a formality. The implication therefore is that the level of professional capacity of these people has to be constantly upgraded. Many radio-TV men came from newspapers, others have years of airwave experience. Some are good, some aren't. There are some who get jobs because they have a good voice and an attractive appearance. But then they get tired of reading news and decide they want to be journalists, which is where the trouble starts. Ideally, the man who goes on the air should be the journalist. If we can't achieve this, then let's have good speakers and good journalists. Otherwise we get good journalists who can't talk properly or good speakers who don't know anything about journalism. And a badly read radio news item is like a badly printed item in a paper.

P: **What's the present state of radio-TV information?**

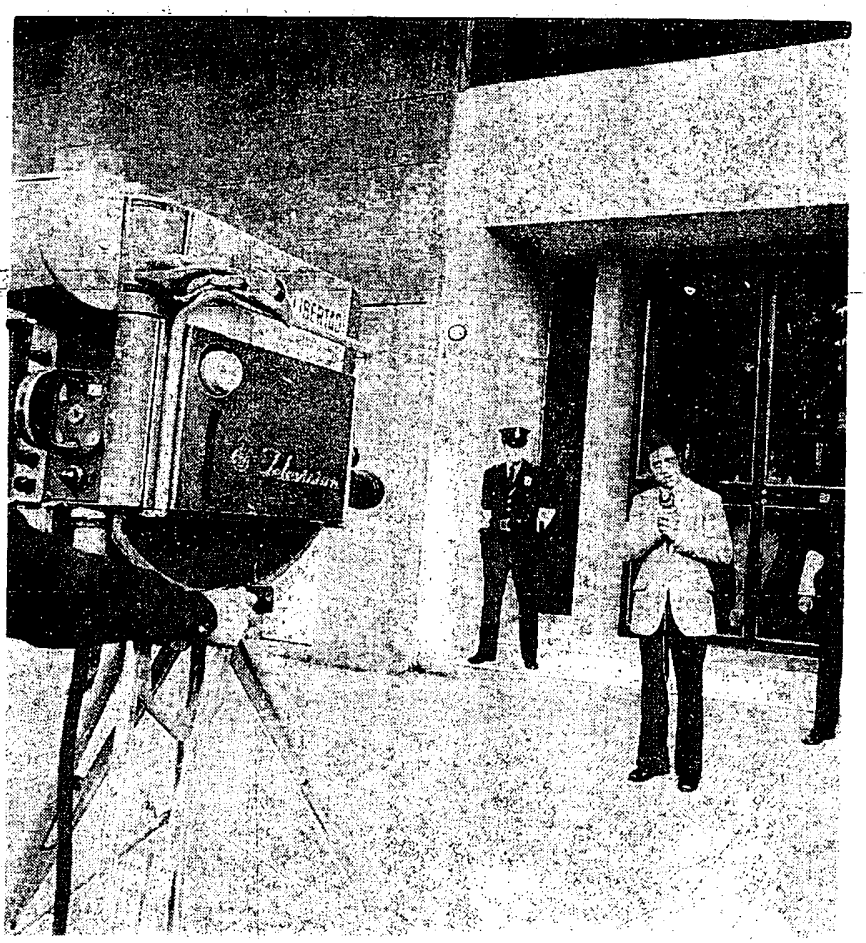
R: There's a basic problem we have to discuss first. I think that the spectacularity of the medium affects balanced TV newscasting. Nowadays people want a show first, news second. And — in Argentina — radio has self-restricted itself to issuing the bare bones of information, every hour on the hour, always the same amount of words and hardly any dramatism at all.

P: **So what's the future look like, then?**

R: If we don't do something the dullness we observe today will be a death certificate for communications media of this type. Or otherwise the hunt for information will deform everything so much that what we saw in the film "Network" will become a fact. This is in TV...in radio at this rate the stations will turn into cassette players.

P: **Was the course a success? What about the future?**

R: I'd say the result was two-pronged. We compatibilized results between student expectations and course possibilities and we have nowdetected real requirements and areas of shortcoming. The future means applying everything we have learned.



Cacho Fontana's "Videoshow" is the most oustanding TV news service in Argentina.
COMFER'S nission is to provide with its experience to replace old fashioned machines, such as the one shown below by TV reportes Eduardo Tarnassi

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The challenge of health

In an interview exclusive to Letter from Argentina, Public Health Secretary Rear-Admiral Manuel Irán Campo talked about the problems of his job. He discussed the condition of hospitals at the present time, distribution of resources and the brain drain (particularly to the United States). The interviewer was Dr. Silvia Gil Arcay, director of the Medical Department of Merck, Sharp & Dohme Argentina.

Rear-Admiral (Medical) Manuel Irán Campo

—What did things look like when you took over the National Health Department in March 1976?

—I'd say that a common denominator for hospitals, institutes and other facilities was disorder and a lack of even the most basic essentials. A lack of food, even, let alone basic equipment. Whatever there was available was in bad condition. So our first job was to get everything going again. We were able to do this without spending too much of the government's money by rescheduling personnel, starting up inoperative equipment and also trying to rebuild team spirit among the hospital personnel.

Things have changed now. Now equipment is fully operative. The stock of medicaments is first-rate and they are freely handed out to interns and outpatients. There are no limitations on food supplies within the requirements of each hospital.

When we took over the situation was really tragic and we found patients completely undernourished, particularly chronic cases. Now all that is changed and hospitals are really operating well.

—What's the answer to the problem of the uneven distribution of doctors and nursing personnel in Argentina? It also affects auxiliary staff.

—The human resources picture in medicine has been distorted for a long time. But things aren't getting any better; in recent years there has been a tremendous influx of students and at the moment we have more doctors and paramedicals than we can deal with. And the distribution picture hasn't improved at all. This is the most serious problem. The government has never supplied the Education Ministry with the information necessary to know how and how much to redimension human resources.

So what we have to do first is find out exactly what the country needs in terms of human resources and where to optimize its location. **To do this we employed a team of experts who worked on its for six months. For the first time the Education Ministry has a 10-year projection of requirements in medicine.**

—What's the shape of the future Argentine sanitary policy? Are we heading towards state, private, or social medicine?

—There's one aspect of medicine in Argentina which unfortunately occurs in other countries too. I mean a lack of coordination between sectors of medical attention; state-operated, semi-state and private. When I say semi-state, I mean the labour union and other mutual welfare organizations. We have to correct this problem. Which, as I say, occurs in many places. The important thing is also to maximize employment of resources to the fullest possible extent. This is another thing that is usually very difficult to do, not only in Argentina but in other more developed countries as well.

Within the present context in Argentina and of the revolutionary process, our aim is to direct medicine to mankind, make it human race-orientes. Philosophically, that's the problem. Any sort of state medicine which doesn't look on man as the main objective, is bound to go wrong. We've seen it go wrong elsewhere and we can't run the risk of importing mistakes. Man must be the fundamental objective, and the doctor, who is the tool of the operation, must have an individual relationship with the patient. We can't afford to massify medicine. We can't have patients being carelessly or indifferently treated. The patient has to be aware that he's being personally and individually looked after, that his problem is understtood, his family's problem too, and the relationship with the envoronment. We need a medical practice keyed to the realities of Argentina. **We must reschedule things so that state, social and private medicine operate efficiently in their own areas without overlapping.** State medicine should deploy its resources and its installed capacity. Social medicine should orient itself basically towards financing medical care. Private medicine should develop its capacity within its specific sphere of action. This means that we need centralized planning, countrywide, for the health problem. The Health Department should have the legal right to carry out this planning.

—As is well known all over the world, Argentina has a massive brain drain problem. There are very many Argentine doctors who graduated here and go on to distinghished careers in other countries. The United States, for example, has a great number of Argentie doctors who are considered medically very prominent there. How can we stop the drain of talent we need so badly?

—This is a problem which affects a lot of professions and not only medicine. We've had it for a long time. Graduate doctors are attracted by countries with a degree of development like the US. And I don't think all of them realize just how much prestige they can gain simply by staying home. In research, high complexity medicine, teaching and other philosphies, Argentina is very prominent. There is scope here as well as abroad for aspiring young professional men. **Mind you, it is also true that a lot of people are coming back now, and findings things were much better than they were before...**

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The economy of Argentina

A YEAR AND A HALF OF MARTINEZ DE HOZ' PERFORMANCE

Martinez de Hoz reviews his performance in office after a year and a half.

The Argentina Chamber of Commerce celebrated its 53rd anniversay with a banquet presided over by its chairman, Dr Armando Braun.

The guest of honour was Argentina's Economy Minister, Dr José Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, who spoke on his own performance as Economy Minister of Argentina since March, 1976.

Martinez de Hoz said important steps had been taken in this period for Argentina to be a great country again and for its inhabitants to recover their standards of living. "There are lots of things that cost us effort now and didn't before, and adaptation costs time, but we're on the right road and we can already see the end of it.

"In the private sector employees now collect more, in real terms, than what inflation had taken away from them. Nobod who wants to work can claim that unemployment exists. Nobody who wants to make more money is barred from doing so, either working harder or seeking a new job. The employer who can't pay higher wages loses hisstaff to others who have a more dynamic view of reality".

"But civil service wages have fallen behind," Martinez de Hoz said. He announced that a program would soon be put into effect to upgrade these workers as from January I.

Under these conditions, the minister said, things have improved for wageearners. Previously he had said that the program started on April 2, 1976, "han demanded sacrifices from everybody."

"Farmers now have to pay much higher taxes on land" said Martines de Hoz. "Manufacturers were first asked not to discharge personnel. Later, when the first recession had gone by and the economy was recovering, tariff protection was reduced because it tended to make them lose interest in growth. Higher-income sectors were taxed harder. And the working groups were asked to make efforts commensurate with their levels of remuneration."

"If inflation still survives", said Martinez de Hoz, "This is partly because producers and consumers have lost the will to fight it. In the first stage the government also contributed to an upward price drift by eliminating subsidies and political fare structures, which were one of the causes of inflation."

He added; "A lot has been done in this sense and we are optimistic about the future. Next year we will be able to fight inflation much more effectively with more order in public finance, greater control over monetary expansion and increased competition from abroad.

"The current policy of genuine interest rates has prevented inflation from discouraging savings and incorrectly assigning resources, with its result on the distribution of productivity in Argentina. In this way, national saving has increased 50 percent in real terms and is about 30 percent of the gross national product."

The Economy Minister finally said that "the current economic program called for a gradual reversion of the tendency to concentrate resources in the metropolitan area. Ninety-two percent of industrial promotion projects approved totalling 2,500 million dollars, have been for projects in the Interior, outside Buenos Aires and in the cities of Córdoba and Rosario. These three are the most important cities in Argentina including their industrial concentrations.

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Investments in Argentina

Foreign Trade

At the present time Argentina is the most attractive and brilliant opportunity for foreign investment. Industrial Development Secretary Raymundo Podestá said recently stressing that "our people, together with the armed forces, have wiped out guerrilla organizations."

The Argentine official was speaking in Montreux, Switzerland, at the First European-Latin American Business Cooperation Symposium, held in that city in the last week of October.

Addressing delegates from Latin American and European countries, the Industrial Development Secretary said that the gross national product of Argentina is about 42,500 million dollars a year and its per capita income, 1,700 dollars, is among the highest in Latin America."

He then summed up the outlook for the various economic sectors.

Power: Uranium deposits are sufficient for a predicted life of 20 years assuming an installed nuclear capacity of about 4.000 megawatts. The investment visualized under the electricity plan is 12.000 million dollars, with the accent on hydroelectricity. The later is projected to supply 5.000MW out of a total of 8.000 towards 1985. Anoter 12.400 million dollars will be spent on oil and gas so that self-sufficiency in these fuels is reached by 1980.

Foodstuffs: The drive to increase overall farm production is two-pronged, i.e. existing productivity per acre and increasing acreage to be worked. Two to three million hectares (about 5 to 7.5 million acres) will be taken on by recovering flooded acreas. Conversely, irrigation will fertilize another five million hectares (over 12 million acres) and brush cleaning will recycle 3-8 million hectares (about nine million acres) more. The yield per acre can be boosted 30 to 200 percent by using the appropriate chemicals. And cattle health levels are improving. "Investors have an ample scope for intensive or extensive production of foodstuffs and their processing."

Fishing: An international tender has been opened here. The target is a catch of one million tons a year for 1980.

Industrial Development: Major hydroelectric works under construction mean that new cement plans will be required. The outlook for these is very good. Basic industry deficiencies are in steel, cellulose and paper, heavy chemicals, petrochemicals, aluminum and copper.

Steel: Four million tons per annum more than present production is required to fill the flat laminates spectrum of demand.

Petrochemicals: This area will take a big step forward when the Bahia Blanca petrochemical complex is operative. A plant will be required to produce 1.000 tons of fertilizer a day from ammonia, plus two smaller plants for domestic consumption. The priority use of hydrocarbons, with priority over their use as fuel, has been reserved for the petrochemicals industry.

Cellulose and paper: Plants which are being installed (long fiber cellulose, cellulose paste and paper) imply an investment of 300 million dollars, the highest private investment in history. A 100.000 ton newsprint plant is being built and two more are under way. Another project, which has been initially okayed, is for 400 million dollars in paper of various types.

Mining: Argentina will become "an exporter of copper instead of importing it, "when the future El Pachón and La Alumbrera fields are started up. The secretary said that the new mining code and the new mining promotion law opened up brilliant prospects for foreign investment in a sector which up to now had not been fully exploited.

In his address the Industrial Promotion Secretary also summed up the objetives of the new Foreign Investments Act and the Transfer of Technology Act. He said that the new Industrial Promotion Act "does not distinguish between foreign and domestic investment, except for certain indispensable formalities. At the present time, Argentina is the most attractive and brilliant opportunity for foreign investment, for the financier the businessman, the technician, the worker and the immigrant".

He also stressed "the opportunities inherent in a country with these characteristics which, afer much indecision, has decided to embark on a policy of grandeour; to occupy again the position of preeminence in readiness for the 21 st century."

Trading with world

by Robert Bartha

The possibility of exporting is considered by many small and medium producers and manufacturers as something of the exclusive domain of large enterprises. They see it like this because they consider it is necessary to have a specilized staff which devotes itself exclusively to the promotion of their products through correspondence, generally in a foreign language, which keeps itself constantly up to date regarding regulations in the matter of exchange, customs treatment of the products, packing systems, handling and forwarding of the goods, a.s.o.

Besides this staff would be idle at the times there is no specific export work, as would the case with agricultural products which are seasonal.

These manufacturers or producers have been contacted many times by foreign persons interested in their products, but do not know how to carry out the transaction when they have to calculate their prices in foreign currencies, pack in a form different from the usual, contract freight, negotiate the shipping documents in the banks, etc.

There is a solution to this problem as there are firms who make a specialty of promoting international business and carry out everything related to the forwarding of the goods, bank procedures. a.s.o.

Such firms, acting as export agents for various manufactures and producers, promote the articles, look out for clients abroad or establish contacts with interested persons already known by the manufacturers, in the name of these, replacing them in the action, but acting always in their name.

That they act in the name of the producer is fundamental, since buyer and seller must know each other. The first one has a right to know how and by whom the merchandise he buys is made. He may even visit the manufacturers establishment. The seller in his turn wishes to know the one who uses or distributes his product even if it is done abroad. No one can know better than he does how it is to be used or how it can be adapted to different circumstances or ways. He can even make modifications in accodance with the needs of his purchaser.

Besides, when there are special benefits for exporting (e.g. tax credits, preferential bank loans, etc.) it is the producer who is entitled to them. That is, the export agent has simply to offer a service; put at the producers commend his specific knowledge, advise him in certain cases and replacing him in othes, like the search for the most convenient packing, the best ways of forwarding his products at the lowest rates. Also to conciliate the conveniences of the buyer with those of the seller.

On the other hand it is the export agents duty to keep himself up to date of all the regulations concerning foreign trade, like rulings about exchanges, customs, banking, as well as about all news concerning packing, loading and freights.

Another function which these service firms perform is the inverse work. That is, in the presence of an inquiry from abroad search for the producers and submit the most convenient offers. In many cases the producers are surpirsed by the inquiries from abroad for which they are not prepared. In such cases they must be advised in order to be able to comply with the requirements of the foreign purchaser.

In conclusión these true bonds between far away buyer and seller must be andowed with a great versatility and a commercial turn of mind, besides acting with total impartiality, defending the interest of both parties. Very often the producers do not know the problems of their purchasers, and the latter ones do not imagine the difficulties which often turn up in a production. The agent generally can compose the ides and the requirements of both.

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Atanor, a furnace supplying argentina

Atanor is an Argentine company which astonishes everyone by its lightning progress in chemicals, particularly petrochemicals, so essential to modern industry.

Atanor's a growing thing. It started in 1938 and now it operates a number of businesses under its control. For instance, Petroquímica Río Tercero, a TDI factory; Hoganor, which produces and markets home appliances; Tecnor, a consulting engineering service; Duranor, which makes raw materials for the plastics and agrochemicals industries, Atanor Entre Ríos, chemicals and agrochemicals; Fadecor, mosquito repellents, and Abetos Atanor, forestry and the recovery of arid areas.

Argentina needs more companies like, this, which is why **Letter from Argentina** went to the company to find out something about its development.

Atanor, a crucible for industry

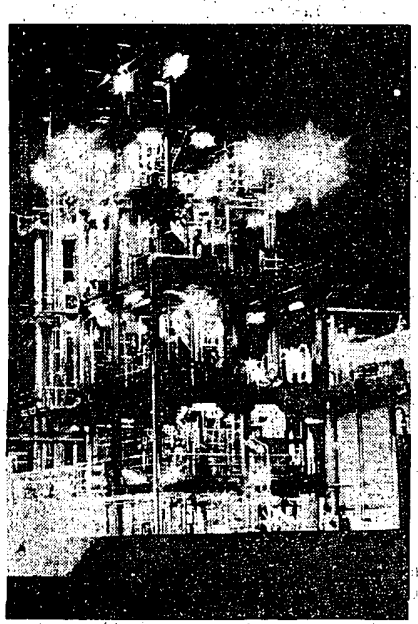
The name chosen for the company was prophetic. **Atanor** is a Spanish word of Arabic origin which means a crucible and is symbolic for a company like this. Atanor started operations in 1938 and in 1940 was producing hydrogen peroxide. It then went into bleaching textiles and soon built up a reputation for itself. The reputation gradually improved and is maintained in Atanor's everyday production.

In the Munro, Buenos Aires province, plant, production started in 1941 with acetic aldehyde and acetic acid. From these beginnings the company then went on to dissolvers (ethyl, butyl and amyl acetates).

Later Atanor set up an alcohol distillery in Tucumán and then produced esters which were bought up by the paint, footwear, cellophane, rubber, oil, textiles, soap and other industries.

In 1944 Atanor won a Military Industries Board competition an became a mixed company manufacturing chemicals essential to national defence. It became a mixed joint stock company "for the chemical industry."

The company then moved in to synthetic rubber and accelerants. The Río Tercero, Córdoba, plant works on the synthesis of methanol.



Río Tercero, Córdoba province plant

Atanor and the war against the insects

Few companies can have attained a degree of technological development similar to Atanor's in pesticides. The company has an agreement with J. R. Geigy of Basle, Switzerland, for the production of DDT (di-cloro di-phenyl tricloro-ethane) a basic pesticide raw material. Atanor products also include the results of processing HCH, MCPA and sodium salt and, particularly, pentachlorophenol.

In a farming country like Argentina, pesticide production is indispensable as well as complete consumer confidence in products. Atanor has worked hard in the development of chemical products. In 1957 it entered into an agreement with Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation an the result was Mathieson Atanor SAI. The merger has proved fruitful to farmers and to the country in general.

Atanor in the Home

All these products are raw materials for chemicals used in the home, like repellents against mosquitos and other insects, paint and varnish removers, alcohol, cleaning fluids and various types of hydrogen peroxide, from 20-proof for medicine to 40-proof for other professional applications.

This line of goods for the home began to be produced in 1965. Since then the line has been developed remarkably.

Atanor in the world

Argentina is a vigorous country and its industry is growing. It needs to devote more than efforts to export. Atanor is competing very well on the international market.

The company started exporting to Latin America four years after the company was founded and its market expanded when the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) came into being.

At the present time the company is a regular exporter to Brazil, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela and Uruguay. These countries buy methanol, formol, hexamethylentetramine, ethyl and butyl acetates, DDT, 2.4-D acid butylic ester, MCPA and its amino salt, hydrogen peroxide and many others.

Munro, Buenos Aires province plant

Atanor sends Colombia and the US 2.4-D acid, an excellent and complex herbicide.

The Latin American countries in general, particularly Brazil, buy hydrogen peroxide from Atanor. Its plant, the first of its type in Latin America has a production of 7,250 tons per annum at 100 proof. Obviously there is no further need to comment on an industry which can expand at a rate like this.

Atanor has branches all over the country and is internally speaking an excellent channel of communication and marketing. Atanor is a school where people learn a trade. There are daily training sessions for Atanor personnel at all the company's facilities, but particularly at the Munro, Buenos Aires province, plant.

In 1970, employing 825 persons, production was 106,000 tons, and in 1972, with 850 persons, it was 121,000 tons.

Atanor is permanently concerned with developments in science and technology, which is why it concerns itself through its training centers with the genuine interpretation of the word technology which is so related to the word "art".

Atanor has achieved the difficult balance between organization and productive capacity. They should always go together, but they don't... This leader company has achieved this, to everyone's benefit.

Atanor has proved that its rapid growth is not the product of improvisation but of conscientiously developing its facilities in an industry as complicated as chemicals.

It is interesting to note that most international companies have had some connection with Atanor and its capitals.

Steel giants, complicated piping, cleanliness, order, and efficiency without limits. A capacity for research and organization, application of sicence, What more can be asked of a company?

This is why so many people who believe in Argentina, have put their trust in Atanor.

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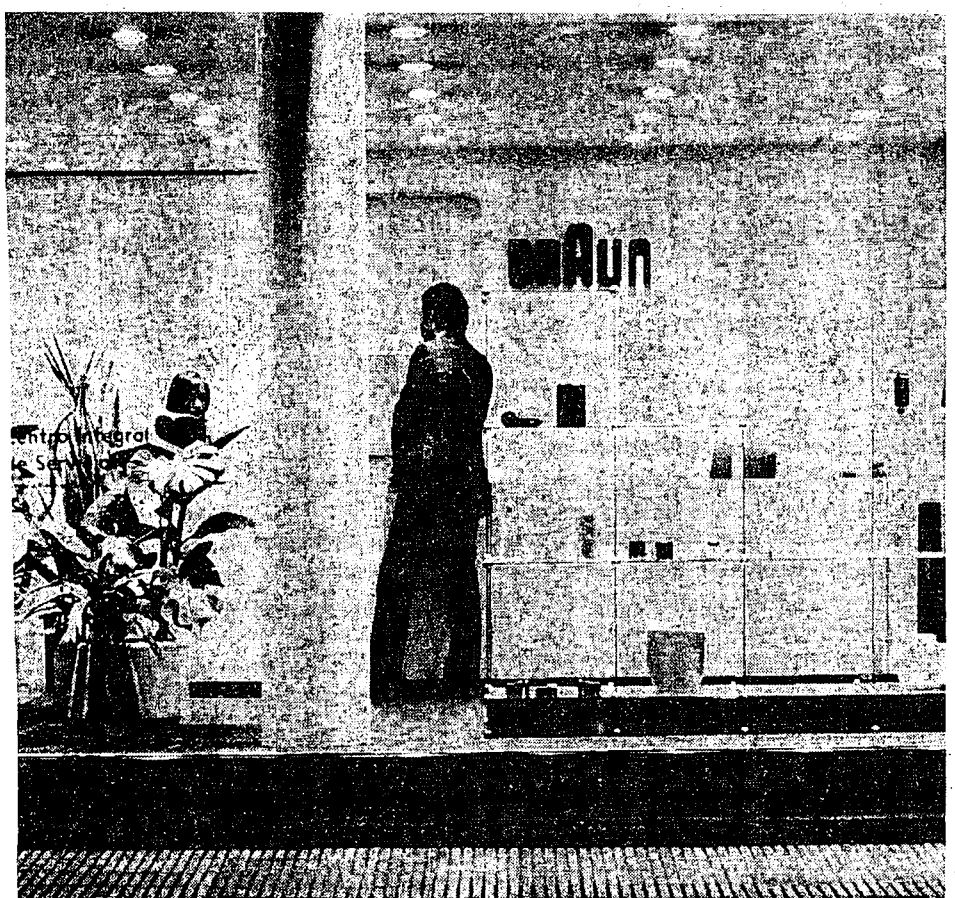
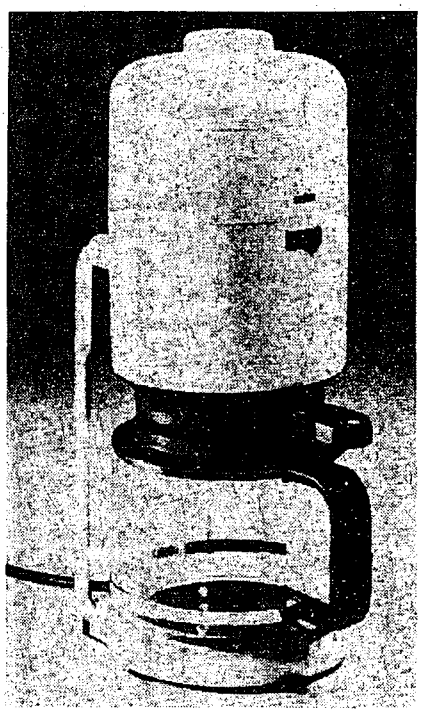
"For things to be more than things"



The Integral Service Center



Braun International's industrial plant is in San Martin, one of the cities of the Greater Buenos Aires complex. The visitor is astonished by the organization and order in this company which for 50 years has been manufacturing sophisticated electrical equipment.

Braun was founded by Max Braun in the 20s in Frankfurt, West Germany. Initially it devoted itself to producing radios and industrial components but in 1930 it added home appliances, consumer durables and personal care aids.

DESIGN IS A LEITMOTIV FOR BRAUN

In 1930 Braun took on design specialist Dr Fritz Eichler. **He was a technician in ergonometrics and devoted himself to the study of objects and their relationship to man.** That's how **the company slogan, "For things to be more than things," Started.**

Braun wants its products to be part of the home, almost like people, like assitance or integration to man's corporate system. This makes products indispensable for their efficiency and their utility. Braun also wants its products to be agreeable to sight and touch, to be easy to handle, to have plenty or color.

This philosophy makes Braun a leader company in interior and exterior design. At present the company makes shavers, electrical apparatus of all types, personal care appliances, audio, film cameras, flash attachments and the celebrated Braun lighters.

BRAUN'S "OSCARS"

Braun's five German plants and overseas branches all think hard about consumers. This has availed the company numerous prizes awarded all over the world. **The chain of distinctions started in 1957 when first prize was won at the Milan Triennial. The maximum distinction achieved was one of the world's most important, permanent exhibition of Braun products in the New York Modern Art Museum.**

These awards are being won every year because of Braun's efficiency and dedication. Braun's products are on permanent exhibition because, for the company, design is an obsession.

Braun's success in the consumer market is due to the daily use of technology with first-class productions.

BRAUN IN ARGENTINA

Braun's first approach to Argentina was in 1972 when it exhibited a range of German-made products in Bonino art gallery. And the first Argentine-made Braun product was announced in that year, too, it was a coffee grinder, later followed by a fruit juice crusher.

This celerity in keeping up to date with events is a feature of Braun. The local branch has announced 21 absolutely original products, much more than the usual industry one-per-year rate, because Braun has only been in Argentina five years. **None of the 21 products has any common component. That's diversificacation!**

Buenos Aires is Braun's bridgehead to Latin America, particularly because of its Brazilian and Mexican plants. As we have said before, Braun's Argentine plant is in San Martin, in Buenos Aires province, a busy, active industrial center.

In Argentina the company has a Tauber division which manufactures home security appliances. These include a chemical powder extinguisher which can eliminte all forms of combustion and a visor with a chain lock and an alarm.

In 1975 Braun started to export, particularly home appliances, personal care appliances and shavers. Exports go out through Uruguay, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and other countries in the Americas.

BRAUN'S OBJECTIVES

Any organized and productive company has to have well-defined objectives. Braun, too, has its objectives and works hard to

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achieve them. Basically the company is interested in supplying the market with something new all the time. Every one of its products so far has been entirely different from the other and it has never repeated itself. **In the second place Braun wants to be sure its Argentine products are genuinely made in Argentina.** And in the third place **its products are not simply fashionale, their styling is of the type which endures.**

This is an interesting viewpoint, because it ensures a certain permanence even if the company obviously is devoted to the philosophy of consumption. This is commendable within the structure of supply and demand in Argentina.

Braun products don't "age" easily. This is because of design and because quality is really looked for.

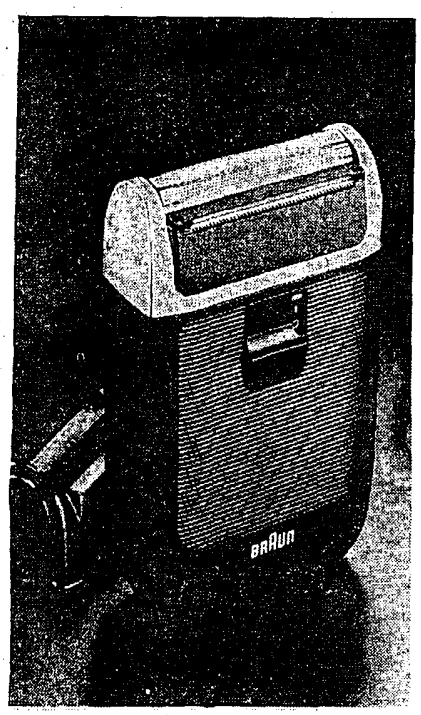
BRAUN AND BRAUN'S PEOPLE

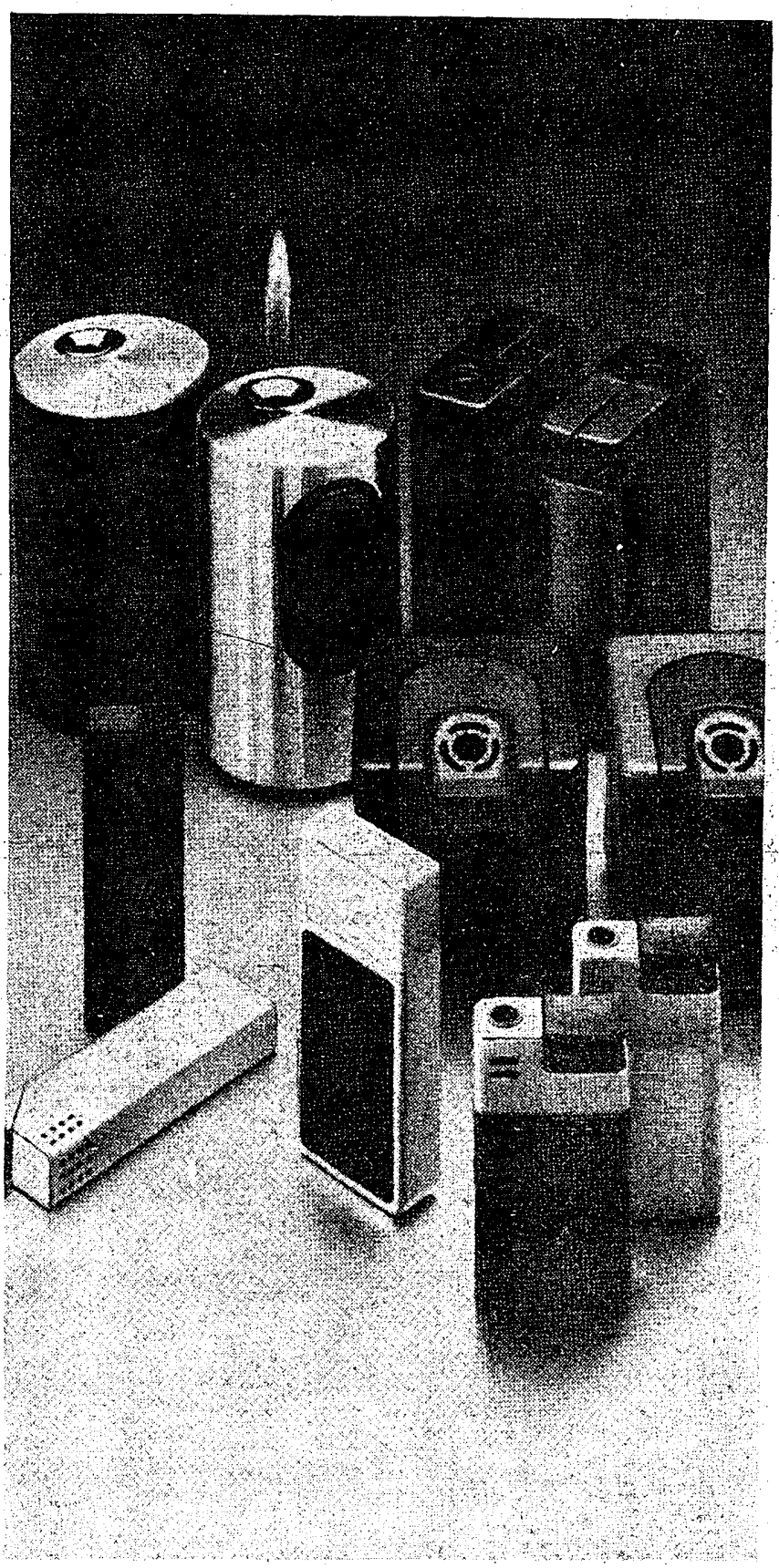
About 350 staff work at Braun's San' Martin plant in at atmosphere of comfort and cordiality. But braun has a lot to say about service.

Normally if an electrical appliance breaks down getting it serviced is a complicated process involving seemingly interminable waits until the customer gets the repaired appliance back.

Braun have a customer service center in Buenos Aires which has personalized attention and instant repair thanks to top technology in diagnosis and highly qualified personnel. Sometimes it isn't possible, **but usually appliances are repaired right then and there.**

We really think that Braun honors its leitmotiv, "For things to be more than things". For Braun, man is first, which is why its products work well and become a part of the home just like another mememberber of the family.





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THE REVOLUTIONARY OBJECTIVES

By President of Argentina Lieutenant General Jorge Rafael Videla

During an Iranian TV interview, President Jorge Rafael Videla reaffirmed the armed forces objective to reestablish in Argentina an authentic democracy in which value is given to freedom and human dignity. Although he admitted that to achieve this some formal adjustments might have to be made. He also referred to Latin American integration.

The interview, by Iranian government TV (NIRT), journalist **Djadad Alamir**, began with a question on Argentina's role in Latin America in the next few years.

—We shall have an important role to play. Argentina has geographical borders with five countries and an ample seaboard which links it with practically the entire world. We don't have any ideas of leadership or of making up a supranational bloc or axis. But we want to push for Latin American integration as hard as we can.

To us, integration has many sides: a concrete side, the economy, physical communication with our area neighbors, and on the other hand the interchange of culture".

After this President Videla referred to the way the government found things after taking over government. He said a power vacuum had been filled. He added that a year and a half had gone by, not enougt to entirely forget what things were like before, but short enough because what had been done in that time was a kiracle.

"But we can say that with the effort of all of us, Argentina, which was in a state of near-collapse, is now on its feet again, ready to start on the long and difficult road towards an authentically democratic government".

"We want a strong and stable democracy. Stability means a periodical change in governments which are stable in themselves in order to avoid further military intervention. This doesn't mean there wont't be military representation in the military presence is inevitable in any modern government".

When the Iranian journalist asked when and how constitutionality would be returned to, General Videla said:

"The armed forces have established their objective: they want a modern, strong and stable democracy. So we haven't finished our job until that objective is achieved. But we have called for national unity. This implies winning the war against subversion and also winning the peace. A peace based on unity. This means that the citizens are going to take part gradually in this process. There are a group of ideas, of concepts, which the armed forces want to give concrete form to so that democracy can have a structure as we know it. And we want to enrichen it with profound communication and joint efforts between civilians and military men. This is why we all want a stable, modern, strong democracy".

Asked about his US visit, the President said: "It was important in an American relationship context. The Panama treaty climaxed a lengthy discussion period and opened the doors to better understanding between the Americas...We had the conviction that the best way to understand each other was to talk face to face. We think that talking is a way to settle troubles amicably".

Asked about human rights and individual freedoms, Videla said: "I can't say categorically that human rights and individual guarantees have been revoked. We are in an emergency situation and this necessited emergency measures, such as the state of siege, which is a condition provided for in the National Constitution. Within the state of siege framework we have taken measures that seek to guarantee the free exercise of those liberties for all Argentines. This includes freedom to work, to travel, to study, and to give an opinion, even in the face of those whose aggressive subversion implied a restriction of this type of right".

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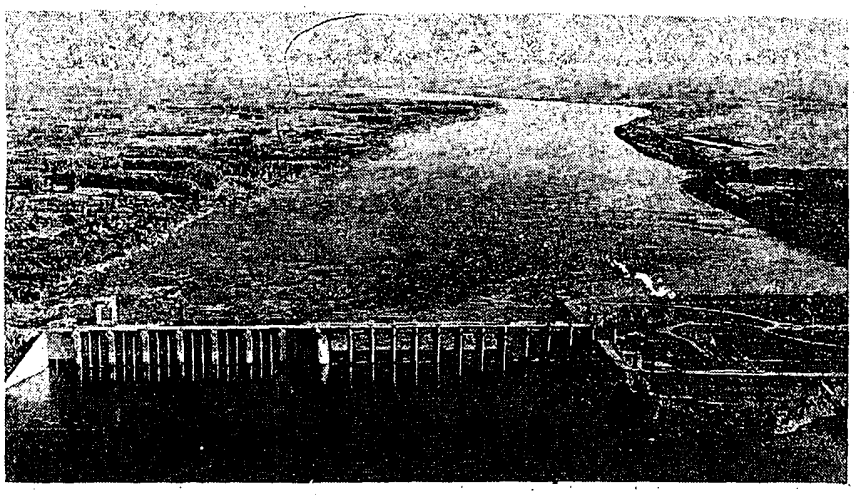

The first part of the dam, facing the Uruguayan side, has been finished

A GIANT PROJECT:

Salto Grande

There are times when man's sensitivity is put to trial by the most unexpected events. When one travels over the tourist attractions of our territory, be they landscapes or seascapes, prairies or mountain slopes, our perception is heightened and we cannot but admire Nature's magnificent job. But human effort can also heighten perception and can also call forth unexpected superlatives.

There is no doubt that the Argentine littoral is an ecological marvel. One of the places most frequently visited in Argentine territory is the area of the Iguazú Falls. But now the mighty rivers, the rushing Paraná and the peaceful Uruguay, the natural frontiers of this territory, are set off by one of the most important hydroelectric complexes ever to be initiated by Argentina. We refer to the Salto Grande dam, a monumental construction that has been jointly started by Argentina and Uruguay to utilize the river's hydroelectric potential. The site chosen for the project is known as El Ayui, 18 kilometers (about 11.5 miles) from Salto (Uruguay) and Concordia (Argentina). In turn, Concordia is 520 km (about 330 miles) from Montevideo and 370 km (about 230 miles) from Buenos Aires.

Argentina is used to thinking in terms of the integration of Latin America. San Martin, the father figure of Argentine history, left us this historic mission more than 100 years ago and, physically at least, we have been doing this for a long time. For example, there are many electrical interconnections with neighboring countries. This Salto Grande complex is, however, the first major energy integration project in Spanish-speaking America.

Construction began on April 1, 1974, administered by the Salto Grande Mixed Technical Commission. Since then work schedules have not only been fulfilled but are 30 days ahead, despite the inevitable difficulties associated with a project so big.

The first major job was to divert the flow of the Uruguay river. Two huge retaining walls were built on the Uruguayan side, 700 meter (about 2.200 ft) long and athwart the river. The two walls, which retained and diverted the waters, were complemented by a third wall parallel to the river's flow. This formed a closed container after which the waters poured through a narrow, 300-meter (1.000 ft) gorge. Once the closed cell was pumped out, the subsoil was excavated in order to set up the pylons and basements. The next step is to built the generating turbine housings. A project of this type calls for large number of people and plentiful equipment. There are over 5.000 men working in Salto Grande. Including engineers, technicians and workers, Argentine and Uruguayan. Right from the beginning of the project the Commission was faced with the need to build housing, as ob viously the capacity of the s mall cities of Salto and Concordia would soon be overflowing. The required accommodation was duly built on both banks. It was also necessary to carefully work out food suppliesas the contracts required feeding of personnel to be looked after. The dining hall is huge and can seat 4,000 persons. It is vast and its equipment is modern.

Due to the type of project it was necessary for much of its equipment to be built on-site. A central concrete plant has been build: it is the most up-to-date in South America and has been designed for a capacity of 100.000 cubic meters (about 3.5 million cubic feet) per annum. It is completely automated and receives raw material from the Paso El Terrible pits, and the cement in bags comes from a Uruguayan factory in Paysandú (about 400 tons a day.).

The processing is carried out in this plant in three stages. First the basaltic rocks is crushed into sand. Then the crush is conveyed for its classification and then two mixers, which turn over 200 cubic meters (about. 7.000 cu. ft.) a time prepare the concrete. This then goes to an ice cooling plant and is ready for use. Structures in steel and wood are built up on site, and building installations also includ equipment for clasification, washing, loading, transport, placing and compacting for construction of the dam walls.

The civil engineering on the Uruguayan side is almost ready, and the retaining walls have been installed on the Argentine Side where excavation of the lodgement has started. So far 650.000 cu.m. (23mcu. ft.) of concrete has been placed in situ

Italian, Argentine and Uruguayan companies have been working jointly on construction of the dam, the engine hall, the navigation channel, etc. Turbines and generators are being built by the Soviet Union, Argentina and Uruguay. Other countries taking part in construction of vital parts are Japan, Austria and German-

There are two main financing sources for the Salto Grande project. About 60% of the project is domestically financed through funds supplied by both governments. They have put up 40 million dollars each in five-million-dollar yearly installments. Another source of domestic finance is the energy funds, the National Great electric Project Fund of Argentina and the Uruguayan Energy Fund. Thirty-four percent of the project has outside financing from two main sources, the Inter-American Development Bank (BID) and supplier credits. In the period 1977/78 investments will exceed 50% of the project. So far the total investment for Salto Grande has been estimated at 1,243 million dollars.

What does Salto Grande comprise? In the first place a dam, 39 meters (128 ft) high which will form a 78,300 hectare (nearly 200,000 acre) lake. Two ancient towns, Federación (Argentina) and Santa Ana (Uruguay) will disappear under the waters. Nevertheless, predictions concerning the tourist value of the complex are very optimistic. There will be two interconnected hydro power stations with a total installed power of 1,890,000 kilowatts Each power station, one on the Argentine side and the other on the Uruguayan side, will be equipped with seven 135.000 kilowatt turbines. There will also be an international bridge for railroad and motor vehicle use. The rail networks of the two countries will be connected for the first time.

Another attraction will be a 12-kilometer (about 7.5-mile), navigation channel on the Argentine side. It will extend the navigability of the river Uruguay to 144 km (90 miles) upriver of the reservoir. There will be an extensive electricity network which will fully supply the Uruguayan electricity demand and will save both countries 120 million dollars a year in outside energy purchases. And 130,000 hectares (well over 300.000 acres) will be adequately irrigated.

Salto Grande is an exponent of technological potential and proof of what men can do in the major works in this part of South America.

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IT'S GOVERNOR PERFORMANCE IN OFFICE

Province of Buenos Aires

"We've got to put an end to the myth that poverty is born of injustice," Buenos Aires province governor General (retired) Manuel Ibérico Saint Jean said in a speech recently. "Poverty is solely the result of underdevelopment."

This was during an open-admittance gathering in El Rosario farm, in Poblet, about 15 km (9.5 miles) from La Plata city and 60 km (38 miles) from Buenos Aires. The meeting was organized by the Agricultural Extension Foundation (FUNDEA) and the Holando-Argentine Breeders'Asociation (ACHA).

Governor Saint Jean expressed his satisfaction at the repercussion of agricultural extension programs. He urged producers to revolutionize farming. "We've got to stop sending bulk food abroad," Saint Jean said. "only processed foods in the future."

But he said this change was up to the producer. "He just can't load bulk on a truck and forget about it."

"I believe in men of goodwill," the governor said. "Not in people who today to the government but in those who want to make Argentina an efficient and modern country. We must achieve a brilliant living standard for ourselves and our children."

The armed forces government has entrusted governor Saint Jean with administering Buenos Aires, the biggest of all the Argentine provinces. Its capital is La Plata, 60 km from Buenos Aires.

The province has a population of 11,000,500 inhabitants and most of them live in the so-called metropolitan area. Seventy eight percent of them (8,612,400 persons), plus Buenos Aires city's three million, make up Greater Buenos Aires with a population of nearly 12 millions. This makes it one of the biggest urban concentrations in the world.

Of the remainder, 11.5 percent (1,262,400 inhabitants) live on the Mediterranean axis and 3.4 percent (370,900 persons) on the Pampas axis. Some 410,100 people live in the great seaside resort of Mar del Plata and 344,700 in Bahia Blanca, a big naval base and grain port.

The province's population density is 36.1 inhabitants per square kilometer (92,4 per square mile.)

An interesting figure is the life expectation of the person born in Buenos Aires province. The general average is 69.44 years and the breakdown is 66.13 men, 72.92 women.

Ecucation

According to 1976 figures a total of 1,295,633 students registered in schools at all levels in Buenos Aires. The aggregate teaching staff was 93,788 persons. Of this total, 104,555 students were pre-primary, 971,936 primary, 60,285 high school, 16,444 in technical training schools, 11,888 college, 23,816 adult schools,

Governor Manuel Ibérico Saint Jean

29,425 adult schools, 8,945 in art schools and 16,452 in schools for the mentally handicapped.

Health

There are 1,691 health establishments in Buenos Aires province, either provincial, national, municipal or private. They have in total 38,358 beds. The average is thus 3,48 beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

A total of 20,584 doctors practice in the province. The average is 1.89 per 1,000 inhabitants.

In regard to social security, 1,300,000 students get school insurance and 834,285 persons receive medical assistance and free medicaments. The number of pensioners and retired persons who receive aid from the Provincial Security Institute, is considerably lower, 87,095.

Farming:

The province has 28,298,084 hectares (6.98m acres) under farming (crops or livestock). There are 93,478 producers so the average is 304.86 hectares (753 acres) per farmer.

Livestock and crop farming are the most highly developed activities. There are 44,953 livestock farmers and 20,356 crop farmers, while 7,704 go in for both types. Others are dairies (8,860), kitchen gardens (1,505) orchards (876), forestry (1,642), beekeepers (413), poultry farmers (876), livestock feed farms (2,823) and 534 "sundries."

The most highly developed crop is wheat, 3.1m hectares (7.6m acres) sown and 2.95m hectares (7.3m acres) harvested, with a 1975/76 production of 4,300,000 tons. The yield is 1,459 kilograms per hectare (1,299 lbs/acre).

Corn has a higher yield — 2,870 kilos/hectare, 2,555 lbs/acre — and is the second most important crop in Argentina. A total of 1,402,500 hectares of corn is sown (3,46m acres) and the production is 3,240,000 tons.

After this come **oats,** 899,300 hectares (2.22m acres) and 390,600 tons; **sunflowerseed,** 725,400 hectares (1.79m acres); **rye** 594,700 hectares (1.47m acres), **beer barley** 316,300 hectares (0,78m acres), **feed barley** 206,500 hectares (0.51m acres) and **birdseed 35,400 hectares (0.08m acres)**

As concerns livestock Buenos Aires has 22,720,765 cattle, 9,569,477 sheep, 1,157,621 hogs and 601,626 horses.

GROSS Internal Product:

At current cost factors the Gross Internal Product of the Province is 339,752 million pesos according to 1975 figures. The most important contributor to this total is manufacturing, with a highly significant 48.1 percent. Other major items are wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels (11.3 percent) farming, hunting, forestry and fishing (10.9 percent) and personal and community services (13.1 percent.) Much smaller are activities like mining, power, gas, water and health services, building, transportation, storage and communications, and finance — including insurance companies.

On the basis of constant-cost figures the GIP total is 5,423 million pesos and the manufacturing industry accounts for 51 percent. The GIP per inhabitant is thus 28,326 pesos in Greater Buenos Aires, 43,298 in the rest of the province and 34,153 average for the entire territory.

Other figures:

The roads of Buenos Aires province are used by 873,796 cars, 348,974 trucks and 10,447 omnibus. The road network is 139,633 km (86,764 miles) long.

One hundred and seventy six newspapers, 30 magazines, are printed in the province as well as 60 operating radio stations, 46 theaters and 76 cine-theaters.

Education exchange with the United States

An educational exchange program has just been signed between the province of Buenos Aires and the American Association of State Colleges und Universities, according to an announcement made by Governor Saint Jean.

The agreement seeks to improve understanding between the US and Argentina, transfer of technology to support BA educational programs, teacher training, administrative personnel training, planning technician training, implementation of cultural and scientific programs and a contribution of technology for productive sectors.

Five rectors from the U.S. were scheduled to arrive in Argentina on December 1 to establish guidelines for program implementation, according to both parties' needs and requirements.

It has also been agreed to organize study journeys and excursion tours to places of tourist interest in Buenos Aires and in the United States. The first contingent from B.A. — 30 to 40 teachers — is expected to leave around March, 1978. The methodology to be employed in their selection will be announced in due course.

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PEOPLE

The Buenos Aires National Academy of Sciences, in a public session held in the salons of the Argentine Medical Association, incorporated **Dr René G. Favaloro** as a regular member. He had been appointed on October 16.

The vicepresident of the academy, **Dr Egidio Mazzei**, introduced the new academician with a word-picture of his personality and accomplishments which have made him a privileged international figure in medicine.

Dr Favaloro then lectured on "The past, the present and the future in heart surgery", which is his speciality and in which he has achieved his immense prestige.

Doctor René G. Favaloro

A significant cycle in Argentine sculture was closed on October 20 last with the death of José Fioravanti, 81, in his house in Olivos, an aristocratic locality three kilometers north of Buenos Aires, where he had his atelier.

Fioravanti was one of the most important artists in Argentina. His statutes are dotted all over Argentina and are a tribute to Roque Sáenz Peña ("America for humanity"), William Shakespeare, Nicolás Avellaneda, Simón Bolivar, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Walter Owens, Ulrico Schmidel, Rubén Darío and Carlos López Buchardo. He is the sculptor in Argentina with most works available for public viewing.

Also Fioravanti's is the most majestic monument in Argentina, the Flag Monument, on the shores of the Paraná 200 miles from Buenos Aires.

Fioravanti was self-taught. At 12 he came circumstantially into contact with **Alejo Yoris**, owner of a shop to cast bronze sculpture. When he realized how good the child was naturally, he put him on to sculpting laurel and oak leaves for statues.

At 16 he had already produced some heads, including a self-portrait, but it was 1912 before a sculpture of his was accepted by the National Fine Arts Salon. But in 1919 he won first place with his "My sister Maria", in marble, nearly five feet high.

In 1924, Fioravanti went to Spain and received an accolade from the most celebrated critic of that period, Eugenio D'Ors. He continued to work intensely and in 1937 came his definite recognition with his "Woman with a book." He went abroad again and on his return started working on public monuments, which remain the most eloquent expressions of his capacity and inspiration.

José Fioravanti

"I don't believe there's a resurgence of violence," Interior Minister **General Albano Harguindeguy** said recently in a press conference. "As long as a lunatic wants to set off a bomb, he can set it right here in the Rural Society." Harguindeguy was speaking in Coronel Suárez, a city 280 miles from Buenos Aires which is in a rich farming area and is the site of the most famous polo team in the world — all four of its members have 10-handicaps, the highest possible. Harguindeguy insisted in his contention that subversion is under control.

"Yes, there may be some selective terrorist attempt, a man may be killed. But generalized violence and massive operatives, where subversion could make a display of strength, have disappeared long ago.

Asked about an agreement between Israel and Chile by which the Chileans would receive missiles and military training, Harguindeguy said, "my answer would be that every country can arm itself as it wishes to defend its sovereignty and to establish its political outline. I don't know if Chile is rearming now or whether it's getting instruction from Israel. Everybody buys where he prefers to buy, to get instruction, etc. So do we have the right to make armaments and buy what we need on world markets."

General Albano Harguindeguy

The ambassador of the United States to Argentina, **Dr Raúl H. Castro**, presented his credentials to President Videla on Wednesday, November 16. On arriving in Ezeiza, Buenos Aires' international airport, Castro said that "Argentina and the United States share the same values and ideals. We have a mutual conviction of human dignity and justice as the bond that best links us together. I have come to, listen and to learn about the country. I don't come as a learned man. I come to get to know the Argentine people, to work in a positive and not negative way."

"There is no doubt that a new age is starting in Argentine-US relationships for the good of both countries." The new ambassador was born in 1916 in Cananea, in the Mexican state of Sonora. He became a US citizen and performed as Tucma County state attorney and later Supreme Court Judge in Tucson, Arizona. Former President **Lyndon Johnson** appointed him ambassador to El Salvador and, four years later, to Bolivia. In 1974 he was elected governor of Arizona. He resigned that post to take over the ambassadorship in Buenos Aires.

Doctor Osvaldo Loudet heard over the radio in his own home that he

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had been awarded the Grand Prix d'Honneur of the Lutèce International Academy's Science Section, **hors concours**, for his work in psychiatry, criminology and legal medicine.

He was born on April 3, 1889, and is still as lucid as ever. At 88, Loudet says "continued activity keeps me in an excellent physical and mental state."

He spends several hours a day on the job in the National Academy of Medicine, the Argentine Academy of Letters, and the academies of Science, of Moral and Political Sciences and of Biochemistry and Pharmacy, of all of which he is an active member. And he still has time to see a few private patients. He is a perpetual student and is permanently concerned with anything that has anything to do with legal medicine.

For 20 years he directed the Buenos Aires Institute of Criminology, Psychiatry and Legal Medicine, founded by philosopher José Ingenieros.

"The worst thing that could have happened to the university in Argentina, says Loudet, "is that it became infected by politics. Every government tried to seize it and use it as a political instrument. If the University wants to retain its essence it can't afford to be paralyzed either on the left or the right."

At 88, Dr. Loudet is still working on the organization of the next Congress of History of Medicine to be held shortly in La Plata, the capital of the province of Buenos Aires, 40 miles by road from Buenos Aires city.

The celebrated Argentine writer **Jorge Luis Borges** was awarded the Vermeil Medal of the City of Paris, in a ceremony in the Modern Art Museum in that city. French government culture advisor **Pierre Bas** made the presentation to the half-blind Argentine author, who has several times been a candidate for the Nobel Prize.

Bas warmly praised Borges whose surprising genius was celebrated in 1933 by Drieu de la Rochelle, but whom France took too long to recognize. Paris now has the honor of distinguishing this writer whose decisive influence on French literature can now be measured quoting philosophers and novelists like Michel Foucault, Alain Robbe-Grillet or Michel Butor. The fact that the inspiration for all these writers is an Argentine author, born in Buenos Aires, educated in Switzerland, who developed with British and French literature, proves how universal his writings are. Borges is a citizen of the world; his literature is the expression of cosmopolitan Buenos Aires, but his universal stature is beyond the bounds of nationality. A man whose knowledge of Victor Hugo would astonish a Frenchman, whose knowledge of Dante would enthrall an Italian, whose knowledge of Shakespeare would enchant an Englishman."

Borges, his blind eyes full of tears, with the weight of his age on his shoulders, listened to the speech seated. He was too overcome to reply and only said emotionally. "Thankyou... I'm very happy... Emotion prevents me saying how happy I am as I would like to..."

An expansion and modernization plan for the Loma Negra cement factory in Olavarria, Buenos Aires province, (200 miles from Buenos Aires city) was announced in a press conference by company president **Amalia Lacroze de Fortabat.** Mrs Fortabat also announced the installation of a new plant in Catamarca, in northwestern Argentina, to expand the capacity of the present plant in Frias (Santiago del Estero.)

"The expansion of the Olavarria plant is under way," Mrs Fortabat said, "and it includes modernisation of production lines and their technical transformation, including the most sophisticated progress in world engineering in cement production. This will increase production to 500,000 tons a year with the same quality, thanks to automation of the brinding process and permanente computerized chemical tests wich are today only to be seen in some of the most up-to-date plants in the world."

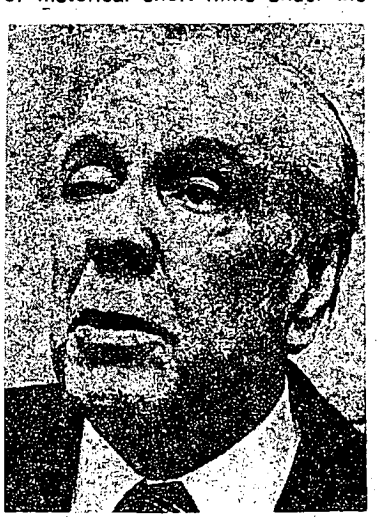
He said that the cost of the project was 32 million dollars of which 2/3 was to be spent locally technology, machinery and equipment, civil works, labor and electrical supplies, which would represent major contracts for domestic suppliers when they are qualified to make the necessary components.

She also announced the expansion of the Frias plant and the incorporation of a complete plant in the province of Catamarca, near route 157 and 20 kilometers from Frias. The factory is to be set up in a desert area, which will ensure prospects of development for the region. The area where the plant is to be installed is on the western side of the Ancasti hills in Catamarca. Together with the Frias plant it will constitute a 500.000 ton yearly productive complex. The investment is 60 millions dollars, of which 70 percent is to be spent locally.

Juan M. Courard, President of Ford Motor Co., Argentina, presided over the press launching of a cycle of historical short films under the

Doctor Raúl H. Castro

Doctor Osvaldo Loudet



Jorge Luis Borges

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PEOPLE

Amalia Lacroze de Fortabat

Juan M. Courard

"History of the Nation" bannerhead. The series was introduced in a down town BA hotel and six our of a series of 20 five-minute films were shown, in 35-mm colour : the cinema and 16-mm black and white for television. The films are on early days in Argentina.

Introducing the series Courard said that it reflected "an historic past, with heroes and glories which are an example to those who inherit them. The idea of the greatness of the motherland, which has inspired some of the most glorious pages of our history, should be remembered even at times of relaxation so that then, in the serenity of the circumstances, it can be felt that the inheritance is received faithfully and in the necessary spirit of emulation."

This ambitious Ford project took nine months to finish. A team of historians and advisers mulled over 200 subjects before selecting 20. Some of the anecdotes are almost unknown, such as that of a British gunboat which, during the invasions of the early 19th century, was boarded in the River Plate by horsemen underensign Martin Guemes. It also recalls anonymous heroes, like the women of Ayohuma in northern Argentin . children during the British invasion, up to the great civic and military upheavals.

Courard said that the effort required to produce this cycle was unprecedented in Argentina and that it was the first such series produced here. One hundred actors were employed plus 2,000 extras. Two hundred period uniforms were made as well as 300 wigs and toupees. There were 72 people in the production team, led by **Horacio Casares**. The filming was principally in Lujan, 70 kilometres west of Buenos Aires. Tons of earth were strewn on the city streets to make them look unpaved. A twin-masted, square-rigged barquentine was also built according to the original layout. Fifty to make them look unpaved. Fifty cannon and 150 rifles were used, 20 Remingtons and a dozen 19th century pieces, plus the original carriage in which **General Manuel Belgrano** — creator of the Argentine flag — made his last, deathbed trip from the north to Buenos Aires.

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SPORTS

The World Cup steersman

The steersman title for our interviewee isn't just something we made up. Carlos A. **Lacoste** is a navy captain and is to be promoted to rear-admiral in a month's time. Lacoste is the key man in EAM 78, the World Cup organizing department, which is coordinating the thousand and one things that have to be done to get the cup under way. Held once every four years, the 1978 World Soccer Cup is to be held in Argentina.

Lacoste is working 14 to 15 hours a day at this event which Argentina is spending 400 million dollars on and which eill make this country the capital of the world for a month. At least, for 1,500 million people who will be hanging literally onto their television sets to follow their favorite team.

Lacoste —48, six children, eldest daughter married, youngest son age four— gets a barrage of domestic problems from his wife every time he comes home. "Adult problems Keep me awake at night," Lacoste says, and adds philosophically, "So I prefer to listen to children's problems which evaporate quicker."

EAM isn't Lacoste's only job; he's also adviser to Vice Admiral Julio Juan Bardi, now the Social Wilfare Minister. And just to keep his hand in, he's president of the Naval Industry Commission which checks out duty-free import of parts necessary for the local shipyard industry.

Lacostre talks passionately but sounds entirely sure of himself.

Q. Are the stadiums going to be ready in time for the World Cup?

A. 90 percent of the civil engineering and the basic structure of the stadiums will be ready by the end of March, 60 days before the Cup starts and 30 to 45 days before that we'll be running through everything as it's going to be on June 1, Inauguration Day.

Q. There'll be a record number of foreign journalists here. With accredited local representatives they'll total over 6,000. What facilities are going to be available?

A. Hotel accomodation's been looked after. As far as concerns their specific mission, they'll have the Press Centers which will be operating 30 days earlier. In Buenos Aires they'll be in the San Martin Cultural Center; in Mar del Plata, in the Provincial Hotel; in Córdoba, in the Jockey Club and, in Rosario and Mendoza, special sites are being built - they'll be ready a month beforehand, too.

Q. There's an estimation that 35,000 people will be coming from abroad. Have we got enough hotel room for them?

A. More than enough. We can turn out 120,000 beds without any effort at all. It's

Rear-Admiral Carlos A. Lacoste, the World Cup Steersman

stadium seats which are keeping our availabilities down. The biggest is River Plate, but it has only 45,000 preferred seats apart from the bleachers. We've kept 15,000 for Argentina and the rest for foreign visitors. We can't have a man travel thousands of miles and then find he can't get a place. I think we'll be able to take in 30 to 35,000 fans. Many of them will come with their wives who probably won't go to the marches.

Q. Where are the principal teams going to play?

A. Argentina, as the host country, will be playing in Buenos Aires. West Germany, the current champion, will play in Córdoba and the team will be put up in the Air Force hotel in Ascochinga, 70 km (45 miles) from Córdoba city. The Football Federation, FIFA, will establish the sites for the other area heads. But it's almost certain that Brazil will play in Mar del Plata, and Holland or Italy —assuming they classify— in Mendoza.

Q. What transportation medium is going to be used to carry players, team directors, journalists and the public?

A. The distances are pretty big so we'll be using the airlines. Of course June is winter and the weather might affect air travel. This year we had 12 nonflying days in June. The railroads will be a backup and it won't be vary difficult for them to carry 30,000 fans from one subsite to the orher. And each delegation will also have a special bus. We've worked out interiste flights with Aerolineas Argentinas and Austral. Given good flying weather they shouldn'i have any difficulty in transportation. Both companies have bought new planes. Just to ensure the best possible utilization of flying time, we'll gibe top priority to a carter flight for players, authorities, referees and journalists, to leave two hours after every march. Or if not, as soon as the weather lifts. And that charter will have top landing priority even if other aircraft have to be diverted.

Q. What about color TV?

A. No problem. Most color TV equipment, for BA and the subsites, is already in Argentina. Germany is training Argentine technicians and will send top men here to supervise operations.

Q. Do you have a message for readers of Letter from Argentina?

A. The message is for them to come here with confidence. We're preparing everything very well so they can live with us for a month without any trouble. We think they'll have an unforgettable time.

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Peter Heinlein: Argentina is a normal country

Peter Heinlein and the WORLD CUP

Peter Heinlein isn't a soccer player but even so "his" World Cup already started, last September. When West Germany kicks the championship off in River Plate stadium, on June 1, 1978, at 3.30 pm, several thousand of their countrymen will be able to watch in comfortable seats thanks to the efforts of Peter Heinlein.

Peter, 26, unmarried, gooldlooking, is the Buenos Aires correspondent for NEUE REVUE, a general-interest magazine produced by Heinrich Bauer Verlag, Hamburg, Germany. The company also produces "Quick" and a German "Playboy", aggregates about 10 million copies a week (Neue Revue, 1.5m).

Like **Letter from Argentina**, we also reach out to German journalists, 3,000 of them, via BRIEF AUS ARGENTINIEN.

During a working breakfast Peter, looking out onto Buenos Aires'Palermo Park, told us that German esthusiasm for the World Cup was such that a charter flight to Buenos Aires was sold out in two days. Peters should know: he's generated part of the enthusiasm himself by producing 10-page supplements for his magazine.

The Deutscher Fussball-Bund allotted Neue Revue a package of air tickets, hotel and stadium vouchers for 1,600 Germans. They are being sold at 3,150 DM (1,400 dollars), will travel in DC-10 operated by the Dutch company Martin Air, and in Argentina will stay at hotels commissioned by Hapag-Lloyd (Bremen, branches all over West Germany).

This operation (AKTION WN 78) is sponsored by the German League, organized by Hapag Lloyd and includes various German commercial companies (like Foto Quelle International, the biggest photo vendors in the world). Nuts chocolates, Grundig and the German Renault company.

The Germans (1,600 in this operative, about 3,000 are expected) will be coming in four flights. The first flight will come for the inauguration plus two matches. The second is to fly straight to Córdoba to see first-round matches. The third comes to Buenos Aires for two second-round matches; and the fourth flight is for the final.

"You've been here two months, already, Peter. How do you find things?".

"I was here in 1975... this country is beautiful and rich. It has a brilliant future because of its size, its climate, its inhabitants".

"Do you find things very upset here?"

Argentina is a normal country, just like the rest of the world. I haven't seen anything exceptional repressionwise. I've had no difficulty in going wherever I wished."

"What are you going to tell the other Germans?"

"I'll tell them it's worth while coming, that they'll never see anything like it. But I'll have to tell them to come in an adventurous spirit... I don't think they'll find everything as orderly as in Germany. But they'll be very well received because there's a great capacity for improvisation in Argentina, and enormous hospitality."

"Germany will be working from Córdoba. What do you think of that city?"

"Córdoba is a city of one million inhabitants, traditional, in the colonial style but with all the modern comforts. It doesn't have too many attractions of its own, but the surroundings are beautiful. There's Villa Carlos Paz, 36 kilometres (22 miles) from Córdoba, on Lake San Roque, with beautiful hotels, plenty of fishing, and the hills. La Falda is another major place, 90 kilometers away. Alta Gracia is 30 kilometers away and has a fine golf links. There's the Anizacate river, for fishing. For we Germans, there'll be reminiscences of the Black Forest in Villa General Belgrano, 90 kilometers away. It's a little town of 4,000 inhabitants, almost all of them German. The Belgrano Germans have organized the Beer Festival for the World Cup."

"What can you tell us about your impressions of Buenos Aires?"

"Well, if you come to Buenos Aires, the city's got everything. It's a world metropolis. The hotels are good, restaurants first-rate. Anything you can ask for. Mind you, they shouldn't expect amusements like they'll get in Chinatowns in other parts of the world. But there's any amount of shows, night-clubs, café-concerts."

"What will German tourists be doing apart from watching the matches?"

"As far as concerns those who come from Germany, we won't let them alone a single day. When there are no matches to be played we'll organize launch trips in the Paraná Delta, we'll visit farms for barbecues (**grillfest**) with the best beef in the world. Argentine wines are excellent, too. We'll put on night shows, folklore shows. We'll organize reunions with German clubs."

"Do you think Argentina's organizing the World Cup properly?"

"Yes, I do. By Cup time everything'll be ready. A tremendous effort is being made in communications, for example. I think Argentina was 20 years behind. But everything will be all right.

"Will terrorism hamper the World Cup in any way?"

"I don't think so. Three months ago the Montoneros told **Der Spiegel**, the prominent German weekly, that the World Cup was a festival of the people and they would see that no type of problem was created. Besides, I think a lot of responsibility is being put into doing things properly. Everything's absolutely normal."

"What about Germany's World Cup prospects?"

"Germany's the favorite, but it's always been difficult to work through to first place. Everybody will be out to beat Germany. But I think Germany will be in one of the first four places, together with Holland, Poland, Argentina and Brazil.

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"THE SPORTSCASTER OF THE AMERICAS"

The voice of the "commentator of the Americas" is even heard in cafes and bars. He is seen here with his son, and fellow commentator, Carlos Alberto.

In Argentina the passion for foottball is almost overpowering. It used to be "men only", but in the early 70s the Lanusse government instituted the PRODE pools system and woman are also now interested in this worldwide sport.

First division soccer is played in Argentina on Wednesdays and Sundays plus a Friday night match for TV.. Hundreds of thousands of women sit by transistor radios or watch on TV as the scores tot up and they speculate how near they are to getting a winning pools card.

So most Buenos Aires radios transmit soccer games live. One of the most active is Radio Rivadavia, "the sports fan's station", with its inimitable sportscaster José Maria Muñoz, "the sportscaster of the Americas", or as his friends more simply call him, "Fatty."

He has a personal unusual style, very different to the other sportscasters, even including the revered veteran Fioravanti, affectionately known by everyone else as "the maestro."

But Muñoz is unique. Many people turn on the TV set, turn down the volume, and switch on the radio so thye get TV video plus Muñoz audio. Then come those moments of sheer fantasy which have made Muñoz so popular. Suddenly both teams are fighting inches away from a goalmouth, literally millions of viewers are hanging on to their chairs, and Muñoz serenely babbles on about the need to vaccinate children or how he's going to link up with an Antarctic station so they can hear the results.

But Muñoz makes up for its as soon as he realizes what's going on and suddenly builds up the next event in the game, even if it doesn't have any importance at all. Some people claim that his popularity is due to the fact that he doesn't merely commentate, he talks to the crowds in the stands, of which nearly all of them carry transistor radios with them. Muñoz has soothed the crowds on many occasions and prevented spot fights from becoming generalized, and while many think Muñoz' cycle is waning, others are sure he's still got a long way to go. And many of his supporters feel that Muñoz is so identified with his work that he is struggling hard to ensure that Argentine becomes World Champion at Cup time in 1978.

If the authorities expect the World Cup to be a shopwindow which reflects the reality of a country where the war and the peace are being won against guerrillas and against disorganization, Muñoz is without a doubt the greatest supporter of the event and the person who has always been one hundred per cent for its realization. Even during moments when the world wondered if Argentina could handle it.

This enthuslasm and this defense of Argentina's World Cup organization take Muñoz all round the world on his whirlwind travels, commentating preliminary events in Europe and the Americas. Wherever he goes, Muñoz does his bit for "Argentina 78.".

Letters from Argentina interviewed him in a publicity meeting in the deposit of a furniture shop one Saturday at noon.

There were 200 people in the room when Muñoz boomingly told us that he'd been advised the day before that Spain had awarded him its own TV Oscar, the Ondas Prize, for his performance at the mocrophone.

"This award isn't for me," he said, "it's for all Argentina and its effort at organizing the World Cup."

Muñoz addressed those present and retold the history of how Argentina was appointed the site for the World Cup. He told of previous frustrations and the popular wish to be World Champions some day. Neighbors Brazil have been World Champions three times and Uruguay twice.)

"The World Cup has been a challenge since 1970 when Argentina was nominated by Fifa, the World Football Federation. A lot of things went wrong after that. There was a lack of continuity in preparations. Nobody really got down to work until comparatively recently, when when the special organizing body (EAM 78) was set up, including civilians and military officers; all of whom work for nothing.

EAM handles organization and administration, while the sporting side is handled by the Argentine Football Association or AFA, which in turn is run by the presidents of the affilliated league clubs.

"The Cup," Muñoz says, "has political implications, because it's the only way that Argentina can project a favorable image to the entire world this century. For a month there'll be 1,500 million persons watching us every day. They'll find us on the map, they'll hear that our constitution is 100 years old, they'll hear about our concern for human rights at a time when the world has lost its sensitivity. We're a free country and we live in freedom of credo, of right, and of color.

I ask Argentines," Muñoz says, "to be their natural, kindhearted and hospitable selves, as is typical to us. There will be thousands of tourists here for a month and they will be sharing with us the admirable beauties of our country.

If anybody thinks conditions in Argentina aren't peaceful enough to celebrate these events, I can guarantee that everything will go well . In 1973 Germany proved that it was able to organize things with maximum security after the terrible events of Munich, in the Olympic Games. That was a tragedy for the world, not for Germany alone. Then the Germans made up for it all with the World Cup. And Chile had just come through a terrible earthquake when it organized the Cup in 1962, and organized it well.

"The World Cup is by now a formidable instrument for peace. Together with the Olympics it is the most important sporting event in the world and attracts more and more entries every time. It is a factor which works for world unity and peace.

"It is easy to see that soccer helps to keep people on friendnly terms in a world increasingly agitated by terrorism. Look at the US Cosmos team, which was wildly acclaimed by the Chinese."

Muñoz went on: "In Argentina we're going to invest — not spend, invest — hundreds of millions of dollars, which we'll get an excellent return from. Apart from the fact that I hope we win the Cup... Argentina's image in the world will benefit and we'll prove that we're living in peace and working hard to forge ahead.

"The World Cup also paves the way for a communications infrastructure, which is so necessary in a country like Argentina, to be terminated. We'll be buying the most modern color and black and white equipment, which we'll have seven years to pay for. We'll be improving roads, reinforcing our commercial air fleets and expanding the airports, in Buenos Aires and in the interior. And we'll be able to show Argentina 'live' to millions who will appreciate its beauties and its travel possibilities. This will decisively influence post-Cup travel, the industry without smokestacks, which has meant so much to so many countries."

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River Plate, Metropolitan Champion

The Metropolitan Football Championship came to an end in mid-November with a victory for the River Plate club, which has its stadium in Nuñez, in northern Buenos Aires city.

River Plate, the traditional rival of Argentina's other great, Boca Juniors, played the most consistent game of all the teams in the championship and won deservedly. Its fervorous supporters had already felt the championship was within their grasp when, a day before the end of the schedule, they beat their arch-rival Boca 2-1 with a last-minute goal.

Independiente was second. The "Red Devils" have their facilities in Avellaneda, an industrial city just across the Riachuelo or Little River from Buenos Aires.

After a major triumph for Boca Juniors when they won the Liberators of America Cup, the team lost its competitive edge and many championship games were played with substitutes.

Even if River Plate has had its ups and downs (18 years without a championship) it is a very powerful and influential club. Its stadium is being remodeled and will be the principal site of the World Soccer Cup to be held in Buenos Aires in June, 1978.

The club practices not only football but also 40 sports more, on a 10-hectare (25-acre) complex just by the banks of the River Plate.

River Plate have always been known as "the millionaires" because of its aristocratic location and because many of its fans are middle or high-class as against the more popular social classes which make up the Boca supporters. Furthermore, River Plate has always paid enormous sums for the services of key players.

Its present strength features goalie Ubaldo Fillol, one of the country's best,

together with "blackie" Juan José López, a fine midfield player with a strong kick. Their Number Nine is a national selection player, Jacinto Luque the team's top scorer and one of the best players in Argentina.

River Plate's fans celebrated gaily on this occasion which was the club's 14 th championship, although perhaps not as wildly as Boca fans do when their club wins. The Metro touney is played every Wednesday and Sunday.

Both the president of River Plate, Aragón Valera (see interview in this issue) and his Boca opposite number of teams taking part. They say the present situation obliges players to exert themselvesv unduly and also costs spectators too much money. And the teams that win the championships also play in the Liberators Cup, which means that they're playing three o four matches every week.

So River Plate and Boca Juniors want a reduction in the amount of teams taking part. They firmly support the present relegation system which sends down three teams a year (Ferro Carril Oeste, Temperley and Lanus this year.) But Estudiantes, an old-time second division club, is to play in first fivisión in 1978.

The level of play in this championship left too much to be desired and boded ill for Argentina's chances in the World Cup. The national selection is led by Menotti, a former soccer player. It has been criticized because a really effective plan has not yet been evolved. A number of international games played at mid-year with Paraguay and European teams and the results were frankly deplorable.

COINS FOR THE WORLD CUP

Baires S.A., the distributor for Argentina and the rest of the world for the 1978 World Soccer Cup commemorative coins, showed these coins to journalists in Buenos Aires at a press conference which included representatives of the Argentine Central Bank, the National Mint and EAM 78, the utility created to oversee World Cup organization.

This is the first time that a World Cup organizing country issues commemorative coins. The values minted were all in 900-grade silver and the face values are 1,000 pesos (two dollars), 2,000 pesos (four dollars) and 3,000 pesos (six dollars).

This is not only the first World Cup coin issue but also the first time that Argentine issues a silver coin in 93 years. The last time was in 1893 when a 50-centavo coin was minted.

Dr Enrique Waterhouse, president of the Baires S.A. company, presented international specialist Luis Vigdor, who had traveled specially to Argentina. Mr Vigdor said that "Argentina has taken the first step to create a series to commemorate the 1978 World Cup and I am sure that from now on this example will be repeated by every host country. This will automatically turn the coin series into a collector's rarity, because it will have been the first inthe worldo and, more important still, the amount of coins minted is limited in comparison with world population and interest in the event.

Mr Vigdor showed guests several U.S. publications in which reference was made to this issue, and also mentioned how eager some collectors had been to acquire sample coins.

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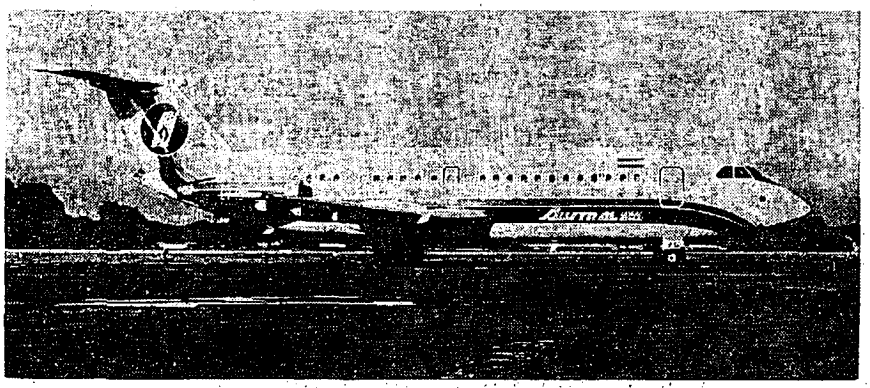

Austral planes are high-speed, ideal for domestic commuting.

Wings for the world cup

Austral president William Reynal

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Austral, the biggest Argentine privately-owned airline, which operates domestic flights, is going through a process of change.

Miguel Reynal, its Director and Commercial Manager, spoke warmly of developments in Austral. "We're building a new terminal at the Aeroparque metropolitan airport, "he says. "It's being dimensioned to handle 1978 World Cup traffic."

He said they were also computerizing reservations and traffic flow to improve customer service.

"We want to change the entire company image, he said. "We're getting new aircraft, new logos, new staff uniforms. We're renwing the company's outside and internal image."

He said they would be doing their own catering for the company passengers to be able to enjoy the best in meals. They were also building up the fleet.

We asked them how they were preparing for the World Cup.

"An Air Transportation Committee has been set up"' he says.

"Aerolíneas Argentinas (the state carrier) is represented on it, Vice-Commodore Pellegrini and Mr Mattenet. For our company we have vice-president Balado and Mr Alvarez."

Both companies are Keeping constantly in touch with EAM, the World Cup organization, on availabilities for 1978.

"Will the requirements of the entire contingent of travelers be covered, we asked.

"We'll be working at 400 percent normal availability," Reynal said. "Together with Aerolíneas we've plotted out every day in June. We've foreseen all contingencies, all shifts from one site to the other. This includes players, delegates, journalists and public."

'You said Austral was to buy new aircraft. What type?"

"We're looking at the A. 300 Airbus, a 245-passenger aircraft built by a conglomerate of European firms, Douglas for the DC-9 Super 80 (155 passengers) and Boeing for the 727-200, 160 passengers."

"Will you be taking these planes on in time for the World Cup?"

"The manufacturers can't suplly them in time but we'll be leasing three aircraft. We plan to buy 15 in five years."

"Does Austral make money?"

"Argentine fares are below international levels, but even so we're growing. We've got 2,020 people working directly for Austral and 900 for other group companies. That makes about 3,000 people."

Austral's history starts in 1956 with another company, Aerotransportes del Litoral Argentino (ALA). Austral was born in February, 1957. The two companies used Aero Commanders and C-46 Curtis Commuters. Gradually they grew to cover the entire country. Then they began to operate jointly.

1967 was jet time and British-made BAC One-Eleven jetliners were purchased. They can fly at 550 mph and operating costs begin to come down. Seven were bought, plus three YS-11 Japanese turboprops.

The two companies merged legally in 1971 creating Austral Lineas Aéreas. The chairman of the board is William Reynal with vicecommodore Rogelio Balado as President. Titular board members are Eduardo Braun Cantilo, Félix de Barrio, Roberto Servente, Raúl Palma, Enrique Stegmann, Miguel Reynal, Carlos Mongiardino, Ricardo Solana, General Manuel Laprida and Dr Guillermo Lousteau Heguy.

The commercial manager is Miguel Reynal, and his closest associates are regional manager Carlos Iglesias Matheu, traffic and sales manager Horacio Alvarez, freight manager Juan José Olmos and marketong manager Joaquín Pichon Riviere.

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Alberto J. Armando Juan Carlos Lorenzo

Boca Juniors

To play in the American Soccer Championship?

I'm ready to start talking on behalf of Boca Juniors with any serious-minded business organization in the United States so that we can compete in the U.S. soccer championship. The idea is to take along an Argentine and South American selection; it could be an unbeatable team."

This is the big news item, which will make front-page news in Argentina and the sports pages of the newspapers in the U.S.; this country is now seriously working towards promotion of soccer, the most popular sport in the world.

Any journalist who interviews Alberto J. Armando has to be ready to be surprised at any time, even though it may look like a routine story. You never can tell what this remarkable man, as much a **fanático** as he is the club president, will pull out of his hat. For years now Armando has been the president of Boca Juniors, the most popular club in Argentina and one of the Best-known in the world.

In fact it is exactly 23 years since he became club president (a case unique in history except for the Spanish Club Real Madrid's Bernabeu). Armando was the most prominent dealer for the Ford Motor Company, but later transferred to Dodge cars, built —like the Fords— in Argentina.

Boca Juniors has 22 national championships in its history and Boca and Armando have now achieved another singular victory: winning the Liberators of America Cup after having beat Brazil's Crucelro.

We knew of Armando's interest in having Boca play in the U.S. championship, and he was interested too when he heard that Letter from Argentina went to journalists in that country. He told us then that he hoped something would materialize very soon.

"Look at these figures," he says, coming right to the point. Cosmos spends three million dollars on a player like Pelé, a magnificent player but one already on the decline. And another three million on Beckenbauer. And you need 11 men to make up a team. Boca Juniors needs a solid backing and three million dollars and we can go and play in the States with a regular South American selection (Argentine players from Boca plus people from Brazil, Uruguay and Peru.) We would be simply **unbeatable,** he adds enthusiastically.

¿Has this been talked about already?

— It certainly has, we want to do things in a businesslike fashion as befits Boca Juniors. I'm ready to pit my experience and the experience of Juan Carlos Lorenzo, the world's best soccer technician. I think he's the closest thing to a real colossus of the art, Helenio Herrera.

¿Would you leave the presidency of Boca to play in the US?

— No, definitely not. I've been doing this for 23 years and Lorenzo is a man who knows all there is to know about soccer — and then some. We're working now on a Soccer Board to run things in Boca, which could start in straightaway on a team to play in North America. Lorenzo works on soccer 18 hours a day. And when he think's asleep he's really working out new ideas..."

¿Isn't it dangerous for Boca to play in a country where soccer is only just starting?

— Not really. I wouldn't take a single step unless I had the backing of a serious business organization worthy of a club like Boca Juniors. You can't afford a afilure in a country like the U.S., with 240 millions inhabitants and television so powerful it can pay Cassius Clay 10 to 15 millions dollars for a sideshow. Imagine what it will be like in a few years' time when soccer is popular coast to coast. Remember the concentrations of Latin Americans in New York, California, and Miami, the Italians, people from other European countries...

¿Can Boca make up two teams, one to play in Argentina and the other for the United States?

— Right now we have 38 players under contract and 32 more ready to become pros. But a Boca play in the States would be a South American selection.

¿Do you think Boca could be successful in the US?

— We'll win the first championship we play in. Look at it this way. Soccer has taken time to catch hold in the US because the first coaches they brought in were Englishmen. And these coaches brought with them English players, most of them at the end of their careers. But what they need are young players, hungry players who run all over the field, like in Boca. And we've proved that we've got them.

And Boca is a major team here, in the United States, or anywhere else in the world, because it's got grip, its supporters have grip, its coach, Lorenzo, has got grip, and its president, myself, has grip. We'd have the American public rooting for us right away. They like fighters, the boxers who hits out and gets hit back, and Boca is ideal for this. We've got all the mystique of Boca, some 20—year—old players, others aged 22 or 23, some 27 or 28. The average age for the team is 24. This would enable us to win a championship or two right away and later go adding new major figures. Imagine the children who go to the US's 40,000 high schools, watching us on television. We'd have **fanaticos** by the tens of millions..."

Armando left us with the impression that Boca's participation in the US championship was a distinct possibility. So we went on to the local Metropolitan Championship, which is coming to an end, with Boca well-placed but with no chance of winning.

— The team are unmotivated in this first championship of the year after having achieved their supreme objective of winning the Liberators of America Cup. Recently they've made a lot of money and they don't care about a domestic championship where they get about 50 to 60,000 pesos every time they play. Boca fans should learn that their players have been making about 2.5 million pesos a month and (goalie) Gatti much more, because Gatti alone can fill a stadium. In twelve months Boca has won three championships. Now we're heading for the National Championship and we hope to win in a canter with some new players we've got on the sidelines. And we hope to take the Intercontinental Cup off Germany's Borussia. We'll play Cosmos too, if they beat Veracruz (Mexico). In two matches against

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Cosmos we'll show we really are the best in America.

— You say that Boca has some reserves lined up. Who are they?

— Boca is taking on four top players, three forwards and a midfielder. Right now I'm not releasing any names, but there is one player that the fans and I would like to see on our First Division team: Daniel Bertoni. We'll offer Independiente 300 million. He's got to get 65 million out of this. I think's it's feasible.

The former most expensive transfer in the history of Argentine soccer was when Villa was bought by the Racing Club. One wouldn't think Argentine soccer was in a condition for a club to pay 300 million pesos for a player.

But Armando seemed to guess at our surprise and said smilingly, "Don't worry about the money. With Bertoni and the other people we take on, we'll collect the money in two matches. We've got to play two games, on March 21 in Buenos Aires and March 27 in Germany. Then we'll play off the real Cup of the Three Americas with Cosmos or Veracruz. And we're already classified for the 1978 edition of the Liberators Cup. There we'll collect at least 200 million pesos a match."

¿Is it true that you and Gatti will both give up soccer this year?

— I've had every sort of satisfaction including 14 championships as president of Boca. I want to quit but they won't let me. If Gatti leaves, the only club that could buy him is Cosmos. He costs three million dollars.

Reutemann's last chance

Many people in Argentina were surprised when the legendary Enzo Ferrari confirmed Carlos Alberto Reutemann on his team for 1978. The Santa Fe— (Argentina) born driver is now, in fact, the team's Number One driver after the departure of new World Champion Niki Lauda (who will now drive from Brabham-Alfa Romeo) and the rejection of offers from drivers like Mario Andreotti and Jody Scheckter.

True enough, Ferrari did try to fill the gap Lauda left. But when his feelers were unsuccesful, he didn't seem to worried about it all. It was as if he was convinced he already had the ideal man in Reutemann. And, looking for a reserve driver, he signed on the thrusting young Gilles Villeneuve — whose first Ferrari performance ended up with a spectacular crash in the Canadian Grand Prix.

But to return to Reutemann, perhaps this year wasn't a very brilliant one, as the severe Italian critics claim. This deduction can be arrived at on the basis of the wide gap in points between Lauda and Reutemann when the year was over — and everybody insists that both cars had equal care and attention lavished on them. They said the cars were the same but the drivers weren't.

An incident which helped to keep the controversy alive and which probably worried Ferrari himself was, for instance, Reutemann's apathetic performance in the Austrian GP. The Argentine driver tucked in behind Hans Stuck's Brabham in third place with only four laps to go. In 1977 Stuck proved to be a good but not a first-rate driver, and besides, his Brabham was not operating at 100 percent efficiency at the time. It seemed a good opportunity for Reutemann to pass and seize third place. But he stayed behind. An Italian commentator said incisively: "There is no doubt that Reutemann looks after his car, but that isn't enough to drive a Ferrari: it needs **bravura**, too..."

After Austria it seemed certain that Reutemann would be leaving Ferrari. But it wasn't so. Now, at 36, Reutemann will be playing perhaps his decisive card (and he has already hinted 1978 might be his last year) in an attempt to win the 1978 Championship. And the season starts in January, in Buenos Aires precisely. In Buenos Aires Reutemann will have a new Ferrari,

will be Number One driver, and will or will not give Enzo the satisfaction of another first place. Reutemann himself has said that this is the moment. It may be, too.

o Two Medium-heavyweights on the scales

The only two current boxing world Champions in Argentina, after Carlos Monzon's retirement are, curiously enough, both medium heavyweights. Victor Emilio Galindez is the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion and Miguel Angel Cuello holds the World Boxing Council (WBC) crown.

Both can be said to hold different championships but both seem to agree exactly on a set of problems which has them trapped.

Galindez's case is the most widely publicized. The first two times he defended his title his physical training was at least 80 percent satisfactory. After that Galindez appeared to have turned over a new life new lifestyle which didn't leave too much room for physical training. In 1977 he defended the title twice, both times in Rome. He was succesful but disappointed his fans with lackluster performances, mainly due to a lack of form. His first 1977 defence was against Richie Kates of the US —whom he had roundly beaten in South Africa— and in August faced Mexican-born, US-resident Alvaro López. Despite López obvious lack of expertise, Galindez found things pretty tough going. The judges voted for the champion but it looked like a draw to many people. Galindez's excuse was that "the climate of Rome isn't good. It wasn't good enough. His supporters smiled rather ruefully and his manager, Juan Carlos Lectoure (operator of Buenos Aires's Luna Park stadium) was furious. "If Galindez continues to act in this undisciplined way," he said, " the future looks pretty grim. He's being self-destructive now...If he doesn't face reality, nobody, nothing is going to save him from a crash."

After the more recent experience in the Rome Sports Palace, and once back in Buenos Aires. Galindez organized a press conference with Lectoure seated at his side. He admitted many of his mistakes, although in a way he transferred the blame to his trainers Juan Carlos Cuello and Carlos Cañete, both of whom were fired right then.

Galindez stressed that "from now on, everything will be different, everything will be as it was when I was in my best moment", said that Lectoure was to be the only person responsible for his performances in the future. His first real test is to be on November 19 in Milán, facing Eddie Gregory of the US. Galindez wills be defending his future here instead of his title. Will Milan's climate be more favorable to him than Rome's?

Cuello case is envolved too. Lately he's had a bad streak of injuries, starting while he was training to defend against Mate Parlov of Yugoslavia. The fight had to be put off twice because of muscles pulled in both legs in a two-month period. It seems that after the second incident the organizers of the fight threatened to withdraw Cuello's title because they feared his motivation was a scheme to delay meeting Parlov. Walking painfully and with difficulty, Cuello flew to Rome where the doctors verified the injury and put the match back to December. This was always provided that Cuello remained in Europe so that the promoters could keep an eye on him. Obviously, faced with the chance of losing his crown, Cuello fulfilled all the conditions obediently.

But Cuello's worst problem may be an entirely different one. Cuello can no longer depend on manager Amilcar Brusa (the man who "made" Carlos Monzón) for himself. The two split up quite recently for reasons which never were satisfactorily explained. One theory may be as put forward by friends of Brusa: "Amilcar managed Cuello when Cuello won the title, but he's got his eye on somebody else now."

Norberto Cabrera has been one of his favorite pupils for some time back, and Amilcar wants him to fight for the title Monzón left vacant, before the end of 1977. Brusa wants to devote himself entirely to Cabrera, Cuello's different , he was a full-fledged professional already when Brusa took him under his wing. But Cabrera is, Brusa's best pupil today. And he's right there in the wings for Monzón's vacant title..."

Cuello hasn't said anything, but Brusa's departure was as good as a knockout punch. We'll have to wait to December to see how Cuello gets on without Brusa.

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A crucible for champions

Ricardo Vilas

Roberto De Vicenzo

Sportswise, many people associate Argentina with football, boxing, an occasional champion racing driver, a tennis player like **Guillermo Vilas.**

Not that this image is an entirely erroneous one in a first analysis; the quality of Argentine football is proverbial and numerous Argentine players are performing in teams all over the world. Two of the most outstanding are, perhaps, **Alfredo Di Stéfano** and **Enrique Sivori.**

There is a lot of truth in boxing, too; Argentine world champions include **Nicolino Locche, Pascual Pérez, Carlos Monzón, Victor Galindez, Miguel Angel Cuello, Miguel Castellini** and **Horacio Accavallo.**

Juan Manuel Fangio's five world motor racing championships nor the fact that **Carlos Reutemann** is one of the foremost formula one drivers of the present time.

Tenniswise, Vilas is too important, too recent, to be left out of any list of celebrated sportsmen. But there are other sports, too, which are important, which deserve their place in any mention. A detailed list would be too long, too boring, but a few highlights may be selected.

o

o THE WORLD OF POLO

Everybody knows that Argentine polo is the best in the world. Argentina won the 1936 Olympics and has always beaten the US. Argentine players and Argentine ponies take the lion's share of victory wherever the game is played: Britain, France, the United States. The polo seasons in those countries are regularly visited by Argentine players, who have played in most of the major events.

There is a reason for all these victories, all these frontline players. Polo is something which comes naturally in the prairies, the **pampas** of Argentina, and people who star in the game usually started with a stick in their hand while they were children.

Polo is played by farmers, agronomists, warehouse owners, livestock merchants, and their friends. Hardly surprising, then, that training should be so good, and that players are on top form even when the season is long past. Another point is that the polo season is expanding and is no longer restricted to spring. In the Palermo grounds the Argentine Open Championship is held every year and spectators get their regular chance to see the best polo in the world. **One of the teams, Coronel Suárez, aggregates 40 handicap, the highest possible team total.**

o DE VICENZO, A SYMBOL

The world of polo is a restricted one and the game is not played in many countries. Golf is an entirely different thing. In the Thirties, **José Jurado** nearly won the British Open and **Roberto De Vicenzo** made sure of first place in the Sixties. Argentina has won the Canada Cup.

De Vicenzo twice won first place in the individual classification of the World Cup. **De Vicenzo, a well-known veteran, is asymbol.** He comes from a working-class family and his first contact with a golf links was to fisch lost balls out of the pond. Later he became a caddie. Once he started to play he quickly worked his way up to being the most significant Argentine golfer of all time. He has been several times round the world and he was been first in international competitions in many places

There are other excellent players, like **Vicente Fernández, Florentino Molina, Martin Posse, Antonio Cerdá,** and others. All have competed regularly round the world.

The number of golf clubs increases, and new schools are being opened all the time. And many smaller clubs can't afford a regular links so they make do with a putting green and a training net!

o OTHER SPORTS

Argentine girls recently placed second in the world grass hockey championships. This is less surprising than it might seem at first glance; hockey is played in English-language schools and there are innumerable clubs devoted to this sport. **In men's hockey, the Argentine team is the best in the Americas and has even defeated India. The Argentine rollerskate hockey team was second in the last world championship. In other world tourneys it always finished in the first five places.**

And Argentine rugby is reaching for the stars, too. Its most outstanding performance was in 1965 when Argentina beat the Junior Springboks in South Africa. In Argentina, the Argentine team has beaten Wales, Scotland, Oxford-Cambridge, Romania and Ireland, plus a draw with France in 1977.

The Pumas are by now celebrated worldwide. But, funnily enough, they never intended to call themselves "pumas." **The Argentine Rugby Union escutcheon has on it another type of feline, a yaguareté or "South American tiger." When the Argentine selection arrived in South Africa, in 1965; local journalists thought the yaguarete, which they had never seen, was a puma. From that day the Argentine team has always been known as The Pumas.**

There have been other sports in which Argentines have excelled, too. **Luis Nicolao** won the world 100 metres butterfly style and only lost the title to Mark Spitz.

Electronics engineer **Horacio Iglesias** was five times world open sea swimming champion. **Jorge Batiz** won two world speed cycling championships and **Carlos Delia** was second in riding. Also in show jumping **Carlos Muratorio** won a Silver Medal in the last Olympics. Both are army officers.

Argentina has had many world champions in the Spanish variety of squash known as **pelota vasca.** Argentine players have often beat the Spaniards at what is their own game. **An another variety,** paleta argentina, **was invented here. It is uses a thinner but wider bat than the Spanish variety.**

o OWN STRUCTURE

In the fifties Argentine basketball was the world's best. It went through a time of crisis after that but is now recovering and there are several Argentine players performing very well in the highly competitive Italian championship, **which also has US teams in it.** The Argentine team performed very well during the 1952 and 1956 Olympics; 1950 didn't happen by chance.

The list of Argentine performances in other sports is too extensive to be detailed. **We have always been outstanding performers in the Chess Olympics which Argentina will organize in 1978: Argentina had two juvenile champions, Oscar Panno and Carlos Bielicki, and adult players like Najdorf, Rossetto, the Bolbochán brothers, Guimard, Eliskases, Quinteros and San guinetti, are celebrated everywhere.**

The organization of sports in Argentina is different to other countries. **Almost all activity begins in clubs, who usually have**

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installations and equipment impossible to achieve with private enterprise. There are clubs like Buenos Aires' **Gimnasia y Esgrima**, por example, which have 50,000 members and where 40 different sports can be played.

Other major clubs are Vélez Sársfield, River Plate, Comunicaciones and many others.

There may be a tendency to visualize sports as relaxation, rather than competition, but the figures do appear from time to time. For example, **Buenos Aires has more tennis courts than any other city in the world.** And yet, Vilas is not a Buenos Aires man at all — he was born in Mar del Plata, 250 miles south. The Buenos Aires resident is Enrique Morea, a prominent player of the 50s.

This should afford a more comprehensive view of sports in Argentina. True: football, motor racing, and boxing still continue to be very popular. **But there is more to it than that. Thousands of people practice sports every day, and there will always be a figure, a champion, ready to appear.**

Eduardo Moore

Polo: Moore's School

Eduardo Moore is a distinguished 9-handicap polo player for the Nueva Escocia team. He had an unusual and very good idea, a first-class polo school for aspiring players from all over the world. In Carlos Casares, in Buenos Aires province, he built a fine country house for overseas visitors and started his day or one-month courses, two pupils at a time. Tuition was held in Moore's farm, which has plenty of horses, several polo fields and 2,000 hectares (about 5,000 acres) of land, near Carlos Casares.

Meanwhile, Moore's polo playing continued uninterruptedly and he continued to gather friends and trophies overseas. Moore won five Gold Cups in Britain, two in France and two in Spain. He also sold 25 purebred ponies to King Hussein of Jordan.

Five years after the house was built — last year, to put it another way — Moore's dream was realized. In brief, intense study courses, 40 people from 25 countries learned the elements and the major secrets of polo.

Chief instructor was Daniel Debriand, a Briton, with a profound knowledge of technique and horsemanship, skill with the sticks and interpretation and application of the rules. Moore himself was active in the instruction courses, as the guests came and went from October through January. They came from many countries, particularly Hawaii, Britain, France, Australia, South Africa, Colombia and Venezuela.

The polo pupils' day starts at 8 am when a pickup comes by the country house and drives them to the farm. There they change, select a horse, pick up their sticks and go out to the grounds. Debriand, and perhaps Moore as well, will be waiting for them there. They start practicing hitting, starting easily and working their way up, for an hour or two. The pickup comes by again and they are driven back to the house for lunch. Then comes rigidly observed **siesta** time, and at half past three they're back on the grounds for practice matches — Moore is always present here. After five, exclusively horsemanship is taught. And so another day comes to a close.

There are over 100 horses available for use, and the house in Casares is run to a very high standard, including peons, grooms, gardeners and house staff, there are over 25 people employed by the school. The house is similar to some of the more palatial residences in Buenos Aires' residential San Isidro. It occupies about a city block (some 2 1/2 acres) and is entirely surrounded by green lawns.

The house itself has a thatched roof, and the visitor is greeted by portraits of polo players in action. There are two large living rooms on the ground floor, a dining room and the kitchens. Upstairs there is a more informal lounge with cushions on the floor and it is here that an informal tea is drunk every afternoon. There are eight rooms, soberly furnished in rustic style; the furnishings were all made in the Moore home's carpentry. There is a swimming pool in the garden, with sunshades and deck chairs, a thatched barbecue tent, a brick tennis court and facilities for the school's administrative staff. All these are wired for electricity which can be turned on at any time of the day or night.

But there is more to it, too. There is an open gymnasium, with a sauna and four rooms; a projection room using old-car bucket seats in genuine London style, and a handball court. Is the course expensive? I don't think so, says Moore. "As soon as he gets here the pupil has everything he wants Lodging, board, transportation to the farm (and sometimes we have to use the Cessna aircraft for urgent business) People who come to these courses are used to a high standard of living and they often need an aircraft. If you look at the service we give, 200 dollars a day doesn't seem so much. A Class A hotel like the Sheraton costs 100 dollars a day without board, without horses, without transportation and without a polo school. And in Casares we also have two very high class cooks. We can be sure of what we serve at table." Moore looks after the horses and their care every day. "The stables, he says, "are looked after by people who live here and who know the animals from the day they were born. Nobody can expect to handle them better than them. I buy and sell horses apart from playing polo — we sold 150 in 1976. It was a good year and an exceptional result; normally we don't go over 60 or 70. I try to offer nothing but the best, and that goes for the school too. That's the only way to keep customers... There are no secrets about this. One really can't talk about prices... they vary according to each individual specimen. I suppose the average is about 2,000 dollars."

Eduardo Moore has been riding since ageten — and he had a polo stick in his hand, too. At 18 he played his first "official" match, and at 36 he has already won all the trophies mentioned before his handicap is an excellent nine and he has traveled to Europe over 20 times in order to compete and demonstrate the world superiority of Argentine polo. He is a frequent visitor to Queen Elizabeth (she has already handed him three Gold Cups) and to many other important world personalities. No wonder he is the exclusive supplier of thorough breds to notables in other countries.

Eduardo is the son of Diego Roberto Moore, of British descendance. He was born in Bahia Blanca and settled down in the country. It is a singular fact that in a country replete with 10-handicap players — the Harriot brothers, the Héguy brothers the Dorignac brothers and the Tanoira brothers— Moore has "only" nine. His team has fought gallantly in National Polo Championship finals in Palermo, the most important polo grounds in Argentina

But Moore has had a brilliant career as a man and a sportsman. And mention must also be made of his unpublicized work in the polo school. One is forced to admire Moore's personality. And to offer the facilities of the school to visitors from overseas to want to learn polo the proper way.

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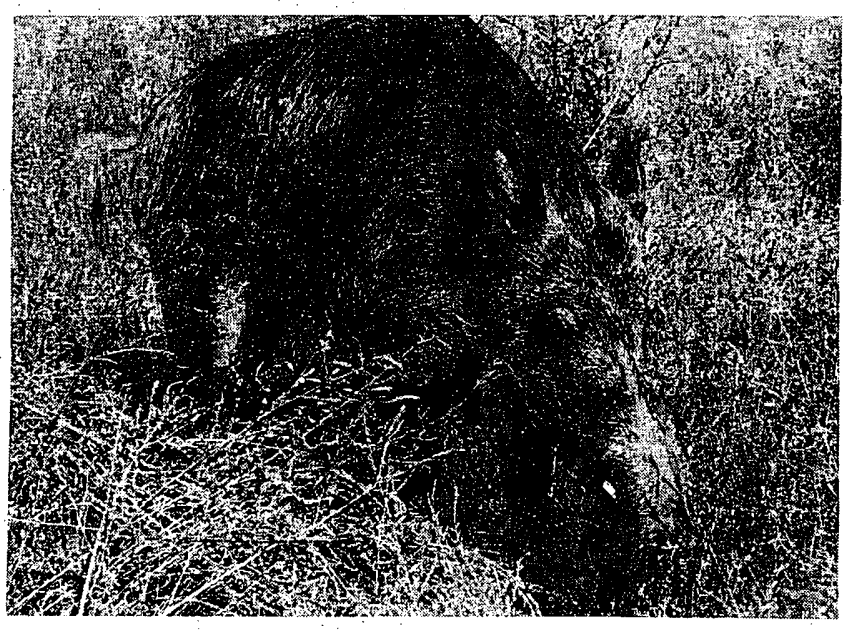

The gallant dogos have already spring the wild boar. What follows is a fight to the finish which comes to a climax when the dogs pin the boar down. Then the hunter stabs him through the heart with his knife

A SPORT FOR BRAVE MEN

Hunting the ferocious wild boar

"The pack held down the wild boar and, in a synchronised move, the hunter stabbed the beast twice through the heart". This is, in a word, wild boar hunting, a sport which has more and more followers in Argentina. This story is told by one of two brothers who had a foreing tourist as a guest. The visitor said he was really impressed and spoke glowingly of his hosts' courage and valour. Stalking is the most usual type of hunting, although some people consider it to be'too easy, too comfortable."

"We were ambling along on horseback near the province border between La Pampa an San Luis. Close behind us was our guest, on his second trip to Argentina, attracted by what he'd heard about this surprising way of hunting big game. For an hour we'd been following in the tracks of a wild boar—and, judging by the spoor, it was quite a big one, too. The five-**dogo** pack was following closely behind. . . twice already they had given a false alarm.

"More than once my brother and I had looked at each other disappointedly. We did want to put on some sort of show for our companion, who was making a genuine effort to ride cross-country in his desire to see this remarkable spectacle.

"But luck was on our side. First one of the dogs barked, then suddenly they all tore off, baying frienzedly. Galloped to small clearing in the scrub, where the pack had cut off a wild pig. The **sus-scrofa,** to use his scientific name, had no option but, to fight, and desperately tried to skewer one of the dogs with his tusks. But the bravest dog seized him by the snout, enabling the others to hang on to other parts of his body.

"After several minutes of bloody fighting, and sure that the boar could not get away, Bruno jumped off his horse. Silently he crept up, seized a leg, and toppled him over. He whipped out his sharp knife and twice stabbed it into the boar's heart, killing him instantly. The next job was to calm down the furious dogos. And then we had time to look at the trophy; it must have weighed 200 kilos (440 lbs.)...

"When we turned round to look at our companion we saw that he was pale. But he recovered right away, shook our hands and said he was really impressed. **'I never expected to see hunting this way, so enthralling, so dangerous',** he said."

This story told by Sergio, who together with his brother Bruno were the protagonists of the adventure, is eloquent proof of the interest that hunting wild boar with a knife awakes in sportsmen from other latitudes.

o DANGEROUS TACTICS

There are various ways of hunting the wild boar. The most popular way is at the same the most unorthodox. It is the "stalking" method, the easiest and less tiring. All the hunter has to do settle in before night fall somewhere near a pool where cattle drink. Naturally, precautions must be taken for man's presence to be completely hidden away.

The site is a cavity in the ground, covered over with shrubs and branches. Naturally, every precaution must be taken for the hunters to locate themselves upwind, as the wild boar has an extraordinary sense of smell. After this it is only necessary to wait and press the trigger at the right time.

The other way is to use a pack, as told in the story, and this custom has been followed in Argentina since long before the wild boar was introduced. In the old days the big felines, the **pumas** and **yaguaretés,** were hunted in this fashion. They were hunted by the **gaucho** who used a pack of dogs for this purpose.

Later the brother **Antonio** and **Agustin Nores Martinez** got the idea of producing a special breed for pack hunting. After lengthy cross-breeding the **dogo argentino** was born. Its origin is a fighting pug, with innumerable bloodstreams mixed into it; a **dogo** is the product of a cross between bullterrier, bulldog, Great Dane, boxer; Pyrenees mastiff, Irish greyhound, Pointer, Bordeaux dogean Mastiff.

The pack must always be at a peak of physical training. Of this necessity, Nores Martinez says that **"suppose we train purebred, fine pedigree race horse for generations, but we never let ing we undertake the time will come when a carthorse will beat them."**

This remark is eloquent enough: nothing must be left to chance in a battle to the death where a step back may mean a gory end.

There is a third system but it is practically never used in Argentina — hunting on horseback and with spears. This is as old as cavalry itself and as "pig-sticking" was mainly developed in India by British army officers. The boar is flushed out of his mountain sanctuary and the horsemen wait to see which way he runs before starting out after him and, when the time is ripe, spearing him from the saddle.

This requires places where the boar can hide and also flatlands where the chase can be carried out. It is difficult to find both together in Argentina.

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TOURISM

Tourism Undersecretary Antonio Torrejón

An interview with Tourism Undersecretary of Argentina, Antonio Torrejón, a man who has devoted most of his life to promoting natural attractions and to improving standards of comfort for visitors.

What's a good way to define tourism?

In a word we can say that tourism in generated by seasonal traveling. It is voluntary and persons leave their habitual places of residence. For their expenses they use resources not generated in the place where they are spent.

What are the objectives of tourism in the current year?

Domestic and international objectives have been defined. Nationally tourism, in Argentina, is viewed as a way to distribute the gross national product within the physical boundaries of the country. This is a way to help level out the imbalances between the richer and the poorer provinces and help the latter to develop.

This generates a constant need for skilled labour in developing goods and services which travel itself requires. And, as you know, travel is influential in everything connected with human life.

Why is tourism a strategic area in government?

Travel is one of the finest ways to improve mankind spiritually and socially. It is a way to economic expansion and contributes materially to an improved awareness of nationality. **Travel has no frontiers. Travel is a unifying agent. Travel is a silent but effective way to defend nationality.**

Why is the promotion of tourism so important?

Travel links the whole world in brotherhood. Every time foreigners come to Argentina they learn more about it. They know more about our people, our scenery, our industry. Each one will have his own message to bear when he gets back to his native land. International travel induces reciprocity among countries. It promotes new customs, new styles of life. It enrichens living. It teaches men how to live in a world with a safe and longlasting peace as its only banner.

What is to be the policy of the Tourism Undersecretariat?

Our policy has been designed after a careful, precise study of conditions nationwide, regionally and sectorially. Nationally, we want to classify and improve travel legislation, The objective is a National Tourism Law. We want to clearly define government and private responsibilities.

Argentina is in the South American tourist area and most visitors come from the so-called "Southern Cone." Statistics, compiled from 1960 onwards, show that 80 percent of foreign visitors are South American. This points to a need to intensify travel promotion in North America, particularly. In this context we're giving top priority to anything connected with the 1978 World Football Cup. Cup organization is run by an independent body, set up at the instigation of the Social Welfare Ministry. Our Undersecretariat is a dependency of this ministry.

What tourist areas are priority this year?

Development plans for the more significant areas are evaluated daily. We are also building intensely, to preserve and to improve. For 1977 the priority area is the Iguazú Falls in Misiones province. The government feels that it should concentrate its efforts on the less developed areas and leave private industry to operate in zones which are already self-supporting.

The objective of sector policy is to concentrate on building up the groundwork, the infrastructure. Hotels, transportation and travel facilities are the real priority items — but not the only ones.

And tourists use more public transportation than any other sector, so we feel that we should have a share in planning its development. we want to be able to get better air fares for the Southern Cone and we want to key fare structures to the importance of promotion on an area-by-area basis.

What are the Tourism Undersecretariat's main activities?

Telling about the things we do may give a broader idea of the scope of our efforts, which are all directed at improving things for Argentina.

We instal reception centers for travelers

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in places where people come in from abroad. We design and produce promotion material for travel. We advise on coordination, counsel, study and execution of subjects associated with the development of the hotel industry. We survey hotels once a year in order to keep our records up to date. We support Antarctic cruises by Argentine vessels. And we constantly liaise regionally and nationally with provincial tourist directors to ensure that travel gets the right priority and to evaluate results obtained so far.

What would you like to see travelwise from now on?

I'd like everybody in all areas to realize that the time for improvization is over. Now we've got to analyze, to evaluate everything in depth. Travel is one of the wonders of the modern world, but it has to be properly looked after.

Argentine National Parks

One of the major areas of concern for the modern world is the deterioration of the environment due to technological and economic development. These, and other concurrent factors, are constantly encroaching on space and on the natural resources that belong to all humanity.

The National Parks are beautiful reserves created both to protect nature and to educate and recreate the population. In Argentina the parks are under the care of the National Parks Department. Letter from Argentina interviewed Department head Dr. Felipe C. Lariviére recently.

The objective of the department you run is to preserve, maintain and expand National Parks as a national security objective. How many national parks are there? How is this national resource being looked after?

At the moment Argentina has 18 national parks running all the way from the frontier with Bolivia in the north to the Beagle Channel in the far south. In 1934 they were decreed to be state property forever and may not be sold or leased. They are to be successively left for future generations, just as our generation can enjoy them now. This is what makes them significant culturally, socially and scientifically.

¿What are your department's plans?

Basically, we are concentrating on support structures to make it easier and more pleasurable to visit the parks. For instance, we have gone to a lot of trouble to put some order into skiing in Cerro Catedral. The slopes have been improved and a tender has been put out for a new hotel. There are a lot of improvements for travelers.

¿How is all this financed?

Ninety percent of our overall budget, which is a pretty big one, comes from the government and we generate the remaining 10 percent ourselves. Many people thing that we could make the parks self-supporting by charging an admittance fee as in the U.S. But it doesn't work here. We've created a number of special federal taxes, such as on photography equipment and on camping gear, which go into a national parks maintenance fund. The existence of reserves like these is of tremendous importance to tourism. For us the classic example is Bariloche, one of the most prosperous cities in the interior and the third in traffic density. This winter Bariloche has had up to 40 planes a day. That should give an idea of how active it is... and all because it's in the center of Nahuel Huapi National Park. But we don't turn them into profit-making concerns. They don't make money, but there's another kind of profitability, too.

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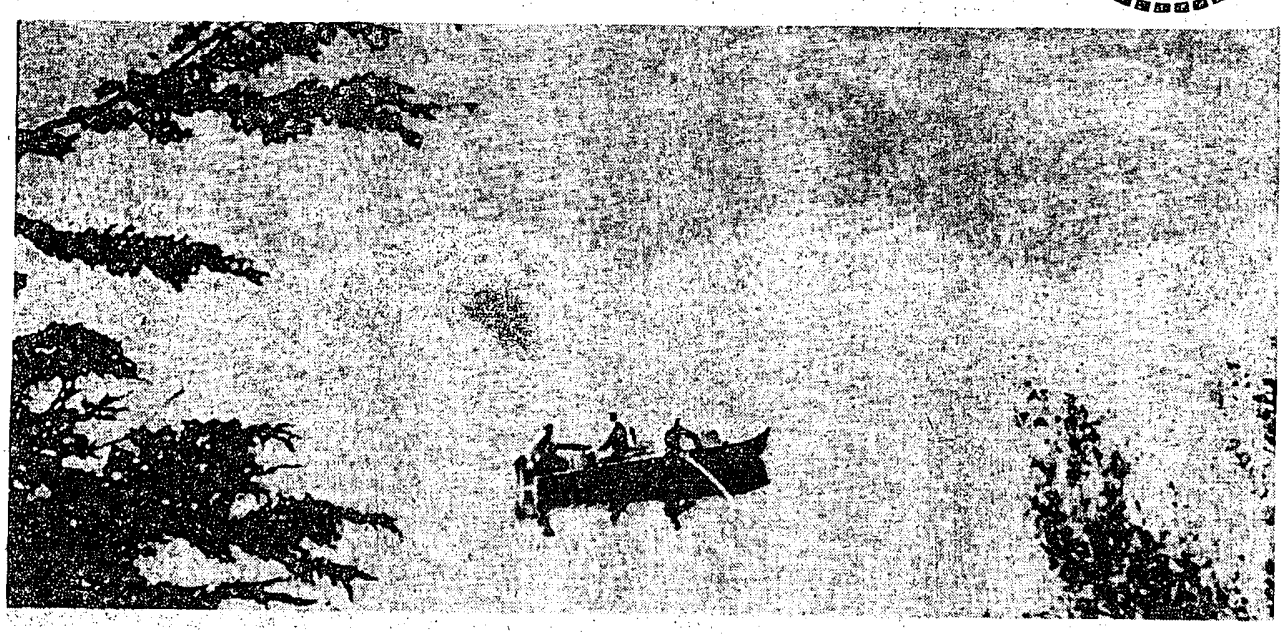

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Main Features

1. IGUAZU: 55.000 hectares (135,000 acres) in the northwest of Misiones province. The river Iguazú, almost where it meets the river Paraguay, forms these world-famous falls, against the fantastic backdrop of the Misiones jungle.

2. RIO PILCOMAYO: 60,000 hectares (150,000 acres) on the south bank of the Pilcomayo river in Formosa province. Jungle, rivers, streams and marshes. There are islands covered in hardwood, palm trees, and the lapacho which produces beautiful pink flowers in September and October (spring).

3. CHACO: 15,000 hectares (nearly 40,000 acres) of varied and exuberant jungle. Animal species found here include wildcat, grey fox, tortoises, alligators, lizards and snakes.

4. FORMOSA NATURAL RESERVE: 10,000 hectares (25,000 acres). The area is reserved mainly for the protection of the giant armadillo, the tatú carreta or Priodontes Giganteus, a throwback which is on the verge of extinction.

5. EL REY: 44,000 hectares (about 110,000 acres.) The jungles are untrodden by man and many are impenetrable. The area is a natural amphitheatre surrounded by elevations 3,000 feet high.

6. LAGUNA BLANCA: 11,250 hectares (about 28,000 acres). It includes almost all the lake bearing its name. This park was reserved mainly to save blackneck swans from extinction.

7. LANIN: Occupies some 400,000 hectares (about a million acres). Dominating the surroundings is Lanin volcano, 3.774 metres (12,400 ft) tall. The summit of Lanin is covered in an icecap many feet thick. Sport fishermen come here for trout, salmon and the local pejerrey.

8. LOS ARRAYANES: 1,100 hectares (about 2,750 acres) on the shores of Lake Nahuel Huapi. The beauty of the surroundings is enhanced by the arrayanes trees, a variety of myrtle. These trees have a cinnamon-colored bark and can be as much as 40 to 50 feet tall. Some of them are over 300 years old. The only arrayanes in the world are to be found here and in Chile.

9. NAHUEL HUAPI: 765,900 hectares (1.9 m acres). It has sheer mountain drops, rushing rivers which are fed by melting snows, lakes and forests. It is one of the best-organized tourist areas in Argentina.

10. PUELO: This is an area of valleys and mountains near Lake Puelo. Its waters are blue-green, blue sometimes, and link up, after a rivulet, with Chile's Lago Inferior.

11. LOS ALERCES: The alerce tree is a variety of the larch, and this national park is celebrated for its specimens, some of them 100 feet tall and others as much as 150 feet. Trunks hace a diameter of 10 to 12 feet.

12. PERITO FRANCISCO P. MORENO: The park is named in tribute to an explorer and a pioneer of the National Parks. This park has an eight-lake system, all eight interconnected, massive peaks, and rushing rivers. Fossils and traces of early Indian cultures can be found here. There is also cave-art with pictographs of animals (the guanaco, a member of the llama family) and handprints.

13. LOS GLACIARES: This area abounds in enormous, slow-moving masses of ice and snow amid towering mountains. These glaciers are the biggest in the entire Andes system.

14. TIERRA DEL FUEGO: This is the world's most southerly national park and the only Argentine national park to have its own seaboard. Its location is on the Beagle Channel and the frontier with Chile. There is sport fishing here and an abundance of camping spots.

Southern Lakes

Argentina has a treasure of incalculable value in its tourist attractions in the South. They include snowcapped peaks, woods with trees which are thousands of years old, and the typical mountain landscapes. Not to mention first-clase hotels, ski runs, and rivers bursting with salmon and trout, for the benefit of tourists who like to combine a vacation with their favorite sport.

Every year more and more people como to visit Patogonia, more specifically the southern lakes. This is eloquent proof of the attraction exerte by the national parks. As civilisation progressed in the more closely populated areas of the planet, it had the side effect of modifying or destroying primitive flora, fauna and geomorphology. Many once-fertile areas then gradually dried up and became desertic. Fortunatelly, this has not happened in Argentina, and our country was one of the first in the Americas to institutionalize natural resources. The results are evident: **forests, lakes, snowcapped peaks, glaciers and jungles which are an unequalle "introduction card" for travelers from all over the world.**

Much of this is due to the explorer, geographer and naturalist **Francisco P. Moreno.** In the early years of the century he turned ver to the state three square leagues of land which constituted the basis for Nahuel Huapi National Park, the country's most important and one of the most beautiful in the world. But the policy of defending flora and fauna began to take on greater importance in 1934. In that year an Act was passed by Congress creating the National Parks Department to administer and maintain natural resources which are inallenably public property.

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● PARQUE NAHUEL HUAPI

This park is located in the Cordillera area, to the west of the provinces of Neuquen and Rio Negro. **The Nahuel Huapi National Park is undoubtedly the most important from a travel point of view.** Its hinterland contains slopes which are ideal for skiing and the Nahuel Huapi lake, covering 530 square kilometers (over 200 square miles). On the shores of the lake is picturesque **San Carlos de Bariloche**, which in the last few years has turned into a tourist complex not very often matched in the world. **It has paved roads, railroads and modern jet-age airport to link it to the rest of Argentina and the world. The city has everything to offer the traveler during his stay, like first-class hotels, restaurants, night clubs, golf links, casino, ice skating rinks, and most important, a springboard for dazzling tours all over this wonderously scenic part of the world.** One place the traveler shouldn't miss is **Victoria Island**, which astonishes the tourist and fascinates the student of natural sciences. There the fauna is peculiar: many of the species that live there were saved from extinction, like the local variety of deer called the **humul, pumas, blackneck swans** and many others of scientific interest. **Another very special** attraction is the wealth in fisheries. All the lakes and rivers contain members of the Salmonidae family and the area is a paradise for the game fisherman. It will be enough to tempt devoted fishermen to mention that last season several brown trout weighing from eight to 10 kilos (18 to 22 lbs. approx.) were taken.

The world's only **arrayán** forest (the **arrayán** is a member of the myrtle family) is to be also found within the confines of the National Park. The **arrayán** is a slow-growing tree and its bark takes on a cinnamon colour. The forest is located in the Quetrihué peninsula and was the inspiration for **Walt Disney's "Bambi"**.

The weather is moderate at all times of the year. In summer the median temperature is 14 degrees C. (57.2° F) and in winter 2° C (35.6° F). Prevailing winds come from the west-southwest at an average of about 18 kilometres per hour (about 11 mph). Rainfall varies between 900 and 4,000 millimetres (35 and 160 inches) a year. Snow falls betweeen May and September as a rule.

● LANIN PARK

Lanin Park is to a certain extent the geographic continuity of Nahuel Huapi, and there is a similarity in flora and fauna. The name comes from Mt Lanin, an extinct volcano over 12,000 ft high (Lanin is an Indian word for "dead rock"). **The terrain is typical for the south cordillera, with abrupt mountains, forests, and lakes. San Martin de los Andes**, a modern, upcoming town, is located on Lake Lacar, one of the area's most beautiful.

Prolific in this region is the **pehuen**, a tree of prehistoric origin with its branches boughed down to the ground like a sunshade; cutting it is strictly forbidden. The area also has excellent hotels and hot springs and the Chapelco ski run is one of the continent's best.

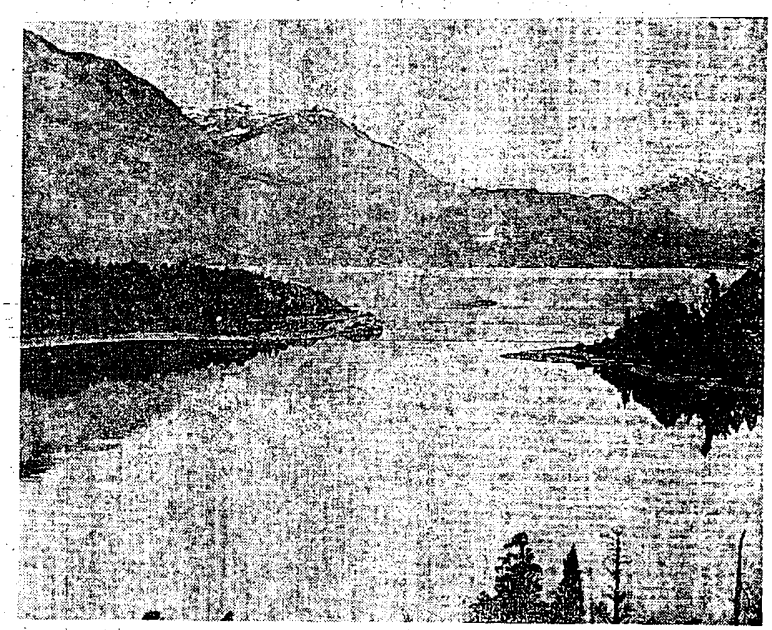
Hunters come yearly from various parts of the world, attracted by to species which are abundant here, **wild boar** and the **red deer. There is a good chance of obtaining an impressive sideboard trophy here. In 1964, a cast-away 14-point antler was discovered in Cañadón León, Neuquen province. There is reason to believe that the deer who brought it down had 22 points. For years after, the most prominent hunters tried to find and bring down this colossal stag without any success. Had they found him, Argentina would have surely beat all the hunting records up to the present day.** Near the frontier with Chile, **Baron Meinoff Mayr** brought down a stag rated at 243.52 points; he became the highest-placed hunter in the Austrian classification and the third internationally.

● LOS ALERCES

Further south, in Chubut province, there is another magnificent park which has every sort of atraction that could be desired. Los Alerce's 263,000 hectares (650,000 acres) conserve *the forested, primeval nature of the Andean-Patagonian landscape.* This area has numerous lakes, with an exuberant variety of fish which make it rresistibly tempting to sports fishermen. **Lake Menéndez** is particularly attractive due to two features, one of which is **Mt Torrecillas, one of the most-coveted peaks with its colossal glacier, and the alerce (hardwood) forests after which this park has been named. These huge trees are believed to be 3,000 years old, which would make them the oldest surviving forms of vegetable life except for the California sequoias.**

The traveler will find something to enchant him everywhere he goes in Los Alerces park.

These three parks are a major trilogy which Argentina can offer to world travelers. The setting is ideal for visitors from other parts of the world, because of natural attractions and because of a style of building similar to the mountains of Central Europe.



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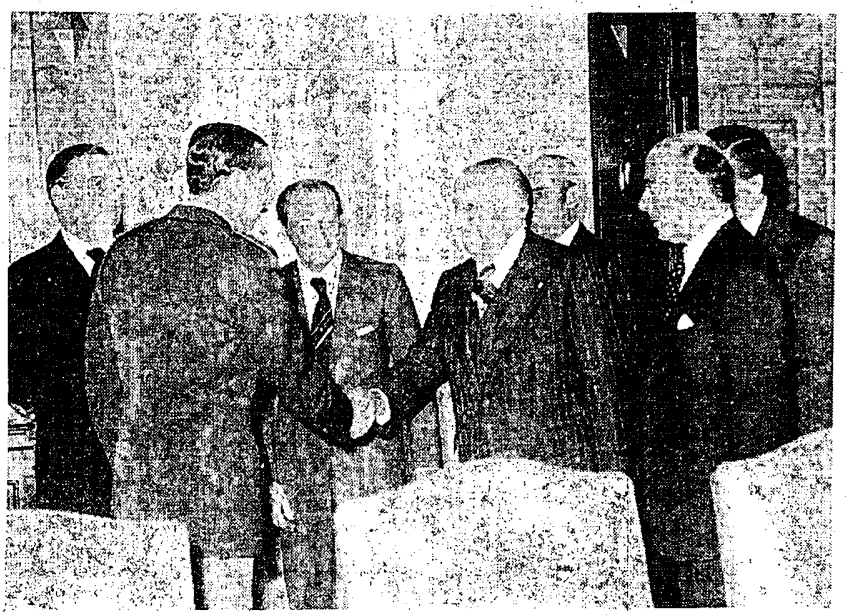
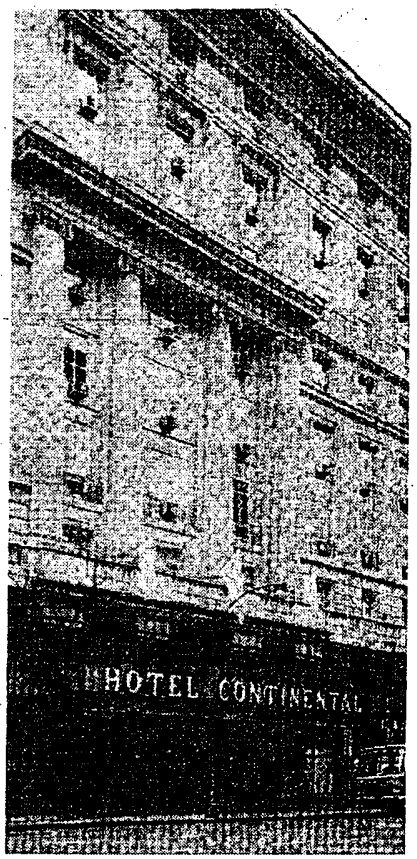
Aragón Hotel chain



Rafael Aragon: hotels, insurance, travel agencies, and River Plate



Continental Hotel

This is without a doubt the most important hotel chain in Argentina.

It was founded thanks to the vision and tenaciousness of Buenos Aires-born Rafael Aragón, 66, who currently spends 12 hours a day looking after his multiple interests like hotels, insurance companies, travel agencies, finance corporations, building enterprises, etc. And he still has time to experience the joys and the agonies of sport —Aragón is president of River Plate, one of the biggest soccer clubs in Argentina, which recently won the Metropolitan Football Championship.

Now Aragón has an extra set of problems: his club's soocer stadium, one of Argentina's biggest, is to be used for the 1978 World Cup. This means enlargement and a million extra things to do.

Aragón thinks, like Lettersfrom Argentina, that Argentina comes first irrespective of the government in power. He says with pride that his group has always reinvested profits in the country never mind what the situation was at the time. That, says Aragón, is what makes us leaders in most of thefields we're in.

Because of the Wrld Cup Aragón strongly supported updating the hotel network. He has worked very hard to get them up to international standars and now owns 11 hotels all over the country. Aragón Cadena de Hoteles is the biggest company of its type in Argentina and one of the biggest in Latin America.

The Hotel Continental, in the heart of Downtown Buenos Aires, a block away from Florida, the street "everybody" walks down, had been closed for four years. Aragón bought it and turned it into one of the best hotels in Buenos Aires, together with the other three he owns in the city.

In Córdoba, 700 kilometers from Buenos Aires and a World Cup subsite, the company owns the Crillon the Nogaró, two of the city's best; the latter had also been closed for two years.

Aragón Hotel chains owns an aggregate of 11 hotels, 1,510 rooms, 3,451beds, 11 snack-bars, five restaurants with a capacity of 980 diners and a hotel staff of 1,763.

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All Aragón's staff receive training courses so they can specialize and improve sevice. Aragón does this by hiring instructors from Argentina and from other countries as well.

The company is very interested in looking after travelers from abroad. The company, working hand in hand with the government's Tourist Board, . .omotes visits from travel agents who, the company feels, are the best promoters of trade from their countries.

They also have representatives dotted all over Europe and the Americas andalso connections with foreign hotel enterprises. Apart from exchanging know-how they develop joint tourism campaigns.

National Hotel School.

The Aragón company is interested in much more than just operating hotels, though. It runs a comprehensive personnel training scheme; some go abroad for final instruction and then come back to pass on what they have learnt.

Carlos Julián Suárez, 34, married, two daughters, is manager of the company and the recipient of this year's Tourism Department award for hotel administration for his paper on "Establishment of a National Hotel School in Argentina", presented during the SIMCATUR 77 Tourism Instruction Symposium. Suárez has studied the matter deeply and has carried out courses in various universities over "Hotel administration and management". He is also a frequent visitor to international congresses. He holds chairs in Hotel Administration and Management at the Salvador and Morón Universities.

Aragón and Suárez both believe firmly in the need to train qualified hotel men to be able to conduct hotel business scientifically. Up to quite recent times hotel administration has been more acquired than the result of formal instruction in Argentina, except for some foreign groups. Tourism is expected to continue being a major source of income over the years, which is why both strongly support a National Hotel School. It could be based on Suárez' prizewinning paper.

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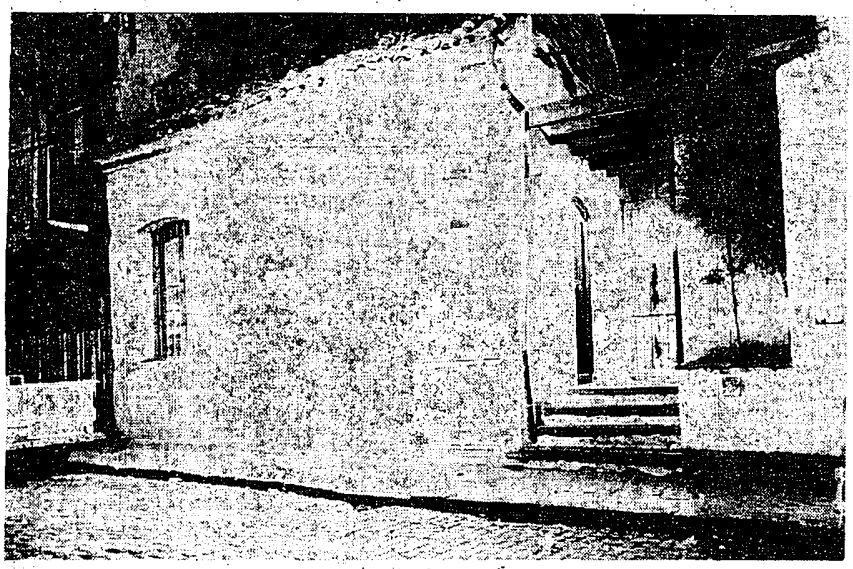
ANTIGUA TASCA DE LOS CUCHILLEROS

The World Cup Restaurant



200 years of memories

Flashback to a narrow street, a cart laboriously tracking over the bumpy pavement, a yellow, guttering street lamp lit with a candle. A wall, some of its plaster gone, and a huge iron grating. Behind the grating a woman, eating her heart out for a lost love. Behind a patio, a well, two lemon-trees. The year, 1790.

That could be the setting for an ancient house. Which is still standing in Buenos Aires.

In San Telmo district, to be exact, Carlos Calvo street number 319. Today it's one of the city's five best restaurants.

It was bought by an architect, Jorge Jiménez Marcos. He felt there was too much history in it to keep it all to himself and wanted to open it up to visitors and residents. The **Antigua Tasca de Cuchilleros** has been appointed "The 1978 World Football Cup restaurant."

Jiménez Marcos is an expert in Colonial architecture. He says its name comes from "a tavern that operated there in 1790 It was patronized by the cattle drovers who came to the Plaza de los Altos de San Pedro (Dorrego Square today). And the most famous 'tascas' in Madrid are in Calle de los Cuchilleros."

The building was entirely restored in 1974 using photographs supplied by the National Archives. Its style is entirely colonial and it was rebuilt from rubble obtained after other houses of the same period had been torn down.

The attractions include a 300-foot tunnel which surfaces in the San Telmo church and which was used as a hideout during the British invasions (in the early 19th century). Two hundred years after it was first built, the house now offers three different spectacles: its own mysteries, the cooking and the spectacular shows that are put on there. For the 1978 World Football Cup the management is to put on shows of the 1820-1890 period and typical Buenos Aires city music.

• GOING BACK IN HISTORY

The house was first built in 1790 and it is assumed that it was commissioned by some wealthy businessman. In the time of the caudillo Juan Manuel de Rosas (around 1840) the Olden family lived there and one of the family's constant visitors was the feared Colonel Cuitiño, head of the Mazorca secret Police.

It is said that Cuitiño fell in love with the beautiful Margarita, the daughter of the house, and proposed to her, but Margarita preferred one Juan de la Cruz Cuello and both escaped to the interior. Not for long, though, because the jilted Cuitiño hurled his secret police after them and both were murdered.

EL RESTAURANTE DEL MUNDIAL '78
- exquisitas comidas
- excepcional show
candombe flamenco
Carlos Calvo 319 33-1627

The house was shut up for several years until a Basque called Gorrichu put up a tavern there. It gradually turned into a house of ill repute. Then it became a theatre and a rooming house.

In 1974 the present owner refurbished the building and laid down the Tasca de Cuchilleros, more or less on Gorrichu's ground plan.

• SECRETS OF THE TABLE

The most celebrated dish on the restaurant's bill of fare is probably the roast suckling with pepper. Jimenez Marcos uses cereal-fed sows to produce sucklings which are fed on milk only and are served when 15 days old. The are slowly roasted over 12 hours and seasoned with herbs and Cayenne pepper.

There are other things to eat, too, like **cantimpalo** cold cuts, ham, or a seafood cocktail. The garlic soup, cooked Spanish Style, is agreeable and heartening. The **paella**, another typically Spanish dish, is prepared according to the classic tradition and the rice is always **au point.**

And for the more demanding of gourmets there is a fritter of seafood which is out of this world, sole prepared with cheese, sprinkled with cognac and covered in white sauce, and another fish (the **besugo**) with seafood on the side.

There are also several exotic types of desert, many of them embodying local fruit, or the ever-present **omelette surprise.** And the cellars are magnificent!

¡Let's go eat out!

o A stimulus to imagination, a report on everything you have to know about eating out in Buenos Aires. Secrets of Argentine cooking and exclusive places for exclusive readers.

The greatest temptation for visitors to Argentina is food. People say Argentina is one of the few countries of the world where you can sit down to the table four times a day.

Menu cards have every possible selection from the most simple to the most highly sophisticated, and restaurants range from the most worldly to smaller, "home-cooking" establishments which, the connoisseurs aver, is where you really eat well.

Among the latter are the places where taxi drivers and truck operators eat out, whether in town or on the road. There's a well-established cliché: **"If truck drivers eat there, you can be sure the food is good and cheap!"**

In Buenos Aires' aristocratic north the most favored district is La Recoleta. The

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names to conjure with there are **"La Biela"** and its simply incredible oysters, **"Munich"** (German in name and furnishings only — its cooking is international), or **"El Norte"** a little less fancy, with an excellent grille and well-flavored salads.

One of these places really stands out because of its décor, its intimacy and its cuisine, **"Clark's"**. Some delicious dishes can be had here, particularly marinated meat, seacrab, pears á la Burgundy, left to soak for hours in liquor, and, of course, the most celebrated wines.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS

Argentine wines are of extremely high quality, whether red, white or rosé. Argentine champagnes have also achieved international repute, particularly the most prominent of them, **"Baron B"** ideal for accompanying caviar.

Other top win brands include "Rincón Famoso", Chateau Vieux", "Château Monchenot", "Don Valentin", "Carcassone", and "Dos Estribos" in red wines. White wine ice buckets seem to glitter more with "Castel Chandon", "Suter Brown Label", San Felipe", "Colón", "Soleras del Cigarral" and many others.

To continue our good food selection, **"Pepa"**, also in the Recoleta, is a gay, fin-de-siécle place established in a fine old house. It had split levels and gaily painted walls. The service is first-class and there are **fine meats and exquisite fresh champignon canapés** which are a pleasure for conoisseurs.

Not far from there is another old home which has been turned into a restaurant, **"Robertino"**, with brilliant international cooking. Ten points for its chef and for the marvellous condiments used in its secret dishes.

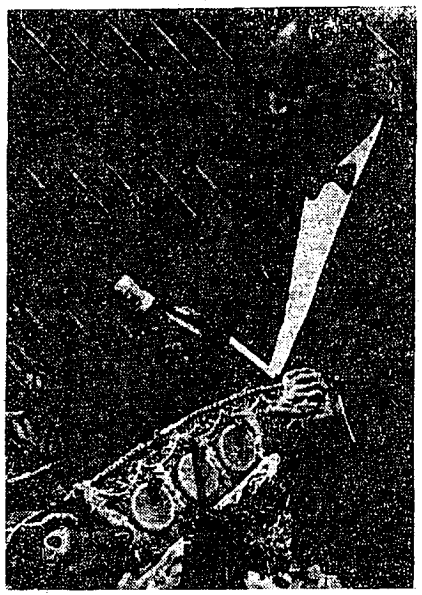
"Banchero" has 100 varieties of pizza and in **"La Criollita"** the visitor can savor one of the most popular Argentine delicacies — the meat patty or **empanada**, hot out of the oven. They come with various sorts, of filling and each Argentine province has its particular **"touch"** to turn them out, whether in condiments or the pastry.

Another local speciality that can be ordered in "La Criollita" and many other restaurants is **locro**, from inland Argentina. **Locro** is a stew with beef, corn, and others. Or try **humita** and **carbonada** both of which are delicious. The visitor will find that Argentine cooking is wholesome, uses a lot of beef, is lightly peppered but may have a fair sprinkling of seasoning, and requires sympathetic handling for the taste to come out right.

SOUTH OF BUENOS AIRES

There is a splendid, typical district in Buenos Aires' south: San Telmo. It would be almost impossible to make a list of eating places in this area because there are too many. But one can't refrain from mentioning. **"El Repecho de San Telmo"**, with excellent service, fine tableware, drapes, first-class wines, a "six-fork" rating, and its specialities: almond trout, exquisite desserts and an exclusive drink to lighten the time of waiting before a table becomes available. And on leaving, the ladies receive little presentation jugs in ceramics, and gentlemen an ashtray with the restaurant's escutcheon.

Others are **"La Tasca de los Cuchilleros"**, **"La Posada del Trio Los Panchos"**,



and **"Au Coin de Marseilles"**. All of them have fresh-picked flowers on the table, delicate candles, and a night there is difficult to forget.

Avenida del Libertador General San Martin (Palermo): On the one side parks, lakes, and more parks. On the other bars and more bars. The bars are huge, elegant in steel and acryclic, in imaginative styles.

"Sabot" and **"Fondue"** specialize in beef and are attended by **attractive and pleasant waitresses in equally attractive costumes**. There are grilles which are the quintessence of Argentina, particularly **"La Tranquera"**, ideal for Buenos Aires Sunday noontimes. There is a mystique about all this too, sundrenched sidewalks, a delicious fragrance coming from the barbecues, **gauchos** with sharp, dangerous-looking knives.

Some people say you need know-how to make a barbecue and others insist that there's something mysterious about it.

The ceremony starts fairly early in the morning, when they start making the fire, a low, glowing rather than blazing fire — don't burn the beef, but don't let it get too low either because you don't want to broil it. An **asado** should be grilled slowly. The longer the better, and when master cooks turn the beef around on the grate, better still. The best-known barbecue restaurants in Buenos Aires are **"La Cabaña** and **"La Veda"**.

Still in Palermo, there's **"Bistro"** and **"La Vieja Casa del Conde"** which attract visitors from everywhere in the world.

And back downtown are the giant Spanish-inspired stews known as **"pucheros"** in **"El Tropezon"** and **"Pedemonte"**.

...AND THE ENVIRONS

All around the city of Buenos Aires is a marvellous chain of restaurants of all types, ranging from **"Mangiami"**, **"Los Miqueles"** and **"Périgord"** to **"The Embers"** in the U.S. style with giant hamburgers.

And there are teashops and ice cream parlors, too, enough to astonish anyone. If you walk by **"Freddo"** or **"Via Flaminia"** be careful because the sidewalks are full of ice cream cones and the **"pinitos"** (cream cones bathed in thick hot chocolate) melt rather easily.

So you've got to be careful when you nibble **pinitos**. They're very popular on hot summer nights and also provoke porteños to humor, like when a very attractive girl swayed past licking a **pinito** and a young man went right up to her and said, The ice cream hasn't done you any harm so why do you stick your tongue out at it?

And if you want to organize a party your guests will love you for it if you go to places like **"Ritz"**, **"Desty"** and particularly **"Los dos Chinos"** for your catering. They've been in the business for half a century.

This should be enough to stimulate your appetite. There's lots more, too, to find if you explore Buenos Aires with a healthy appetite.

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LA MUJER

Franzosi, master of masters An excursion to the universe of coiffure

This is Franzosi, an international coiffeur expert who came to live in Buenos Aires 30 years ago after having set the hair of such prominent personalities as Marlene Dietrich, Mistinguett, Elvira Popescu, Marie-Beatrice of Savoia.

Franzosi was a pioneer in hairstyling, makeup and costumes for the Italian cinema. This was after studying at the Sorbonne. He took a 75—year-old Dame aux Camelias *and made her look like a young girl. Now he talked for us about women in Argentina, women in the world, his own indefatigable creativity and his gratitude for the country which received him and enabled him to develop his esthetic genius freely and without hindrance.*

Creator Franzosi From Italy with love

It was a slight man, of nervous character but self-assured, who that day received the slim, blonde woman, with an indefinable air of class, somewhere in Europe. The Second World War, with its stark horrors, was yet to come.

The hall was furnished according to the very latest fashion, but external things didn't seem to worry the man too much. Nor did they seemingly concern the woman, who nodded a brief greeting and slid smoothly into an easy chair, facing a mirroro.

The man was Franzosi. Celebrities don't, Ionesco doesn't. The lady was Marlene Dietrich She uses a front name... but that's because of cinema directors who demand it, men who have directed people like Emil Jannings, Charles Boyer, and so many others famous in the UFA and in Hollywood.

Both are artists. Franzosi was born in Venice but when he was nine his parents took him to Paris for schooling. Going back to the Middle Ages, this was the accepted routine, and that's when the Sorbonne was founded. Franzosi enrolled in decoration and architecture, treading the same pathways used by some of the greatest thinkers of all the ages.

His dynamic spirit found an expression in the dynamism of the university itself. Wherever he turned there were new roads to explore in art, in literature. He felt the urge to create, to make something new, to open up new horizons in a world of constant change. Then Franzosi found his real niche inn life. One of his predecessors, the great Antoine, was revolutionizing coiffure and breaking away from the long, tortured arrangements that endured as a relic of the **belle époque.** Short hairstyles were associated with Joan of Arc, with the artistic and personal eccentricities of George Sand — so regreted by Musset. Chopin, Alexandre Dumas the younger and so many other unhappy personalities of the time!

That was the end of the Sorbonne's dampness and academicity. Franzosi became a hairdresser and felt it was worth more than a university degree. **His clientele gradually built up to include the most prominent women in European art and society. Marlene Dietrich was a frequent customer. He also hairstyled for Mistinguett (she'd got over Maurice Chevallier by that time!), the princess Marie-Beatrice of Savoia, and Elvira popescu, the diva of the**

• Comédie Francaise

1942 was a year when big things were happening to Italian cinema in Cinecittà, and Franzosi obediently went back to his native land. He began hairdressing and costuming stars and often suggested entire characterizations. He may have had nostalgic memories of Montmarte when he worked on costumes and makeup for Dumas' **Les deux orphélins**, played by the seductive Alida Valli and Valentina Cortese. Later, in those studios hallowed by Bertini, Borelli, Eleonora Duse, and poet Gabriele D'Annunzio, Franzosi worked on stars like Amadeo Nazzari, Clara Calamai, Aldo Fabrizi, and the hapless Luisa Ferida, dead as the result of postwar reprisals. Franzosi was one of the key figures in what has become an immortal of the cinema, **Rome Open City.** Alessandro Biassetti directed and Vittorio De sica, Luigi Zampa and many other consular figures of neorrealism were associated with it. Franzosi met and enjoyed a working relationship with them all.

• Destination Buenos Aires

In 1947 things were difficult in Italy and Franzosi wanted to make his way. Like so many of his compatriots, he set sail for Argentina, specially invited by the Marchioness Teobelli, cultural attache to the Italian embassy in Buenos Aires.

The first thing they demanded of him was a stonishing to say the least: to make a credible Dame aux Camelias out of 75-**year-old Emma Grammatica. But he was succesful, and Marguerite Gauthier was as beautiful as ever as she tripped lightly over the stages of Buenos Aires.**

But Franzosi didn't want to go back to a Europe torn apart by six years of war. He stayed in Buenos Aires and became an Argentine citizen.

This is the Franzosi that **Letter from Argentina** interviewed as he counselled his clientele — women from the immense middle class of Argentina as well as the members of the moneyed classes.

• Informal conversation

Franzosi is an easygoing, cordial man. No need to set up an interview with care and meditation. Replies come naturally from him. His memory is impressive. His humor springs forth like the novelties from his beauty salon at Juncal 835 in residential Buenos Aires.

What sort of style are you influenced by?

I create fashion a year before... that's

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why I travel so much to the States, to Europe, to the Caribbean. Wherever I go, I find something to add to my styles for Argentine women. They're so individualistic in their tastes.

How would you describe Argentine women?

There's been a lot of immigration to Argentina... the Argentine woman is like Italian women, French women, British women. I think Argentine women are a beautiful blend of all these races. And they want to be up-to-date in fashion, too, particularly young girls. Right now Argentine women are nostalgically going back to the 30s. It was such an elegant, feminine style. That makes it easy for we hairdressers to recover the femininity that other circumstances seem to have cast away.

You use your memory a lot. Has traveling around the world constantly taught you very much?

Travel always helps creativity. You learn things from folklore, from mannerisms, how they walk, how they eat. All this paints a picture to me. I learn to live more and more intensely. I learn to translate all those wonderful things I see into my creations. I want everything I create to be once only; unarepeatable.

What do you think about women from other places?

In the US women are very practical and hard-working. Frenchwomen are chic, but they enjoy being housewives. I can't tell you much about German women, because I don't know enough about them.

Italian women are like Argentine women; they want to marry, to build a solid, stable home, as God wishes. In sentiment they are loyal, with a healthy, well-profiled outlook. Englishwomen are marvelous... and what a country they have to be marvelous in! And everywhere you see those sexy, beautiful colored women.

We just had to break off. Franzosi's customers kept asking for him. We left and felt that the whole thing was a mélange of charleston, tango and beat. Something which springs to life in the hands of the great Franzosi.

Argentine actress Elena Sedova and a Franzosi reminiscence.

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Argentina: fashion as a sentiment

Paco Jamandreu, one of the best-known of Argentine dress designers, is creative, has an undoubted sense of aesthetics. And above all he is a pioneer. He doesn't like interviews, but is worth trying hard to convince him.

Paco Jamandreu was educated in Europe but he has a particular vocation for everything Argentine. His fashions, for example, are largely based on Argentine folklore.

Jamandreu is a smallish man, very refined. He has class. And he speaks very fast. So much so, that he isn't easy to interview, because of that speed and that dynamism which throw the interviewer off base.

If he's as talented as he is dynamic (we think he is), Jamandreu must be pretty first-rate.

He doesn't like interviews and at best has organized a press conference or two during his tours.

There is a story he tells about a time he was in Venezuela that says a lot about him.

"I was about to stage a fashion parade in Caracas and I called journalists in for a press conference. We'd barely started when one journalist said, **"Is it true that things are so bad in your country?"** I was furious, and savagely I replied, **"Just look how bad things are in your country, that you have to call on somebody who comes from a place where things are so bad. Things in my country are fine. Otherwise we wouldn't be representing it abroad as we're doing now"**. I cancelled the press conference right then and there and stalked off!".

How long ago was Jamandreu founded?

Twenty-eight years ago.

How did your career star?

I always loved design and then I learned the career. I used to sell my drawings in the street.

***Which are the most important fashion* shows you've held in Argentina and abroad?**

In 1951 I started with a monster show in Buenos Aires in the Embassy Casino, which was one of the better spots of the time. Then I took it to Punta del Este in Uruguay. At that time I had with me several distinguished show business personalities, like Miguel de Molina.

In the United States I worked a lot at designs for textiles and I organized a very pleasant fashion show in Miami. In 1958 I traveled all over Brazil, from Sao Paulo to Manaus, then Colombia, Lima, Chile...

In Paris I remembered I dressed the Countess Castellane. She was a descendant of Fouché, Napoleon's feared police chief...

Which would you evaluate as your principal creations?

Theatrewise, I think the costumes for The Taming of the Shrew, in the Cervantes Theater with Fanny Navarro. A cinema actress I always designed for was Zully Moreno. And I think that 1977's my year, despite its ups and downs... I did all the costumes for "Simply a Bourgeois", with Alberto Closas in the leading role.

Which kind of material do you prefer to work with?

I think all modern materials are splendid to work with. If I've got to use wool, I use Argentine wool. But I use imported materials, too. A good percentage of my offerings are in cloth from France.

Hindu weaves fascinate me and I work a lot with them.

Do you like present-day fashion?

Yes, definitely so, because it represents a return to luxury and to age. In the Sixties fashion seemed to concern itself — did only concern itself — with teenagers. Adult women, after a certain age, had to limit themselves to jersey dresses with wide sleeves.

Today fashion has innumerable possibilities for all ages. It has gained in femininity and in nostalgia.

What is fashion?

Fashion is science, art, mystery and an economic and social phenomenon. It has everything that it can have. It even lets us

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be merciful and lets us make somebody who's on the way out, think that there's still a chance... I'm about to publish a book on that.

What will 1978 fashion trends be?

Well, I'm always looking for something new. The fact that I'm a draughtsman helps me to get things into perspective. My inspiration is whatever is native to countries, particularly Argentina. **I've had terrific success in shows with my "Gaucho Look".**

I select hand-woven cloth and on that basis I make my designs.

I hate fashion shows which are traditional, the mannequins almost stock-still. I like originality. Fashion should be a show, with music, singing, something of the ballet.

I have thirteen models and they go with me wherever we go.

I'm also interested in fashion based on the tango. Listening to tangos makes me creative. I began to think about a tango which says, **"Hey, Madame, you who speak in French..."** I suddenly realized that there would be a special fashion for show business. Elegant, but special. So I dreamed up a long, flowing black dress with collar and cuffs in genuine white fox. A brilliant, spectacular dress for a woman tango singer.

I don't like designers who trade on a country's misery. I have noticed that when a country is going through the most extraordinary difficulties is when its fashion becomes more spectacular, more costly. A sort of contrast.

I devote myself to going round the world giving a genuine image of Argentine women, who are among the best-dressed in the world.

Here you find ordinary women, dressed for everyday and not for parties, have a flair for wearing exactly the right thing.

The typical Argentine woman is tall, dark-haired, light-complexioned and has well-defined features. Argentine women are pretty almost by definition. Look at these pictures of my last fashion show and you'll see what I mean.

I don't socialize, except for press conferences before my shows.

A part of fashion is that climate of mystery surrounding the people who make fashion. I try to preserve that mystery.

Miss Ylang: suppliers to the middle class

1937 in Argentina was President Agustin P. Justo's last year in office. Not long before, the president of the US, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, had visited this country for the Peace Conference which signified the end of the war between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Chaco region. Later the Foreign Minister of Argentina, Carlos Saavedra Lamas, was to get the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.

Elsewhere, the world tensely wondered if another world war was inevitable or could be avoided.

Audiences, as if sensing an end to peace, filled theaters and cinema halls to see Greta Garbo, Carole Lombard, and Josephine Baker.

In Argentina women looked as elegant as ever and were preoccupied as ever about looking attractive. The competed to see who looked most like the stars of the stage or the "silver screen". One of the gimmicks was colored stockings to add tone to the legs.

Argentina was known at the time as the granary of the world" but the crisis manifested itself in ways other than foodstuffs. The shortage, for instance, of nylon, almost totally used in the manufacture of war materials.

At this time a new laboratory, **Ylang**, which was making face powder, began to investigate alternatives to stockings. Company technicians delved into ancient history books, going right back to Roman and Egyptian times. This research provided the groundwork for "Enamel for Legs", a spray which was a complete novelty in those and became an instant sales success. Later, the company expanded introducing other products.

In 1962, Laboratorios Ylang sponsored a Miss Argentina competition and **Norma Beatriz Nolan was elected**. Miss Nolan went on to the Miss Universe contest and won it, This was the most **beautiful** event of the year in Argentina and put Norma Nolan right up among the prominent women of the time, like Jacqueline Kennedy, Soraya and Elizabeth II, whose attractions are perhaps not comparable.

o EXECUTIVE

The history of the company was given us by its vicepresident, Carlos Wainstein, a young and busy executive who took a short time out from his labors to see our interviewer.

The interview was punctuated by telephone buzzers, consultations by other company staff members, and a check on export prices of Miss Ylang products for other Latin American countries. The company has been exporting to the area more than 10 years.

Then he slowed down and we shot some questions at him. His reply was instant, sure: "Our products go to a wide middle class echelon where is no competition from the international brands. Our products use domestic raw materials and are less costly. We use very little imported material. Our development men are continually seeking new ideas in our laboratories, which incorporate equipment which we ourselves have designed and built. Usually their findings are presented as papers in international congresses. Our Art and Advertising Department also designs our own **packaging**. We've also been successful in marketing in the last 15 years. Now we offer very high quality, excellent prices and, fundamentally, new products all the time. We've got about 500 products in our line now... we sell more than anybody else in Argentina!"

Lighting another cigarette, Wainstein tells us that in the last decade cosmetics have progressed so rapidly in Argentina that women here are as up to date as anywhere else in the world. And their customers are always on the lookout for new developments, which makes them among the most demanding customers in the world.

"Argentine women have a well-defined personality. They know what they want and they want something new all the time. They are hard to please because they know a lot about quality and about caracteristics. They have taste but are hard to please. They only will accept something which is really forward-looking.

Before coming on the market with a new product or "look" a lot of research is made into customer preferences, whether the new product justifies being made and whether it is viable to produce it well. The climate — damp, not very cold, hot in summer — has to be taken into consideration.

"We have a new product committee to approve, modify or reject new 'looks'", Wainstein says. "The committee is made up of directors, managers or heads of the departments in the company."

Beauty Director Claudia Baritello says that "all of us are responsible for the Miss Ylang line. There's a special pace to launchings of 'looks' or other new products, which are made every six months. This includes sales promotion in outlets. We select girls for these campaigns who must be attractive, pleasant, have a wide-based culture, must find it easy to communicate and must be elegant."

They have to sell beauty, illusion. They have to be convinced that fantasy can invent forms that are turned into reality by cosmetic treatments. It requires talent and sensitivity to find this out.

There are differences in the various Miss Ylang looks, says Claudia. The current fashion is **"Moda Floo"** which is absolutely new in Argentina. It consists of a double-effect product, one color and reflections of another. It's a sophisticated, brilliant, tone, as compared to the **"Blue Line"** which is classical and uses traditional colors. Style is achieved harmonizing "look", coiffure and footwear, says Claudia.

Laboratorios Ylang is one of most important Argentine companies in the field of cosmetics and is an example of how people work in Argentina to improve their product and contribute to the country's growth. This is our style of doing things.

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PUBLICIDAD

Casares, Grey & Associates

"Creatives in everything." This was the slogan used by an Advertising Agency which set itself the task of getting to the top and did so in only eight years. Casares, Grey § Associates was founded in October, 1969, and has for some time been the most prominent of 1,000 registered Argentine agencies (of which 51 belong to the International Advertising Association.)

One of the major milestones in this growth was the agency's 1972 association with Gray Advertising, Inc., the fifth biggest agency in the world. Grey's share of the capital is 13.25 percent an it supplies the agency with international services. Argentina has representatives of J. Walter Thompson, McCann-Erickson, Lintas, Benton § Bowles, and Ogilvy. Many of them are well-positioned and have been operating in Argentina for many years, but all have been surpassed by Casares, Grey § Asociados.

This agency is expanding in every area, from staff (16 to 130) to customer size and importance. Many clients are internationally renowned, like Gillette, Citroën, Singer, Revlon, Martini, Kent, Wrangler, Reckitt and Colman, Corn Products, and others are powerful local enterprises like Furlotti (a huge vintners), Molinos Río de La Plata (foodstuffs), Federal (home cleaning), Alpargatas (apparel and footwear), Bagley (cookies), etc.

GROWTH AND HOW TO ACHIEVE IT

This accelerated growth is due to five basic premises which all the Casares executives bear carefully in mind:

1) **Our business is helping to sell products.** This sounds obvious — but often it's forgotten in the day-to-day hustle of advertising. And the only way to help our clientes to sell is not to lose sight of what an agency should sell: **useful creativity.**

2) **The consumers are our clients**: This premise is "obvious," too. But it shouldn't be forgotten. campaigns by Casares, Grey § Associates are designed for receptivity by the consumer and not just to make a customer happy.

3) **We grow as our accounts grow.** Facts have borne this out time and time again. The Agency grew first with small customers, who grew in their turn. Then it received big customers who at first allowed them to handle minor produts. Now our big customers give us their entire account.

5) **We don't believe in "a man" but " a team."** Theis profession is now so sophisticated technically that it is impossible to expect one or two men to be the best in every area, from creativity to finance. The best thing is to have real specialists. So when a customer has a specific area problem he can discuss it with the agency's most talented expert. And the problem is solved better.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

There is a Casares style, a "touch", which can be detected even in attention to customers. The Account Directors themselves personally stay in touch with customers. The "contacts", in this case, follow-up campaigns internally, methodically checking progress. The difference is perceptible.

But the agency's principal characteristic is creativity, which even competitors applaud. It is certainly true that Casares, Grey § Associates employs the best professionals in the field, and that their output is multiplied by the polished efficiency of the agency itself.

The question a creative person must ask is, Is what we did, different enough, and fresh enough, to stand out from other advertising on the market? Is creativity useful? Do we think big and say it small? Do we talk about advantages for the consumer and not the product characteristics? Or, to put it another way, are we telling the consumer about what interests him, i.e. the **benefits** he gets from the product? And, more important than anything else, does he have an idea? But creativity doesn't end here, nor even when the customer approves the plan. It goes on until the advertisement is published, the leaflet printed, the commercial on the air. And let's remember that Casares, Grey is the N°. 1 agency in TV spots per annum.

CONSUMER TO CONSUMER

Casares, Grey continually probes consumer attitudes and expectations with the most advanced research and testing facilities. The agency knows all that can be known about that elusive being, the consumer. And can reach him using media which — like everything else in this singular agency — have been carefully thought out. For instance, Media planning and Media Purchase are separated. Planning works out the best plan to achieve the desired objetives; then Media covers the objectives as cheaply as possible.

And media strategy are worked out jointly with creative strategy to obtain greater message coherence.

PEOPLE

Hugo Casares (president), Elias Bensignor (vicepresident), César Badini, Antonio Barreiro, Rubén Marll and Horacio Rival (associate directors), Hernán Valenzuela, Miguel Morinelli and Oscar Girolla (associates) are the "basic" team and also nine key men in the business. Each one handles his specific area but has a part in the overall output. Each one is conscious of the main objective, which is defined as "To be the most professional agency in the market, with an adequate amount of front-line customers, so we can look after them with more and more front-line associates." It is astonishing to see how these objectives have been achieved in only eight years. And how the process goes on despite the incredible rate of growth.

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Hugo Casares

"Creativos en todo". Con ese slogan comenzó el fenómeno producido en Argentina por una Agencia de Publicdad: ascender **en sólo ocho años** desde la nada al tope del ranking. Casares, Grey & Asociados se fundó en Octubre de 1969 y desde hace ya tiempo lleva la delantera entre más de 1000 agencias argentinas registradas (51 de ellas pertenecientes a la Asociación Argentina de Agencias de Publicidad).

Uno de los hitos importantes de ese crecimiento es su asociación, en 1972, con Grey Advertising Inc., la 5ª. agencia del mundo. Grey participa actualmente con un 13,25% del capital, y provee necesarios servicios internacionales. Pero en Argentina están presentes también J. Walter Thompson, McCann Erickson, Lintas, Benton & Bowles, Ogilvy; y, pese a ocupar puestos de privilegio y contar algunas de ellas con muchos años en el país, se han visto sobrepasadas por la joven Casares, Grey & Asociados.

La expansión de esta agencia abarca todos los órdenes, desde su número de empleados (16 al principio, 130 ahora) hasta la cantidad y magnitud de sus clientes. Entre ellos se encuentran muchos conocidos internacionalmente —como Gillette, Ci-

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troen, Singer, Revlon, Martini, Kent, Wrangler, Reckitt and Colman, Corn Products— y poderosas empresas locales, como Furlotti (una enorme bodega) Molinos Rio de la Plata (comestibles) Federal (artículos de limpieza), Alpargatas (indumentaria y calzado deportivo), Bagley (galletitas), etcétera.

CRECER Y COMO LOGRARLO

Los motivos de tan acelerado desarrollo hay que buscarlos en las cinco **premisas,** que todos los directivos de Casares tienen bien presentes:

1) **Nuestro negocio es ayudar a vender productos.** Esto, que parece obvio, es a veces olvidado en el trajín diario de la publicidad. Pero la única manera de ayudar a vender productos es no perder de vista qué es lo que vende una agencia: **creatividad útil.**

2) **Nuestros Clientes son los Consumidores:** Otra premisa "obvia". Pero también imprescindible. Las campañas de Casares, Grey & Asociados están hechas para que las reciba un consumidor y no para satisfacer a un cliente.

3)**Nuestro único capital es nuestra Gente.** El constituir una agencia de Asociados prácticamente elimina el **turnover** en los primeros niveles; el emplear a la mejor gente del mercado para cada puesto, por pequeño que sea, asegura la profesionalidad de los resultados.

4) **Del crecimiento de nuestras Cuentas depende nuestro crecimiento.** Esta afirmación se ha visto, en el caso, largamente comprobada por los hechos. La Agencia creció junto a clientes pequeños —que crecían tan o más aceleradamente— o grandes, que al principio sólo le confiaron un producto poco importante, y terminaron asignándole la totalidad o la mayoría de la cuenta.

5) **No creemos en "El Hombre". Creemos en "El Equipo".** En una profesión tan sofisticada técnicamente, es imposible tener uno o dos hombres que sean los mejores en todas las áreas, desde Creatividad hasta Finanzas. Lo óptimo es contar con los mejores especialistas. Así, cuando un cliente tiene un problema específico de un área, habla con la persona que más sabe de eso dentro de la agencia. Y el problema se resuelve mejor.

UN TOQUE DE ATENCION

Hay un estilo, un 'toque' Casares, y ello se advierte desde el trato con los clientes. De hecho, son los Directores de Cuentas quienes tienen el contacto permanente con los clientes. Los "contactos" —que en otras agencias cumplen esa misión— se dedican aquí al seguimiento interno, minucioso, del material de trabajo. Una diferencia que se nota.

Pero la característica saliente de la agencia es su creatividad, aplaudida hasta por los mismos competidores. Cierto es que Casares, Grey & Asociados emplea a los mejores profesionales del mercado, y que su rendimiento se acentúa por el aceitado mecanismo de la agencia.

Allí, un creativo debe preguntarse: ¿Lo que hicimos es suficientemente diferente y fresco como para distinguirse de los demás mensajes del mercado? ¿Es creatividad útil? ¿Piensa en grande y lo dice en chico? ¿Habla de los beneficios para el consumidor y no de los atributos del producto? es decir ¿le comunicamos al consumidor lo que le interesa, los **beneficios** que le brinda el producto? Y ante todo, lo que decimos ¿tiene una idea? Pero el trabajo de los creativos no termina aquí, ni cuando el cliente aprueba lo presentado; continúa hasta que el aviso está publicado, el folleto impreso, el comercial en el aire. Y hay que tener en cuenta que Casares, Grey es la Agencia N° 1 en cantidad de **spots** anuales en T.V.

DEL CONSUMIDOR AL CONSUMIDOR

Casares, Grey trabaja continuamente con las expectativas y actitudes del público comprador, utilizando todas las técnicas más avanzadas de investigación y tests. Así conoce todo lo que hay que conocer sobre este siempre evanescente personaje, el consumidor. Y puede llegar a él a través de un manejo de medios que —como todo en esta singular agencia— está cuidadosamente pensado. Así, Planeamiento de Medios y Compra de Medios están separados. Planeamiento hace el plan óptimo para alcanzar los objetivos planteados; recién después, Medios cubre ese plan de la manera más económica posible.

Por otra parte, las estrategias de medios se establecen en forma conjunta con las estrategias creativas, para llevar el mensaje a su forma más coherente.

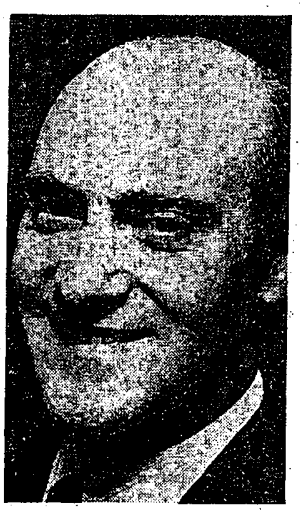
FINALMENTE, GENTE

Hugo Casares (presidente); Elías Bensignor (Vicepresidente) César Badini, Antonio Barreiro, Rubén Maril y Horacio Rival (Directores Asociados) Hernán Valenzuela, Miguel Morinelli y Oscar Girolla (Asociados) constituyen no sólo el "equipo" básico sino también (y activamente) nueve de los puntos claves de la empresa; cada uno desenvolviéndose en su área específica, pero participando de la totalidad; cada uno consciente del objetivo principal, así definido: "Ser la agencia más profesional del mercado, con una cantidad adecuada de Clientes de primera línea, que nos permita atenderlos siempre a través de nuestra gente de mayor nivel". Asombra ver cómo, en sólo 8 años, esos objetivos se han alcanzado largamente; y cómo, a pesar del pasmoso crecimiento, se siguen cumpliendo al pie de la letra.

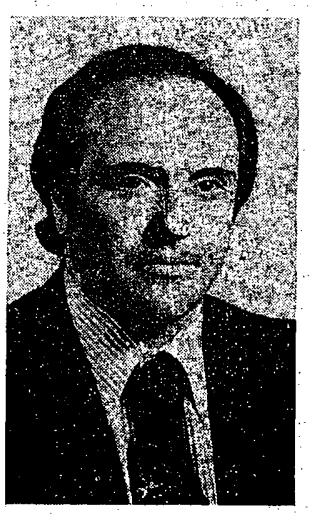
Elías Bensignor, Vicepresident and Financial Director

Antonio Barreiro, Marketing Director

Rubén Maril, General Creative Director



Horacio Rival, Media Planning Director



César Badini, General Accounts Director

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Decoration class

PAN AMERICAN ART SCHOOL

In search of dialog with mankind

Buenos Aires has a private center devoted to graphic research and audiovisual arts, like cinema, photography, decoration, painting, engraving and associated techniques, which can be considered significant worldwide in its speciality thanks to the dedication that has been put into everything it does.

We refer to the Pan-American Art School, which in 1970 inaugurated a five-storey building specially built for the purpose. It has about 500 students, not only Argentines but also from other countries in South America like Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia.

Letter from Argentina recently interviewed School President **David Lipszyc**, and **Nicolás Giménez**, both of whom are in great measure responsible for the school's excellent reputation. Mr Giménez is the president of the Argentine Association of Graphic Designers ("DISEÑAR"), which exchanges information with similar organizations in many parts of the world on the subject of modern graphic art.

The International Council of Art Design Associations recently named the Pan-American Art School as one of 10 in the world which will carry out a study on uniform international signposts. Their objective is to boil signs down to about 30 which will be readily understandable no matter what the language of the viewer. The symbols developed will first be tested in various parts of the world in order to grade receptivity and then will be submitted for final approval to international organizations.

Returning specifically to the School, its Art Design and Advertising Department prepares junior designers (a three-year study course and a postgraduate workshop) for posts of responsibility in advertising, layout, signposting and identification systems, television art and many other applications. The objective in all these cases is to relate theory, which is indispensable for a systematic training, to practice, either in the school or outside it, so that the trainee can familiarize himself with area problems while he develops personally. Projects chosen to work on are taken from real life in order to maximize their functionality.

The School constantly receives requests from companies and advertising agencies for suitable graduates in advertising and other lines.

The School's academic level can be deduced from the fact that it was the only one of its kind in Latin America to be represented in the art design school exhibition held in **Edmonton**, Canada, in July 1975. Its drafts for teaching material in food education, figure in the Canadian National Design Council catalog and it also took part in the "Design for Necessity" Congress organized by the London Royal College of Arts.

But the activities of the Pan-American Art School are not restricted to art design. The building also has a very modern photo lab with the latest equipment, where students can learn every phase of the profession, from studying, the object to developing, fixing and printing. There is also a film set, with high-precision equipment. Productions by students are projected in the School's viewing room, after which teachers and pupil discuss the virtues of the film they have seen.

The School has ambitious plans for the future. It is planned to expand to other American countries which have this type of requirement. The first experience was very successful in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Locally speaking the School is working on a contribution to the community of which it forms a part. This contribution is an accident prevention campaign for Buenos Aires, using the most recent visual techniques. When the project is finalized it will be turned over to the Buenos Aires City Hall.

Next year the school plans a Labor Exchange for students and graduates. It is hoped to considerably improve conditions within the field of communications.

Seeing that type of work the students are turning out, and observing their enthusiasm and impetus, it is clear that the Pan-American School is honoring its declared objective to **"train professional men and women to give things a language so that they can dialog with mankind."**

The school's photo lab

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Selection of features in Spanish

PSICOPATIA DE LA SUBVERSION

Un análisis del comportamiento subversivo provoca algunos interrogantes que resultan de interés especialísimo para conocer más y mejor este tipo de actividades. ¿Es la conducta subversiva una acción puramente grupal o tiene una dimensión estrictamente individual?, ¿Se puede pensar en el comportamiento subversivo como una conducta admisible dentro de ciertos patrones de salud, o en cambio puede hablarse de una conducta estrictamente patológica?

Aquí se parte de algo básico. Ninguna acción puede ser considerada éticamente buena o mala, si antes no se conoce si es psicológicamente sana. No se trata de subordinar lo ético al nivel psicológico sino de atribuir al comportamiento su justo valor.

La sociedad con estilos de vida eminentemente urbanos ha contribuido, en gran parte, a la masificación, la pérdida de individualidad, esa forma de incomunicación inmortalizada por Federico Fellini en su profética **"8 y medio"** Así como a problemas de despersonalización en general, que contribuyen a la desorganización social y a la aparición de problemas sociales de gran costo humano.

Es equivocado colocarse en una postura bucólica, haciendo la apología de la vida rural o en una posición misantrópica al estilo de Jean Jacques Rousseau. Sin embargo, nos toca comprender cuáles son las manifestaciones más frecuentes de las distintas formas de patología en el nivel psíquico para saber también con qué deficiencias contamos en nuestro nivel personal.

Tal vez, los problemas que hoy atribuimos a la sociedad industrial y urbana tengan su verdadera raíz en todo un proceso educativo que partió en determinadas épocas, de bases morales ambivalentes y a veces hasta inconsistentes.

LOS SOLDADITOS DE PIE

Cuando de pequeños jugábamos a los soldaditos ganaba, desde luego, el que conseguía mantener de pie su ejército incólume. Los soldaditos se plantaban ante el adversario arrogantes, enteritos, capaces de avanzar aun a costa de la presencia de los derrotados.

En el grupo opuesto varios soldaditos han caído, sus cuidadores, nuestros amiguitos, **"los contrarios"** apurados, trataban de levantarlos una y otra vez.

Algo parecido nos sucede en nuestra vida, en la que, a lo largo de su trayectoria, vamos dejando algunos **"soldaditos"** con los que contamos para poder sobrevivir y mantener un equilibrio coherente entre las distintas áreas en que se manifiesta nuestro comportamiento.

Si estos tres niveles en que podemos expresarnos se mantienen incólumes y equilibrados puede decirse que nuestra conducta es sana; entonces lo es también nuestra personalidad como un

Psicópata Firmenich

todo. Si una de las tres áreas se desequilibra, la personalidad se acercará a lo patológico en sus diferentes niveles de expresión.

MUERTE DE LA INDIVIDUALIDAD

Las áreas en que se divide el comportamiento humano son tres: mente, cuerpo y mundo externo. Esta última es la gran novedad del siglo XX José Ortega Gasset dice, y con razón: **"yo soy yo y mi circunstancia"**. Si bien es cierto que no es nuestra posición la de un determinismo del medio sobre el hombre, sin embargo conocemos perfectamente su influencia sobre nuestro comportamiento y hasta sobre el estilo de vida que adoptamos.

Sutherland, dentro de las formas de criminología moderna decía que **"el comportamiento delincuente es una conducta aprendida"**. Hoy estamos en condiciones de afirmar que hasta el sexo es más una conducta aprendida que una conducta adquirida ¿Asombroso, no?

Si una de estas tres áreas de nuestro comportamiento predomina sobre las demás estaremos enfermos y del grado de desequilibrio existente dependerá la curación.

El comportamiento subversivo es patológico y calificable, a nivel individual, por un exceso de influencia del área mundo externo. Riessman lo calificaría como un comportamiento dirigido "desde fuera". La individualidad se pierde, en forma asombrosa, para dar lugar a los requerimientos del grupo. Importan más los comportamientos afectivos que los instrumentales o racionales. No hay lugar para afectos especiales, ni para consideraciones de índole personal.

Una simple desviación de las normas impuestas por el grupo subversivo, alguna forma, aunque elemental de terror, llevará al más temible de los castigos. La sanción se hará sentir. La consigna: "Destruir la individualidad, lo peculiar, la idiosincrasia".

El resto del mundo, que en parte se adapta a las normas impuestas, al **"statu quo"**, será para el sustantivo un mundo anormal y negativo. Los **"pares"** inmediatos, el grupo de acción más cercano y alguna forma elemental de misticismo semi-idealista lograrán subversivo perfecto: **un peligroso psicópata.**

"LA CULPA LA TIENEN LOS DEMAS"

Entró, se sentó en el sillón de su psiquiatra y lo miró atentamente, mientras él, sonriendo le dijo: **"me temo que es Ud. una psicópata a todas luces. Está Ud. sentada en mi lugar, su asiento es este diván.**

Los lugares estaban claramente delimitados pero para un psicópata el enfermo es el otro y rápidamente lo coloca en situación de víctima. Lo más peligroso: lo ejecutará sin la menor culpa.

Para un comportamiento de tipo psicopático la culpa no existe. Las atrocidades más grandes se cometen sin el menor remordimiento. Los malos son los demás. El psicópata contempla sus propios problemas pero proyectados en los demás.

Por eso en el comportamiento subversivo aparecen la psicopatía y algunas formas de paranoia (delirios persecutorios) en una conducta rebelde con pocas características de innovación y recreación de la realidad. El enemigo está en todas partes, la persecución se le hace constante e implacable. **El enemigo no es otro, en definitiva, que él mismo. Se sabotea a sí mismo con innumerables sanciones rayanas en el más exigente "moralismo".**

Es por eso que existe una relación tan fuerte entre haber sido educado en términos de valores estrictos, absolutos, y poder pasar luego a otro tipo de grupos, también con **"valores absolutos"** y extremos en los que la exigencia y el control son muy fuertes, para así sentirse cómodos, como en **"familia"**. Se ha pasado al otro polo con la más absoluta comodidad. Un peligroso extremo.

Mucho más peligroso aún es el extremo en el que el control aparece bajo las formas de la más absoluta libertad, la más completa escasez de límites, la más acabada forma de la **"justicia"**, el mesianismo mejor vendido. En ese momento, la personalidad del subversivo se ha vuelto omnipotente hasta el más elemental de los simplismos. La realidad se le reduce, encogiéndola hasta estrecheces insospechadas. El único mundo verdadero es el de su grupo de pertenencia. No hay verdades como las suyas. La **"justicia"** que reclama es la mejor. Los fenómenos, todos, se explican por una sola causa a la que sucede un solo efecto.

El subversivo, en suma, es alguien que ha perdido la preciosa conciencia de la falibilidad, de la necesidad de

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limitarnos por alguien y por algo, así como la capacidad de depender de algo y por alguien.

Paradójicamente, la psicopatía subversiva llega a extremos tan grandes, que pretende convencernos de que la escoria total corre por cuenta nuestra y de que ellos son una **"pura limpieza"**.

RESPUESTA A CARTER

Señor James Earl Carter
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América
CASA BLANCA — Washington D. C.
Estimado señor Presidente:

Hemos leído en un periódico de Buenos Aires un artículo firmado por Ud., referente a su concepción de los derechos humanos.

A mi criterio, son palabras claras, sencillas y valientes, escritas en un estilo casi evangélico, con el aplomo y la diafanidad que sólo dan las convicciones profundas.

Señor Presidente: Ud. afirma, y con razón, que no existe como tal un **"americano típico"** (nosotros decimos aquí, un tanto excesivamente, **"norteamericanos"**), y que sus compatriotas son tan variados como la misma humanidad. Apunta también que si hay algo que los une a todos, es la creencia común en algunos derechos humanos básicos, tales como el **derecho a la vida o la integridad de la persona, el derecho a la libertad y el derecho a aspirar a la felicidad.** Ninguna de estas notas, como Ud. bien señala, es observable en los países sometidos a un régimen totalitario, y Estados Unidos tiene suficiente autoridad como para proclamar que durante dos centurias esos derechos rigieron allí permanentemente, renovando así el vigor de sus instituciones.

Por haber vivido alguna vez en Estados Unidos se que todo eso es válido y cierto, y debo admitir también —no sin cierto grado de nostalgia— que las diversas condiciones en que se han desarrollado las vidas e historias de nuestros respectivos países no nos permiten intercambiar algunas experiencias fundamentales.

Dicho en otras palabras algo más duras, Estados Unidos tiene la desventaja de no poder exportar su **"modelo nacional"**, que en sí constituye una genuina revolución permanente desenvuelta en el ámbito de los espíritus y la cultura y jamás el de la coerción, en tanto que otros países pueden exportar exóticos prototipos de redención cuyo objetivo es implantar un sistema de aberrante tiranía e iniquidad.

Nosotros, señor Presidente, somos desde hace muchos años uno de los blancos predilectos de esa acción psicológica solapada que a menudo se expresa también

Presidente Jimmy Carter

por la violencia criminal, y que en los últimos tiempos ha encontrado apóstoles en el exterior, de tal manera que **ningún gobernante bien inspirado** ha podido en ese lapso sustraerse a las campañas de desprestigio subvencionadas por quienes acarician proyectos de dominación sobre la Argentina.

Los argentinos, señor Presidente, somos (al igual que los norteamericanos) un pueblo de variada composición étnica, religiosa y cultural, y nos guiamos por idénticas ideas acerca de los derechos humanos básicos, que surgen de nuestra concepción cristiana y evangélica de la vida antes que de los principios enunciados por ningún prócer, incluso de la estatura de un **Thomas Jefferson** (citado justamente por Ud. en su artículo), quien, como Ud. sabe, tenía esclavos en su plantación.

La Argentina sancionó el fin de la esclavitud, que por otra parte había asumido formas harto atenuadas durante el período colonial, en 1813, más de medio siglo antes que Estados Unidos y que el Brasil, y sin que para ello hayamos tenido que derramar una sola gota de sangre en guerras civiles. Hombres provenientes de todas las latitudes, como **La Fayette** y **Kosciusko** en Estados Unidos, contribuyeron a fundar nuestra independencia y, a diferencia de aquellos héroes **"transnacionales"**, se quedaron aquí para formar familias que han dado lustre con su descendencia a nuestros anales históricos ejerciendo las más diversas actividades.

Tras ellos, arribaron en sucesivas oleadas inmigrantes para colonizar nuestros territorios aún salvajes —tal como ocurrió con la epopeya del Lejano Oeste de su país— y el solo título de extranjeros los hacía acreedores a la más alta consideración de nuestros gobiernos y de la población autóctona.

Juntos, amasaron no una raza sino más importante aún, porque está exento de chauvinismo y mantiene en constante latencia su raíz generosa: una identidad nacional multifacética y sorprendente, contradictoria y segura de sus valores básicos. Tanto es así, señor Presidente, que tomó muy escaso tiempo a nuestros Padres Fundadores redactar en 1853 la Constitución que nos rige, ya que las instituciones que ese documento consagra ya existían en el espíritu nacional y no fueron, por consiguiente, fruto de la improvisación o —como erróneamente se suele decir— de la fascinación por ciertos modelos importados.

Así, la Argentina pudo suscribir sin apelar a ningún bizantinismo, sin hipocresía y sin cálculo de ninguna naturaleza, la **Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas**, y desarrollar una política exterior amistosa con todos los pueblos del mundo, sobre la base de los postulados de no intervención, de respeto a la soberanía e inviolabilidad territorial de otros países y de no recurrencia a la fuerza para dirimir ningún tipo de conflicto, permanente o transitorio.

Hemos tenido en 167 años sólo tres guerras exteriores: la de la Independencia y otra contra el Imperio del Brasil y la última contra el Paraguay —casi contemporánea de la Guerra de Secesión de Estados Unidos— y ninguna de ellas fue suscitada por el afán de expansión o de conquista, o con el antiguo pretexto de consolidar nuestra seguridad.

Suele decirse incluso, con un dejo de ironía, que la Argentina gana las guerras y pierde la paz, pero ello, señor Presidente, es un motivo de orgullo para nosotros porque somos humanistas y no creemos en la grandeza que se apoya sobre la prepotencia o el abuso de los más débiles.

Nuestro héroe máximo, el general José de San Martín, luego de haber dado la libertad a tres naciones de América del Sur, eligió el duro sendero del exilio junto a su pequeña hija antes que emplear su sable victorioso en arrogarse el poder sobre tierras extrañas o en imponer la voluntad de un partido en su propia Patria.

Por esas y muchas otras razones, señor Presidente, no solamente pienso que la historia está de nuestro lado, como reza el título de su artículo, sino que Dios nos ayuda en nuestra humildad para superar nuestras crisis de crecimiento traducidas en diferentes discordias, menos —felizmente—, las que emergen de la violación sistemática de los derechos humanos.

Incluso quienes alguna vez pretendieron erigirse en dueños o custodios omnipotentes y providenciales de la vida, la libertad y la búsqueda de la felicidad de los demás, no tardaron en ser abatidos, antes que por la fuerza de las armas, por el repudio generalizado de las conciencias argentinas.

Así es como hemos llegado a esta difícil etapa de nuestra historia en que anhelamos descubrir nuestros defectos estructurales, nuestros vicios de entendimiento y consolidar nuestra identidad para que nuestros hijos no tengan que

Periodista Martín Allica

padecer las pruebas que nosotros estamos viviendo.

Nuestra lucha, como dice Ud. de la suya, señor Presidente, es de supervivencia, sabemos —como Ud. sentencia— que los resultados de nuestras acciones en procura de la paz interna serán usualmente mezclados aun cuando motivos no lo sean. Tampoco creemos en resultados fáciles o rápidos en la brega por los auténticos derechos humanos, y es por eso, siguiendo una vez más sus palabras, que nos empeñamos por establecerlos en casa, donde siempre hubo libertad de votar para todos, sin distingos de color.

Para ello, desde luego, espero la comprensión de su gobierno y de sus hombres notables, para que no per-

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mitan ser engañados por las capciosas falacias de ciertos aventureros que siendo victimarios posan de victimas y que renegando de su bandera, buscan escudarse en la de su noble y generoso país.

Los terroristas, los asesinos por vocación, los enfermos de mente y espiritu, los salteadores de las finanzas públicas argentinas, los agresores de nuestra cultura, no pueden ser buenos asesores sobre derechos humanos. Estos se ejercen, retomando sus conceptos, señor Presidente, entre gentes de buena voluntad, no importando cuál sea su ideologia politica.

Estoy seguro, señor Presidente, de que el gran Jefferson compartiría esta actitud.

Sin otro particular, lo saludo con toda consideración.

Martin Allica

AGONIA Y EXTASIS

La exaltación de la vertiente izquierdista del peronismo al gobierno, en 1973, consagra una amnistia irrestricta que permite salir a la calle a centenares de guerrilleros presos en los últimos años de administración militar conducida por el general Alejandro Lanusse, provocando un sofocado sentimiento de repulsa en la ciudadania y desatando una erupción de violencia desconocida hasta entonces en los anales de la historia nacional.

Al socaire del proceso institucionalizador y de ciertas infiltraciones que desde el 24 de marzo de 1976 comienzan a tomar estado público el **"aparato de choque"** insurrecional está listo para librar la batalla final por el poder.

Millares de publicaciones **"populares"**, cargadas de la famosa lista intelectual Marxista, invaden las librerías y los puestos de venta callejeros. La Universidad y el control absoluto de la enseñanza primaria, media y técnica son asumidos por notorios epígonos de la guerrilla. La práctica jacobina del psicoanálisis subyuga a vastos sectores de la clase media ansiosa de **"concientización"** y numerosos pulpitos de las diversas confesiones religiosas amparadas por la Constitución Nacional se convierten en tribunas de pratoria revolucionaria.

Alberto Villar

Hasta un desmañado **Frente de Liberación Homosexual** tiene pie de imprenta y acceso a la **"libre expresion"**, con condenas al régimen **"falocéntrico"** del capitalismo y la **"burguesia alienante"** sometida al dictado de nebulosas conspiraciones internacionales.

Desde ya que crípticos adeptos a tales monsergas revistan con wos puestos en el gobierno, en **"pacá coexistencia"** con cenáculos ocultistas y un eficiente servicio de mensajeria con las grandes centrales de guerra revolucionaria en el exterior.

En las jornadas inmediatamente anteriores al 25 de mayo de 1973, la guerrilla, que mantiene cautivos al contraalmirante **Francisco Alemán** y al comandante de gendarmeria **Jacobo Nassif**, produce demostraciones de fuerza asesinando al dirigente gremial **Dirk Kloosterman**, capturando fugazmente Gerli, un suburbio obrero de Buenos Aires, y amenazando de muerte al notoriamente antiizquierdista **José Ignacio Rucci**, secretario general de la Confederación General del Trabajo.

Hay antecedentes: años antes han acribillado a sus predecesores **Augusto Timoteo Vandor** y **José Alonso**, sin hablar del industrial italiano **Oberdan Sallustro** y del almirante **Hermes Quijada**, a quien la subversión vincula con la muerte, mientras se fugaban de la sureña ciudad de Trelew, de un grupo de terroristas argentinos y chilenos. Poco antes se habian evadido a Chile **Roberto Quieto** (FAR) y **Roberto Mario Santucho** (cabeza del ERP).

Las ocupaciones de plantas industriales, de centros de enseñanza de todo nivel, hospitales y radiodifusoras, siguen a pleno ritmo. Las finanzas guerrilleras continúan incrementándose merced al cobro de sustanciosos rescates y se multiplican las amenazas y coacciones contra quienes rehusan someterse al imperio de la anarquia previa a la sovietización del país.

La "masacre de Ezeiza" del 20 de junio de 1973, cuando el regreso definitivo del ex presidente **Juan Domingo Perón**, muestra en trágico despliegue a todas las organizaciones subversivas disputándole la hegemonía a otros sectores del movimiento instalado en el poder.

Es el canto de cisne para **Hector José Cámpora**, frustrado **Kerensky** argentino. El 12 de octubre Perón accede por tercera vez a la presidencia de la República y marca un brusco divorcio con la guerrilla, la cual le **"obsequia"** el cadáver de Rucci.

Los asesinatos, secuestros e intentos de toma de cuarteles (como el que cuesta la vida al coronel **Camilo Arturo**

José Ignacio Rucci

Gay, y su esposa, en Azul a comienzos de 1974 revelan el temible grado de infiltración marxista en los gobiernos provinciales.

Firmenich, al frente de sus Montoneros, muestra su cédula de identidad **"socialista"** pero es el ERP el primero en ser puesto fuera de la ley. El gobierno derriba, no siempre ortodoxamente, a las administraciones izquierdistas de Buenos Aires, Córdoba y Mendoza, y pone dentro de un guantelete de hierro a la Universidad en la administración del doctor **Alberto Ottalagano**.

El fallecimiento del presidente Perón, el 1° de julio de 1974, inicia la curva descendente del proceso institucional, al que las fuerzas armadas han servido con una lealtad rayana en el heroismo, pero sin poder contar con los instrumentos idóneos para erradicar la subversión.

Asi se inicia la parodia gubernamental de **Maria Estela Elisa Martinez Cartas**, tercera esposa del ex mandatario, en que el inusitado nivel de corrupción administrativa, la demagogia trasnochada y los excesos de la camarilla sindical prestan armas de significativo valor psicológico a la guerrilla marxista.

En setiembre es asesinado **Arturo Mor Roig**, ex ministro del Interior del gobierno militar del Gral. Lanusse y, un mes antes del descubrimiento de un foco subversivo en la zona selvática de Tucumán, se produce la espectacular voladura del comisario general **Alberto Villar**, jefe de la policia federal argentina, verdadera **"bêtenoire"** de la izquierda revolucionaria.

Caen también los coroneles **Jorge Grassi**, **Jorge Ibarzábal**, el teniente coronel **José Gardón**, los mayores **Jaime Gimeno** (bioquímico) y **Horacio López**, el capitán **Humberto Viola** y su hijita y otros abnegados jefes militares, empresarios e intelectuales notoriamente antimarxistas, como los profesores **Jordán Bruno Genta** y **Carlos Alberto Sacheri**, como réplica a la muerte violenta de conspicuos testaferros prácticos y doctrinarios de la subversión.

El 9 de febrero de 1975, las fuerzas armadas obtienen permiso para realizar en Tucumán el **"Operativo Independencia"** para batir a la guerrilla rural focalizada en Lules, Famaillá, Monteros y Tafi del Valle.

Los 3.500 efectivos del ejército y fuerzas de seguridad son confiados al general **Adel Edgardo Vilas comandante de la brigada de infantería, quien se mostrará a la altura de las circunstancias.**

(Próxima nota: "Persecución y cerco").

¿ANTISEMITISMO EN ARGENTINA?

"El gobierno nacional consciente del valor y alcance del trascendente papel cumplido por la laboriosa y fecunda comunidad israelita argentina" —según reza la salutación presidencial enviada por el general Videla a la comunidad judia al cumplirse el vigésimo quinto aniversario de la creación de la Federación de comunidades israelitas argentinas— resume el pensamiento de las fuerzas armadas sobre la necesidad de integrar el importante aporte de la mencionada comunidad al desarrollo de la nación.

Hacia el mismo lugar apun-

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tan los sentimientos de la comunidad judia, que en boca de sus propios dirigentes y con motivo del aniversario referido anteriormente, supieron agradecer el acogimiento argentino: "¿como no vamos a querer esta tierra si aqui hemos podido nutrirnos en el ejercicio de la libertad?, respiramos fundamentalmente a vivir en paz. Somos una colectividad que participa plenamente en el desarrollo de este hermoso pais, contribuyendo en todas las ramas de actividades", afirmó uno de sus dirigentes mas notorios.

INTRODUCCION

Ciertos circulos de la prensa internacional, valiéndose de algunos hechos circunstanciales, se apoyan para lanzar el infundio de que en la Argentina existe una "tradición" de antisemitismo.

La captura de **Adolf Eichman** en Buenos Aires, efectuada varios años atrás por el servicio secreto israeli, las comprobaciones posteriores de que **José Mengele** habria vivido en la Argentina durante bastante tiempo, y la reciente muerte de **Eduard Roschmann** en Paraguay— a pocos días de haber salido de la Argentina requerido por la policia más otros ejemplos de peticiones de la justicia extranjera contra criminales de guerra afincados en nuestro pais, aparentemente servirian de base para catapultar una campaña de la naturaleza mencionada.

Ahora bien, es saludable preguntarse si esta referencia histórica configura una suficiente sustentación comprobatoria sobre la existencia de una politica antisemita en la Argentina.

Antes de responder, veamos algo más.

• EL ANALISIS DE ALGUNOS HECHOS

No existen pruebas de que desde las esferas oficiales se haya impulsado en algún momento politicas que tengan relación con el racismo.

La Constitución Nacional lo aclara expresamente y las actitudes de los distintos gobiernos, desde 1945 a la fecha, ha sido coherente al respecto. Coherencia también manifestada en las relaciones con el Estado de Israel, que siempre han sido cordiales y fructiferas, al igual que con las demás minorias étnicas y corrientes inmigratorias que han abonado las raices de la población argentina. **Cabe recordar aqui que la República Argentina fue el primer pais que reconoció al Estado de Israel en 1948.**

Sin embargo desde la instalación en el poder de la Junta Militar, han ocurrido algunos hechos que incorrectamente interpretados e injustamente encuadrados pueden llevar a conclusiones equivocadas.

En primer lugar, uno de los banqueros más encumbrados del pais —**David Graiver**, desaparecido en Méjico a causa de un accidente de aviación en agosto de 1976— que reconoce su origen judio —en razón de lo cual representaba a la banca israeli en Buenos Aires— ha sido hallado culpable de delitos económicos y vinculaciones subversivas. En consecuencia, los directivos del grupo económico que comandaba han ido a parar a la carcel y se hallan actualmente bajo proceso de un Consejo de

Julio Broner ex C.G.E.

Guerra Especial, constituido a los fines de dar una solución ecuánime y rápida a tan espinosa cuestión. **Entre los detenidos se halla el periodista de origen judio Jacobo Timerman, director del diario La Opinión, acusado de manejos ilegales sobre el paquete accionario del mencionado periódico para apropiarse de él, dado que era propiedad de Gravier.**

En vinculación con lo anterior, y también motivado por manejos turbios, pero esta vez referidos a la instalación de la primer planta de aluminio en el pais, el ex Ministro de Economia del último gobierno civil —**José Ber Gelbard** recientemente fallecido en Washington—, ha sido investigado por dichas causas que, obviamente, de su apreciación no dan a entender que tengan que ver con su origen semita.

El hecho de que Graiver, Timerman, Gelbard, Julio Broner —mano "derecha" del anterior y último presidente de la CGE (Confederación General Económica)— provengan de familias judías no significa que la justicia les haya caido encima por eso. La razón es haber delinquido y, por eso mismo, flaco servicio le han hecho a la comunidad judia, haciéndose famosos como delincuentes, desluciendo la imagen de quienes reconocen su mismo origen semita.

En tercer lugar, y entrando al análisis del fenómeno de la guerra interna que está concluyendo en la Argentina, es verdad que entre tanta muerte y terror provocada por el extremismo, muchos argentinos han tenido que sufrir las consecuencias. Entre ellos, miembros de las diferentes comunidades extranjeras radicadas en el pais, han perdido su cuota de sangre. Los judios también han sufrido, cual no implica que haya existido alguna razón especial para ubicarlos en los puntos de mira de una situación de enfrentamiento que tiene sus fundamentos, explicaciones y orígenes históricos-politicos en razones de estricto orden privado para la República Argentina.

LAS ACTITUDES

Los malentendidos problemas anteriormente planteados, están siendo utilizados por la sub-versión para desatar desde el exterior una campaña de desprestigio contra el gobierno nacional. Es así que se acusa concretamente de protegerse oficialmente en la Argentina una politica antisemita.

Para aventar toda duda, nada más parcial —pero no en el sentido deseado por los detractores del pais— que la opinión de los israelitas al respecto, y las actitudes de nuestro gobierno sobre el particular, que hablan a las claras de lo que realmente pasa en la Argentina con los judios.

Antes que nada, se debe tomar en cuenta un reciente convenio cultural, científico y técnico firmado por Argentina e Israel donde pasan a estrecharse más aún las vinculaciones entre ambas naciones. Hay que hacer notar que la diplomacia judia no firmaria dicho acuerdo si estuviera convencida de que el gobierno argentino es adverso a su raza.

Las últimas declaraciones recogidas por la prensa de Buenos Aires vertidas por los representantes de las organizaciones israelíes en nuestro pais, a causa de aniversarios como la fecha del Yom Kipur, tanto como las salutaciones enviadas por el Presidente Videla y el Almirante Massera a tales representaciones, son una prueba más que efectiva para poner de manifiesto que el antisemitismo en la Argentina es un invento de quienes están contra el resurgimiento del pais, producto de una imaginación enferma y mal intencionada.

La especial dedicación que la cancilleria argentina le ha dado al exilio en los EEUU del señor **Jacobo Kovadlof** —presidente del Comité Judio Norteamericano en Buenos Aires— quien fuera amenazado telefónicamente por elementos extremistas, tratando de ofrecerle garantias especiales para su regreso, asi como la privada entrevista entre el canciller Montes en Nueva York con miembros de la colectividad judia norteamericana, es otra demostración más de cuál es el camino que se ha emprendido, por el cual seguirá transitando la politica oficial.

En tal sentido, hay que remarcar la prohibición de circulación, decretada por el Poder Ejecutivo, afectando a publicaciones pro-nazis que habían comenzado a proliferar en los kioscos de Buenos Aires, como también la decisión de la Junta Militar de modificar el actual Código Penal, incorporando a la legislación una especifica ley antirracista que particularmente trate la categorización y represión de quienes, insidiosamente, intenten introducir dicha enfermedad en el cuerpo social argentino.

DOS CARADURAS: TIMERMAN Y CAMPORA

UN CARADURA

Por disposición de la Junta Militar, ha sido incluido en el Acta de Responsabilidad Institucional, el ex director del diario "La Opinión" que se edita en la Capital Federal y que se halla intervenido por el Gobierno, don **Jacobo Timermar.**

Como se sabe, el Consejo de Guerra Especial Estable No. 1, decidió recientemente que se halla detenido a disposición del Poder Ejecutivo Nacional, desde el 7 de abril último, fuera de la competencia de ese tribunal militar. Además de Jacobo Timerman, la Junta incluyó en el Acta Institucional a **Lidia Haydée Brodsky de Graiver** y a **Eva Gitnach de Graiver**. Tal situación, como se informó ampliamente en su oportunidad,

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impide a los comprendidos en esa medida, el libre uso y disponibilidad de sus bienes, entre otras restricciones, hasta que la Comisión Nacional de Responsabilidad Patrimonial se expida sobre la legitimidad de esos bienes.

OTRO CARADURA

Cámpora quiere que le paguen la pensión vitalicia como Presidente.

Héctor J. Cámpora fue presidente de la Argentina por menos de dos meses. Respaldado por **Perón**, ganó las elecciones derrotando al radical **Ricardo Balbin**. Pero en dos meses escasos, Cámpora puso a la nación casi en manos de los comunistas y organizaciones guerrilleras de ultra-izquierda que querían instalar un estado leninista-marxista.

Perón lo obligó a renunciar, siendo su puesto ocupado provisionalmente por el presidente de la Cámara de Diputados, **Lastiri**, hasta que convocadas nuevas elecciones, fue elegido el anciano líder justicialista.

Ahora Cámpora, desde su dorado asilo en la embajada de México, peticiona cobrar la pensión que la ley otorga a los ex presidentes, aunque hayan desgobernado el país por pocos días. El ministerio de Bienestar Social le suspendió el pago de dicha pensión vitalicia y entonces Cámpora, cuidando su bolsillo interpuso recurso jerárquico, el que ahora le fue denegado por el Poder Ejecutivo, "teniendo en cuenta el espíritu del artículo 2°. del Acta, para considerar la conducta de las personas responsables de lesionar los supremos intereses de la Nación, y cuyo levantamiento compete únicamente a la Junta Militar. Agrega que "por otra parte, el citado acto institucional ha establecido la prohibición de administrar y disponer de sus bienes por actos entre vivos, a personas comprendidas, como resultado de la inobservancia de principios morales básicos, manifiesta desviación del mandato para el que se los había convocado y la complacencia en el avance de la corrupción en la función pública, resultando un despropósito entender procedente el pago de una pensión que fue instituida por la ley con el objeto de que quienes desempeñaron responsabilidades ejecutivas, puedan continuar desarrollando sus actividades ciudadanas con la misma dignidad y decoro, que le impusieron las obligaciones inherentes a los cargos que ocuparon."

¿ MEDICOS CONTRA LA DICTADURA ?

Dos médicos latinoamericanos, la doctora Silvia Berman **de Argentina y el doctor Hugo Behm de Chile, denunciaron hoy que la toma del poder por los militares en sus países empeoró las condiciones sanitarias.**

En una rueda de prensa auspiciada por la convención nacional de trabajadores de la salud de Estados Unidos, Berman y Behm señalaron que en sus países ha aumentado la desnutrición como resultado de la política económica adoptada por los gobiernos militares.

Ambos médicos denunciaron también que en Chile y Argentina empeoró gravemente la situación de la sanidad pública, al privatizar el gobierno la asistencia médica.

La doctora Berman, conocida psiquiatra, denunció la persecución que sus colegas sufren en Argentina.

La junta militar piensa que los psiquiatras somos peligrosos y que el psicoanálisis es subversivo declaró Silvia Berman.

Como ejemplo puso la quema de libros de Sigmund Freud **decretada por las autoridades militares en la ciudad de Córdoba.**

Berman hizo pública igualmente una lista de trece psiquiatras argentinos detenidos por las autoridades militares.

La trayectoria profesional del doctor Arnaldo Rascovsky, creador de "Filium", debiera eximir de cualquier comentario adicional. Su dedicación a la especialidad psicoanalítica y su participación en acontecimientos científicos internacionales acreditan en él a una personalidad de primera línea en su ámbito de actividad. Así, sus declaraciones contrarrestando la absurda campaña difamatoria generada en el exterior sobre prohibiciones o limitaciones al ejercicio de la psiquiatría del psicoanálisis en la Argentina, adquieren proyecciones de denuncia. Y de alerta para aquellos que se dejan engañar por subversivos o desubicados de la realidad que vive nuestro país.

P: **¿Qué es "Filium"?**

R: Es una institución interdisciplinaria para el estudio y prevención del filicidio y por extensión, para la defensa general del hijo.

P: **¿Funciona únicamente en la Argentina?**

R: No. "Filium" existe en otros países, como España, y se están organizando filiales en algunos otros, como Brasil, Bolivia, Venezuela y Perú.

P: **¿"Filium" es producto de una idea argentina?**

R: En efecto. Es una idea nacida y desarrollada en nuestro país, donde se han realizado ya dos congresos, uno

Doctor Arnaldo Rascovsky:

en la provincia de Mendoza y el otro en la ciudad de Rosario. Pero hubo otro, de carácter internacional, en París, en 1973.

P: **Existen diversos conceptos sobre psiquiatría, particularmente a nivel popular. ¿Cuál es su definición?**

R: Psiquiatría es la rama de la medicina que se ocupa de la enfermedad mental.

P: **¿Quiénes pueden ejercer la psiquiatría?**

R: Todos los que hayan realizado una formación y práctica adecuadas. En Buenos Aires funciona una escuela de postgrado para obtener el título de médico psiquiatra.

P: **¿Existen en los hospitales nacionales o municipales consultorios psiquiátricos?**

R: Sí, existen. En la gran mayoría de ellos funcionan consultorios de psicopatología, que están generalmente a cargo de psiquiatras y psicólogos. Y también de psicoanalistas.

P: **A qué clase de enfermos atienden los psiquiatras?**

R: A todos los que se consideran afectados dentro de la esfera mental. Especialmente a los psicóticos, es decir, aquellas personas que padecen la enfermedad o desequilibrio mental en estado avanzado.

P: **¿Hay en la Argentina limitaciones para el ejercicio de la psiquiatría?**

R: No hay ninguna limitación.

P: **¿Qué desarrollo ha alcanzado esa especialidad en nuestro país?**

R: Relativamente importante. Ha sufrido el deterioro de la crítica situación que atravesó el país en los últimos años. Universalmente, los servicios psiquiátricos son deficientes. No hay proporción entre la debida asistencia prestada y el creciente número de perturbaciones mentales. Hay pocos técnicos para excesivos enfermos. La Argentina no escapa a esa regla mundial. Es de esperar que en los próximos años se incremente la preocupación por el enfermo mental, sobre todo en la formación de mayor número de técnicos (profesionales) y de comunidades terapéuticas.

P: **¿Se difunde masivamente la psiquiatría?**

R: Creo que no. En todo caso, en los mismos términos que el resto de las especialidades médicas.

P: **¿Cuál es la actitud de los argentinos ante la psiquiatría: la temen, la desprecian, le sienten aprensión o la ignoran?**

R: No más que en el resto de Occidente, y quizá menos en la Argentina. El temor a que se le adjudique el rótulo de enfermo mental hace que el público, salvo en condiciones extremas, trate de rehuir el enfrentamiento con la psiquiatría. No obstante, es un prejuicio que se está superando. Se acepta cada vez más la posibilidad de una alteración mental como la de cualquiera alteración orgánica.

P: **¿Existen intercambios con otros países en materia psiquiátrica?**

R: Sí, muy intensos y permanentes. Se concurre a congresos internacionales, panamericanos o latinoamericanos. La formación argentina ha sido muy solicitada en diversos países de América Latina, en el plantel de cuyas universidades se encuentran muchos profesores argentinos.

P: **¿Cuáles son las diferencias entre psiquiatras, psicólogos y psicoanalistas?**

R: Psiquiatras son los médicos que se ocupan fenomenológicamente del en-

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fermo mental, recurriendo preferentemente a métodos biológicos (medicación, tratamiento por shock, cirugía), aunque muchos de ellos adquieren formaciones psicológicas o psicoanalíticas. En cuanto a los psicólogos, actúan con métodos exclusivamente psicológicos: tests, persuasión, terapias de ayuda, catarsis. Ellos, a veces, trabajan en combinación con los psiquiatras. Por fin, los psicoanalistas son los estudiosos de la motivación inconsciente de los trastornos del paciente. Usan el método psicoanalítico con exclusividad, constituido por un procedimiento más intenso, frecuente, profundo y duradero. Más que a la curación de los síntomas, el psicoanálisis tiende a erradicar el conflicto que sufre el paciente en su inconsciente y que desconoce.

P: ¿Qué es, en suma el psicoanálisis?

R: Para responderle tendrían que venir ustedes tres meses seguidos. Precisaría diez volúmenes o, de lo contrario, contestar como un tonto.

P: ¿Entonces usted supone que ha contestado hasta ahora como un tonto?

R: No. Psicoanálisis es llevar a la conciencia del paciente las motivaciones inconscientes de sus ideas, síntomas y perturbaciones, los que generalmente reconocen la sumación de factores heredados más los factores históricos (que son los desarrollados a lo largo de su vida) más las circunstancias actuales. En todo esto existe una interacción entre el individuo y las presiones que el ambiente ha ejercido sobre él durante todo su proceso evolutivo.

P: ¿Quiénes pueden ejercer el psicoanálisis?

R: Las personas formadas de acuerdo con las regulaciones que rigen internacionalmente y que exigen el aval de un instituto psicoanalítico reconocido por la Asociación Psicoanalítica Internacional. En la Argentina, los institutos requieren que el candidato a psicoanalista sea médico. La formación consiste en un psicoanálisis individual del candidato, que dura por lo menos cuatro años, en la supervisión de sus pacientes y en cursos teóricos que debe seguir durante aproximadamente cuatro años en el instituto.

P: ¿Hay éxodo de psiquiatras y psicoanalistas?

R: Sí, hay un relativo éxodo, que hace que se encuentren en España, Estados Unidos, Canadá y otros países algunos psicoanalistas, psiquiatras y psicólogos.

P: ¿Porqué?

R: Por diferentes razones. Algunos por haber estado vinculados con la subversión o por haber sido amenazados anónimamente, cosa que me ocurrió a mí también un par de veces: **Entiendo que puede tratarse de envidia, rivalidad profesional o el desborde de algún paciente descontento. Creo que el que quiere perjudicar a alguien no se lo avisa de antemano.** Siguiendo con lo del éxodo, existen también los que procuran en el exterior un panorama económico más favorable. Y finalmente hay quienes, dada la gran formación que poseen los profesionales argentinos, se han ido atraídos por ofrecimientos de países que les propusieron cátedras y honorarios muy superiores a los que se pueden percibir normalmente en nuestro país.

P: ¿Existen limitaciones para el ejercicio de estas especialidades?

R: Los profesionales convenientemente capacitados para el ejercicio de estas especialidades, como ya lo enuncié anteriormente, no tienen limitaciones dentro de sus respectivos campos.

P: El terrorista, ¿es un sujeto de la psquiatría o del psicoanálisis?

R: Entiendo que del psicoanálisis.

P: Conoce Ud. la existencia de una campaña difamatoria proveniente del exterior según cuyos voceros, escuchados incluso en organismos internacionales, la psiquiatría está prohibida en la Argentina?

R: Desconozco esa campaña, que me resulta absurda. Esos señores están desubicados por completo de la realidad.

¿JUGARA BOCA JUNIORS EN EL CAMPEONATO DE USA?

He aquí la noticia bomba, que indudablemente sacudirá el ambiente futbolístico argentino y porque no, también el del gran país del Norte que está comenzando a dar sus primeros pasos muy firmes para promocionar el deporte más popular en el mundo: el fútbol.

Entrevistar a Alberto J. Armando es para cualquier periodista una verdadera caja de sorpresas, aunque aparentemente la nota sea de rutina. Nadie sabe lo que este vigoroso y apasionado "dirigente-hincha" del más popular de los deportes, va a sacar de su galera. Presidente del club más popular de la Argentina y uno de los más conocidos en el mundo, cargado de hazañas, campeonatos y honores, ya no se sabe si Armando es Boca o Boca es Armando.

Alberto Armando

Profundamente fanático de su club, desde hace 23 años en que llegó a la dirección de Boca (caso único en el mundo después de Bernabeu en el Real Madrid, de España), Armando, ex primer vendedor de la Ford Motor Company, es ahora la estrella de la Chrysler, batiendo todos los records de venta de los autos Dodge, construidos en Argentina.

Armando-Boca Juniors acaban de lograr el más preciado lauro de su historia deportiva (22 campeonatos hasta ahora) al derrotar al equipo brasileño del Cruceiro y conquistar la Copa Libertadores de América.

Conociendo la preocupación de Armando de meter baza en el campeonato de fútbol de los EE.UU., y enterado de que CARTAS DE ARGENTINA llega a 5.000 periodistas de USA, Armando nos confirma de entrada su deseo de participar a la mayor brevedad posible directamente en la competencia futbolística de USA.

—Fíjese usted —entra derecho en materia— que el Cosmos invierte en un jugador glorioso, pero ya en el ocaso de su carrera, como Pelé, tres millones de dólares, igual suma en un solo jugador, Beckenbauer, cuando en el equipo son 11 jugadores. Boca Juniors, insisto, con un respaldo empresario serio y tres millones de dólares, va a ir a competir a Norteamérica con una verdadera selección sudamericana (argentinos integrantes de Boca, con refuerzos brasileños, uruguayos, paraguayos y peruanos). Y formaríamos mi querido amigo, **el equipo imbatible**".

—¿Hay iniciadas gestiones en ese sentido?

—Sí las hay, pero queremos hacer las cosas con seriedad empresaria, como es la que existe en Boca Juniors. Yo estoy dispuesto con mi experiencia y con la experiencia de Juan Carlos Lorenzo, el mejor técnico en el mundo, el más cercano en conocimientos deportivos y personalidad a ese grande que se llamó Helenio Herrera.

¿Abandonaría Boca Juniors para jugar en Estados Unidos?

—De ninguna manera. Mi experiencia de 23 años al frente de Boca Juniors, sin duda una de las instituciones más poderosas del mundo y la de Lorenzo, que es el hombre que sabe todo lo que hay que saber en el fútbol y un poquito más, la repartiremos entre Argentina y Estados Unidos. Lorenzo está trabajando para hacer una Dirección General de Fútbol en Boca que podría aplicarse de inmediato en el país del Norte. Lorenzo trabaja 18 horas diarias para el fútbol y cuando él cree que duerme, en las 6 horas restantes, sigue elaborando **planes para el equipo**".

Juan Carlos Lorenzo

—¿No sería un peligro para Boca Juniors participar en un medio que recién se inicia en este deporte?

—En absoluto. No daría un paso sin el respaldo de una empresa seria, acorde con la categoría y fama internacional de Boca Juniors. No se puede fracasar en USA, con 240 millones de habitantes, servida por una televisión que puede pagar a Casius Clay 10 o 15 millones de dólares para un "show" semideportivo.

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Imaginese lo que resultaría cuando en muy pocos años el fútbol tome un arraigo de costa a costa, ayudado por las grandes concentraciones de latinoamericanos en Nueva York, California, Miami y de otras colectividades como la italiana y de distintos países europeos.

—¿Boca podría formar dos equipos para competir simultáneamente en Argentina y en los Estados Unidos?

—Actualmente tenemos 38 jugadores con contrato y 22 más que pueden ser profesionales en cualquier momento, y que pueden integrar ambos planteles. Pero insisto que el Boca Juniors que actuaría en ese país, sería una verdadera selección sudamericana.

—¿Le ve posibilidades de éxito a Boca Juniors en USA?

—Vamos a salir campeón en el primer certamen que disputemos. Permítame una disquisición. El fútbol demoró en imponerse en Norteamérica porque los primeros directores técnicos que importaron, fueron ingleses. Lógicamente estos técnicos llevaron jugadores de su país, la mayoría de ellos ya acabados. Para triunfar allí hay que llevar jugadores jóvenes, que se maten en la cancha, como lo hacen los de Boca y también a algunos experimentados para orientar ese esfuerzo. Y Boca ha demostrado que los tiene. Pero hay más. Boca Juniors es grande aquí, en los Estados Unidos o en cualquier parte del mundo, por cuatro razones: **es un equipo de garra; tiene una hinchada de garra; tiene un técnico, Lorenzo, de garra y tiene un presidente, yo, de garra.** Al público norteamericano lo conquistaríamos de inmediato. A ellos les gusta el espectáculo de garra, el boxeador que da y recibe, el que se brinda. Y Boca es el equipo ideal en ese estilo. Un equipo con la mística de Boca Juniors y con varios jugadores de 20 años; otros de 22 a 23 años y algunos con 27 o 28 años. Una edad promedio de 24 años en el equipo que le permitiría obtener un par de campeonatos de entrada y luego ir incorporando nuevas figuras de relieve. Usted se imagina cuando los chicos de los 40.000 colegios secundarios de Norteamérica por medio de la televisión vean jugar a nuestro equipo, las decenas de millones de "hinchas" que vamos a conquistar allí.

Apabullados por la seguridad de la participación de Boca Juniors en un futuro más o menos próximo en el que podría ser el campeonato más importante del mundo, queremos enterarnos de algunas novedades que flotan en el ambiente local sobre la actuación en el Campeonato Metropolitano de Buenos Aires.

Los jugadores han ganado mucho dinero y fatalmente no se interesan mucho en los partidos locales donde obtienen 5/6 millones por actuación. Sepa la hinchada de Boca que cada integrante del plantel ha ganado en este año un promedio de 250 millones por mes y Gatti ha ganado más aún, porque se lo merece ya que él sólo es capaz de llenar un estadio. Boca en estos últimos 12 meses ha ganado tres campeonatos y el Nacional lo ganaremos al galope

Borussia de Alemania también le ganaremos la Copa Intercontinental. Vamos a jugar también con el Cosmos, si éste le gana la sección norteamericana al equipo mejicano de Veracruz. Y así en dos partidos contra el Cosmos, allí y aquí, demostraremos que somos realmente los mejores de América.

—Sr. Armando. Recién mencionó que Boca incorporará refuerzos. ¿Cuáles son?

—Boca va a incorporar a cuatro jugadores de primera fila: un mediocampista y tres delanteros. Por ahora me reservo los nombres, aunque hay un jugador que la hinchada y yo queremos ver en nuestro primer equipo: es Daniel Bertoni. Ofreceremos a Independiente 30.000 millones de pesos viejos. Y como al jugador le corresponderían 6.500 millones, creo que la operación puede hacerse.

El cronista piensa que la transferencia más cara del fútbol argentino fue la del jugador Villa, adquirido el año pasado por el Racing Club y piensa si hay en el fútbol argentino un club que pueda pagar 30.000 millones de pesos. Armando parece adivinar nuestro pensamiento y nos aclara con rotunda convicción: "No se aflija por la plata. Con Bertoni y las otras incorporaciones recaudamos ese dinero en dos partidos. Y no olvide que Boca jugará dos partidos, el 21 y 27 de marzo próximo, en Buenos Aires y Alemania respectivamente. Después jugaremos con el Cosmos o el Veracruz la verdadera Copa de las 3 Américas y que además ya estamos clasificados para la edición 1978 de la Copa Libertadores donde Boca Juniors recaudará como mínimo 20.000 millones por partido."

—Una última pregunta. ¿Es cierto que Alberto J. Armando y el arquero Hugo "Loco" Gatti dejarían el fútbol a fin . . . . .

—Yo ya recibí todas las glorias, 14 campeonatos como presidente de Boca Juniors. Quiero retirarme pero no me quieren dejar ir. En cuanto a Gatti si se va de Boca, el único club en el mundo que puede comprarlo es el Cosmos. Vale tres millones de dólares.

NEW YORK TIMES, JUAN DE ONIS y YO

DETENCIONES PREOCUPAN A JUDIOS EN LA ARGENTINA

Severo Castigo a Editor Aumenta Preocupación sobre Antisemitismo militar

por JUAN DE ONIS
Especial para el New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, Noviembre 19 —La comunidad judía en la Argentina, alarmada desde tiempo atrás por acciones antisemíticas de integrantes de los cuerpos de seguridad, se encuentra ahora más preocupada aún por el severo castigo impuesto por la junta militar a Jacobo Timerman, un editor de diarios, a quien se le ha privado de sus derechos civiles y de sus bienes.

"¿Habría ocurrido ésto si Timerman no fuera judío?" preguntó un dirigente judío que pidió no ser identificado, pero cuya pregunta subrayó la preocupación de los judíos sobre antisemitismo en la Argentina.

El gobierno del presidente Jorge Rafael Videla, comandante en jefe del ejército, firmemente niega que exista antisemitismo oficial, y ha tomado medidas para evitar que circulen publicaciones de corte muy antisemita.

Dirigentes de la colectividad judía tales como Nehemías Resnitsky, abogado y presidente de la asociación informal de organizaciones judías conocida como DAIA, tienen pronto acceso a altos oficiales, tales como el general Albano Harguindeguy, Ministro del Interior, y el almirante Emilio Massera, comandante en jefe de la armada, un integrante a la vez de la junta militar.

Inseguridad

Sin embargo, estos contactos con altos funcionarios no sirven para contrarrestar la inseguridad que sienten muchos judíos ante las frecuentes indicaciones que algunos elementos de las fuerzas de seguridad consideran que ha habido judíos profundamente implicados con los grupos guerrilleros de izquierda.

La mayoría de los 400.000 judíos argentinos no ha sido directamente afectada por operativos de seguridad. Pero según una fuente judía, aproximadamente 600 judíos, la mayoría jóvenes, han estado entre 8.000 personas que, según los militares, han sido matados, arrestados o secuestrados desde marzo de 1976.

Hay muchos relatos de gente que dice haber sido arrestada por las fuerzas de seguridad por ser judíos. En algunos casos se ha comentado que en centros de interrogación se han visto suásticas y fotos de Hitler.

Los dirigentes judíos que han estudiado el problema a fondo piensan que ha habido un número inusualmente alto de judíos entre los estudiantes, médicos, abogados y otros pertenecientes a grupos políticos de izquierda que les sirven a los guerrilleros como fuentes de recursos humanos. Esto vale también para el partido comunista, aunque éste se ha opuesto a la violencia de los guerrilleros.

Historia de antisemitismo

Pero también hay evidencia que las fuerzas de seguridad incluyen elementos nacionalistas y anticomunistas de derecha que tienen un historial de antisemitismo en la Argentina.

En el contexto emocionalmente intenso de las fuerzas de seguridad que están luchando contra los guerrilleros, la sospecha de actual o anterior participación en grupos considerados "de izquierda" o "subversivos" es causal suficiente de arresto semisecreto, un violento interrogatorio y una sumaria ejecución.

Alejandro Deutsch, su mujer Elena, y sus tres hijas, los que fueron arrestados el 27 de agosto en Colorado (????) son judíos. El ejército dice que un hijo, a quien aún buscan, es un guerrillero. El padre aún está en la cárcel; junto con una hija, porque se alega que advirtió a su hijo que se escapara cuando la patrulla del ejército llegó a la casa.

Según dirigentes judíos, las amenazas contra Jacobo Kovadloff, representante en ésta de la Comisión Judío-norteamericana, quien se fué del país con su familia en

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julio, obedecen a un grupo derechista que opera fuera de las fuerzas regulares de seguridad.

Vinculos con las fuerzas de seguridad

Pero ahora se cree en forma generalizada que el gobierno no puede garantizar la seguridad de una persona seriamente amenazada por esos grupos, que aparentemente tienen una estrecha ligazón con las fuerzas de seguridad e impunidad virtual para actuar.

Aunque el presidente Videla y sus colaboradores militares han hablado muchas veces sobre la necesidad de establecer un "monopolio de la represión" bajo control de alto nivel, admiten que ésto no se ha logrado.

El caso del señor Timerman, ex editor del diario La Opinión, crea dudas aún mayores acerca de hasta qué punto el un joven banquero argentino acusado de haber aceptado fondos clandestinos de grupos guerrilleros para su inversión en el extranjero.

Sin embargo, la junta militar impuso al señor Timerman su castigo más severo la semana pasada al retirarle los derechos políticos, poner sus bienes bajo custodia oficial, privarle del derecho de trabajar como profesional, y extender su arresto en forma indefinida. "los militares están convencidos que hay una vinculación primer magistrado controla las decisiones militares.

Aunque fué detenido por personal militar el 15 de junio y subsiguientemente torturado durante interrogatorios, al señor Timerman jamás se lo acusó formalmente de ningún delito en la investigación sobre supuestos vinculos financieros entre su diario y el desaparecido David Graiver.. entre Timerman y Graiver, y éso lo convierte en "subversivo", dice un funcionario.

El presidente Carter expresó al presidente Videla su preocupación por el caso Timerman durante la visita a Washington en septiembre del presidente argentino, y el secretario de estado Cyrus Vance, que debe llegar el lunes a la Argentina, renovará, a no dudarlo, la preocupación estadounidense para que se le haga un proceso justo.

Pero los integrantes de la colectividad judía en la Argentina, quienes contemplan al señor Timerman con admiración como un dedicado sionista preocupado por el bienestar de judíos aquí y en Israel, consideran que la acción contra él no contribuye a mayor confianza en cuanto a la forma en que el gobierno maneja las cosas cuando hay un judío de por medio.

LOS PESQUEROS RUSOS

Siete pesqueros soviéticos y dos pesqueros búlgaros han sido apresados recientemente por la armada argentina. Debió hacerse uso de las armas de los buques de guerra, para lograr que los barcos, especialmente los búlgaros, se cometieran a la autoridad argentina. Motivo: pescaban en el mar jurisdiccional argentino, sin licencia, atraídos por la riqueza ictícola de esas aguas, verdadera reserva mundial. La Argentina ha sido un país pionero en la proclamación del mar patrimonial. Una seria advertencia: la soberanía será defendida siempre y por todos los medios.

SPECIAL REPORT
FREE USE

EXCLUSIVO PARA ARGENTINOS

Algunos corresponsales extranjeros afirman que en la Argentina hay una sistemática persecución contra los judíos (secuestros, torturas y asesinatos). Nosotros, los argentinos, sostenemos que no es así. Esta es parte de nuestra lucha en "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA"

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UNA ENERGICA RESPUESTA

Durante varios días, los titulares de los diarios argentinos se refirieron, con orgullo, pero también con estupor, al caso de los pesqueros "piratas". Con orgullo, inocultable, por la decidida actitud de las autoridades argentinas, dispuestas a que los derechos del país sobre su mar jurisdiccional (200 millas), sean respetados por todas las banderas del mundo.

Con estupor, por la audacia y la pertinacia puesta de manifiesto por las flotillas intrusas, que persistieron en la pesca ilegal aún después que hubieran sido apresados los primeros buques y que, cuando a su vez iban a ser capturados, trataran de huir poniendo distancia con las naves de la Armada Nacional. Estos intentos no les dieron resultados: la serenidad y firmeza exhibidas en su apresamiento entrañaban la determinación de la Argentina de imponer su condición de soberana hasta las últimas consecuencias. Se disparó a modo de advertencia y, cuando la respuesta continuó siendo la fuga, se disparó a pegar con munición inerte. Hubo un búlgaro herido, atendido con la celeridad del caso por la Armada, que hizo gala de las mejores tradiciones marinas. Carlos González, José Burac y Ponciano González, tres cabos de la Armada Argentina, desaparecieron en el mar al intentar abordar uno de los

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pesqueros soviéticos; la irresponsabilidad de los intrusos costó el precio de tres vidas jóvenes, tres vidas ofrendadas en acto de servicio a la soberanía de la Patria.

LAS RIQUEZAS CODICIADAS

La República Argentina está empeñada en proteger sus riquezas ictícolas en su vasto mar patrimonial, de dos millones de kilómetros cuadrados de superficie. En

un mundo cada vez más necesitado de alimentos, especialmente proteínicos, la protección del equilibrio biológico de las especies marinas, la lucha contra la depredación de los recursos renovables, resultan tareas irrenunciables para un pueblo con conciencia de futuro. Se protege la riqueza del mar, para ponerla al alcance de todo el mundo, de manera incrementada y permanente.

Los planes de explotación pesquera, que impulsarán una importante expansión para el próximo lustro, están activamente en marcha. Se obtiene el concurso del capital privado, el aporte técnologico y financiero de países con amplia experiencia en la materia, como el Japón, Alemania Federal y España. La capacidad de pesca delas flotas argentinas, que es hoy de sólo 400 mil toneladas anuales, llegará al millón de toneladas en 1980. Para el país significará el ingreso de alrededor de 500 millones de dólares por año, en concepto de exportaciones de frutos del mar. Y aún así, todavía se estará lejos de poder aprovechar en toda su magnitud la capacidad de ese mar patrimonial, que ofrece la posibilidad de capturar, cuanto menos, 3,5 millones de toneladas anuales de distintas especies marinas, sin alterar su potencial ictícola.

De esta manera, el mar jurisdiccional argentino, constituye hoy por hoy una de las reservas mundiales de mayor importancia y los argentinos están dispuestos a garantizar que continúe siéndolo.

UNA DUALIDAD IRRITANTE

Estas riquezas son las que los intrusos vinieron a buscar. Sin pagar derechos, sin autorización, realizan pingües negocios explotando riquezas ajenas; y lo más grave es que, por su condición de furtivos, que les exige operar a full y retirarse rápidamente de la zona, no vacilan en capturar especies y tamaños cuya pesca está prohibida. Así lo demuestra la pesca acumulada en las bodegas de los barcos capturados, que fue adquirida posteriormente por una empresa privada que hizo la correspondiente descarga, en Puerto Madryn, una ciudad costera de la Patagonia.

Lo singular del caso es que siete de ellos provienen de la Unión Soviética, un país que ha promulgado, hace menos de un año, distintas medidas para proteger su propio mar patrimonial; sus leyes penan severamente la pesca clandestina y llegan a imponer elevadísimas multas por unidad capturada, de cualquier especie que sea. A la vez que adoptan esos arbitrios para defender sus propios intereses y riquezas, las autoridades soviéticas —a nadie más puede atribuírsele la responsabilidad en un país en el que no existe la libre empresa— permiten y aún estimulan a las naves bajo su bandera a depredar las riquezas de otros países.

LAS 200 MILLAS, TRADICION ARGENTINA

La República Argentina ha sido pionera en la proclamación de la extensión de las 200 millas como mar jurisdiccional. Ha sostenido este derecho desde hace tiempo en los principales foros mundiales; ha apoyado esta tesis y la ha efectivizado en 1966, pero sus antecedentes deben buscarse ya en 1946, cuando proclamó su soberanía sobre el zócalo o plataforma continental y el mar epicontinental correspondiente.

Esta tradición de un derecho nacido en América latina y adoptado por cada vez más naciones del mundo, no puede ser desconocida por ninguna bandera, sin aceptar los riesgos que tal actitud entrañará Los nueve buques pesqueros capturados en Puerto Madryn fueron sancionados por su actitud furtiva y violatoria de la soberanía argentina. El producto de su pesca (pescado procesado, harina de pescado), de gran magnitud, fue confiscado por las autoridades argentinas.A cada uno le ha correspondido además una multa que oscila entre 5.000 y 100.000 dólares. A estos perjuicios deberán sumar el del lucro cesante por la prolongada interrupción impuesta a sus actividades.

Pero con ser estas sanciones ejemplarizadoras, lo han der ser más las vicisitudes a que se vieron sometidos por su irresponsabilidad: Seguramente no esperaban una actitud tan decidida por parte de la Armada Argentina. Han comprobado ahora, con total claridad, hasta dónde ha de llegar la determinación de los argentinos en la defensa de su soberanía y de sus riquezas. **En una Argentina que encara con firmeza la explotación intensa de sus riquezas marítimas, no puede haber lugar para las actitudes vacilantes en la protección de esas riquezas. La Argentina ha sido siempre un país respetuoso de los derechos de las otras naciones; pero también ha sabido siempre defender con gallardía sus propios derechos soberanos.**

Mons.

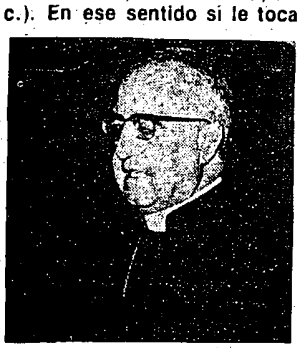
Octavio N. Derisi

Con el próposito de conocer su pensamiento en cuanto a los temas principales del quehacer nacional, CARTAS ARGENTINAS entrevistó a Monseñor Octavio Nicolas Derisi, obispo auxiliar de La Plata (provincia de Buenos Aires), profesor universitario y rector de la Universidad Católica Argentina "Santa María de los Buenos Aires", entre otros muchos títulos que jalonan una vida de estudio y docencia.

El diálogo con monseñor **Derisi** resulta fácil, dada su amabilidad y aptitud para no dejar temas sin abordar, por espinosos que ellos parezcan

Ante una pregunta acerca del papel que él considera debe desempeñar la Iglesia argentina, en todos sus niveles y jerarquías, para con el actual proceso nacional, monseñor Drisi puntualizó que "el papel de la Iglesia está determinado por el fin de la misma. Santo Tomás de Aquino enseña que, siempre que se deba considerar una sociedad, ha de pensarse en el fin y en la constitución de ella. En el caso de la Iglesia, su fin es eminentemente salvífico, ya que recibe y transmite la redención de Jesucristo. El la constituyó como sociedad jerárquica, de la que el Papa es Vicario y los Obispos, sucesores de los Apóstoles. Yendo pues al caso concreto, para salvar al hombre la Iglesia debe tomarlo totalmente; el cristiano debe serlo siempre, sea economista, político, jurista, etc.

Y agregó: "Ahora bien: la actividad temporal le compete al Estado y a los seglares católicos, que deben llevar a su vida diaria los principios del cristianismo. **La intervención de la Iglesia, como tal, en la actividad temporal no corresponde: si la indirecta, es decir, debe actuar activando a las conciencias, dando los principios morales para los distintos procesos (políticos, económicos, de la cultura, etc.). En ese sentido sí le toca**



actuar a la Iglesia, porque esos principios son suyos. No tiene soluciones temporales, ya que la Doctrina Social de la Iglesia consiste en, justamente, esos principios morales que infunden a todas esas actividades; pero los cristianos laicos tienen el deber de actuar directamente, en base a

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esa tónica doctrinaria. Precisamente por ello, en la última colación de grados de la Univesidad Católica, sostuvo que ésta se comprometía a colaborar, como Universidad, con el gobierno de la Fuerzas Armadas en esta hora importante de la Patria.

Entiendo que todo argentino está en la obligación de colaborar, ya que, como también dije en esa oportunidad, las Fuerzas Armadas no constituyen un partido, sino que encarnan y expresan al pueblo argentino".

La conversación derivó luego hacia su condición de responsable de la formación de muchos jóvenes con vocación universitaria. Se le inquirió si a su juicio los jóvenes tienen algún papel especial que cumplir en estas circunstancias. La respuesta no se hizo esperar: "Las universidades católicas deben formar jóvenes en un doble sentido: en la específico de cada carrera, y a la vez integrando ese saber en una formación superior, con una visión filosófica y teológica de la vida. De esa manera, la universidad católica colabora de forma importante con el proceso nacional, ya que da al país hombres y mujeres así formados para que puedan cumplir en sus respectivos campos: economistas, juristas, etc.

El Presidente **Videla** dijo, no hace mucho, que la Reconquista nacional debe hacerse sobre la base de valores cristianos para que tenga permanencia. **La Universidad Católica Argentina "Santa María del Buen Aire" ya ha dado 7.500 graduados con esa impronta formativa, y hoy varios de ellos ejercen funciones como ministros en las provincias, e incluso uno es actualmente Secretario de Estado de Comercio de la Nación. Además, en todos los sectores de la vida nacional actúan nuestros egresados como fermento de esa escala de valores.**

En cuanto a lo general, estimo que los jóvenes deben desempeñar un papel protagónico, puesto que, bien formados, como no arrastran la carga de prejuicios que suele condicionar a los mayores, pueden tomar como pureza de intenciones los grandes ideales patrióticos."

El rumbo de la conversación pasa luego a un tema acuciante en todo el mundo: la violencia terrorista, que parece haber recrudecido. Monseñor Dersi enfoca el problema, en primer lugar, en el contexto nacional, donde, dice **"la guerrilla, como organización, parece quebrada. Por supuesto, queda aún mucho por hacerse en este terreno"**. Pero entiende que **"el recrudecimiento puede atribuirse a la necesidad de esas organizaciones de dar una respuesta a su derrota en el episodio del avión alemán secuestrado y retomado en el aeropuerto de Mogadiscio. Así, las bandas pretenden asentar su presencia en el mundo"**. Agrega nuestro entrevistado que **"si no se unen todos los países contra la violencia, ésta podría propagarse aún más; pero si los gobiernos se ponen firmes, la violencia no prosperará"**.

Su condición de pastor le hace agregar un aspecto más a lo que cree viable como solución a tan terrible flagelo: **"deben darse ideales a la juventud, ya que en algunos casos ésta no ha visto más que violencia y marxismo a su alrededor. Si se logra inculcar valores positivos en esa porción de equivocados, seguramente muchos de ellos pueden llegar a trabajar positivamente por su Patria y por la humanidad toda"**

Dentro del terreno pastoral, un acontecimiento ocupa la atención de los medios católicos de todo el mundo: el Sínodo de Obispos que deliberó durante todo el mes de octubre en Roma, y cuyo tema central fue el de la mejor propagación del mensaje cristiano entre los pueblos. Monseñor Derisi considera, en este sentido, que "la catequesis dada a nuestros niños en paroquias y colegios sigue teniendo plena vigencia, porque a mi entender es la mejor manera de formarlos en la Fe. Pero la época exige el uso consciente de los medios masivos de comunicación, que permiten llegar al mayor número de personas (radio, televisión, diarios, revistas y todo otro canal informativo). Así se puede llegar más y mejor a los grandes sectores que con la forma tradicional, ya que a veces los grupos de niños y jóvenes que se acercan a recibir la formación espiritual son reducidos. Estoy seguro de que, si se aprovecharan debidamente los medios de comunicación masiva, se podría lograr un doble propósito: por un lado, llegar con el mensaje, y por el otro, evitar la perniciosa enseñanza de la vida fácil, del hedonismo, de la pornografía, etc.

El mensaje de Cristo, además de ser verdadero, enfervoriza. La cuestión es poder llegar. La primera palabra puede ir por la vía de los medios masivos; después llegará la formación sistemática".

La entrevista finaliza con un pensamiento de monseñor Derisi que, por su claridad expositiva, exime de comentarios e invita a la reflexión:

"La Argentina tiene ahora una gran oportunidad de encauzarse por el camino de grandeza que antes tuvo, y que, por citar una fecha, comenzó a declinar a partir de 1930. No es el caso ahora de analizar las causas; es si el momento de rehacer nuestro poderío, por medio de la formación de nuestras generaciones nuevas en el amor a la Patria. Luego se tratará de difundir ese sentimiento a las restantes capas sociales. **La consigna es quitar con hechos la falsa imagen interna de un país derrotado y deshecho. Somos un pueblo grande, y estoy convencido de que podremos salir adelante.** En las reservas morales de la Fe está la herramienta idónea a utilizar por parte de los responsables. De ese modo y a través de ello, habremos de llegar a los valores materiales, consecuencia de aquéllas en toda comunidad nacional debidamente estructurada.

La historia argentina es limpia, y el pueblo es magnífico, imbuido de la concepción occidental y cristiana de la vida. Lo que requiere es educación y una verdadera recreación de la conciencia nacional; amor auténtico a la Patria, trabajo y sacrificio".

"YO PIENSO ASI"

"CARTAS DE ARGENTINA" está abierta a que todo ciudadano argentino o extranjero, de su opinión sobre temas específicos, que son de interes para la comunidad:

Hoy publicamos las respuestas a cinco preguntas:

1) Se debe aceptar el Laudo sobre el canal de Beagle?

2) Cómo califica la reacción de la Armada frente a los pesqueros piratas rusos?

3) Qué opina sobre la controversia con Brasil sobre las represas de Itaipú y Corpus?

4) Qué piensa sobre la lucha antiterrorista en nuestro país?

5) Su opinión sobre la entrevista Carter-Videla

En primer lugar contesta el ex rector-interventor en la Universidad de Buenos Aires, Dr. Alberto Eduardo Ottalagano.

1) No. Se debe interponer recurso de revisión, por basarse en "error de hecho que conlleva a injusticia notoria". Es un fallo arbitrario, que ignora la geografía y la historia. Es de aplicación imposible.

2) Como lo manda la defensa del Patrio Mar. Su función de alta policía marítima es de cumplimiento inexcusable.

Hace al ejercicio de la soberanía.

3) Se debe buscar una solución que contemple la colaboración solidaria en función continental sobre la base del respecto mutuo de las soberanías de las tres naciones intervinientes, que se concilie con sus más elevados intereses nacionales.

4) Debe ser más integral. Se debe combatir a la subversión en todos los ámbitos: cultural, religioso, familiar, económico, social, judicial, policial, militar, etc. Se atacan los efectos, pero deberían atacarse más las causas. No se trata que la policía y las FF.AA. eliminen un guerrillero y que la escuela o la economía, por ejemplo, fabriquen cinco."

5) Espero que sirva para esclarecer al público norteamericano sobre el drama del terrorismo y su represión en la Argentina, para disipar malos entendidos, y estrechar vínculos con la gran nación del Norte.

La doctora Silvia Gil Arcay es directora del Departamento médico de un Laboratorio norteamericano.

1) Si, en la medida que se ajusto y respete nuestra soberanía. Creo que no lo ha sido y por lo tanto deberíamos negociar nuevas condiciones, p.ej.: cambiar de árbitro.

2) El almirante Massera cumplió con su promesa que

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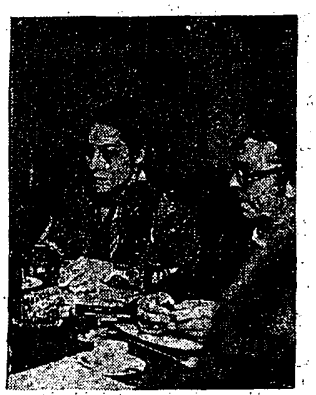
no iba a permitir que nos hagan objeto de una mutilación de nuestra soberanía. Yo les habría confiscado no solo la carga, sino también los barcos.

3) Supongo que no debe ser tan difícil conciliar opiniones en un asunto que es de interés prioritario para Argentina, Paraguay y Brasil.



4) Debe desarrollarse en todos los frentes: no solo en forma de lucha frontal, sino especialmente en privar a la subversión de las condiciones sociales, económicas y culturales que la puedan favorecer. Y en mi opinión, es fundamental enseñarle al pueblo como se mantiene financieramente la subversión, para destruir el mito de los héroes.

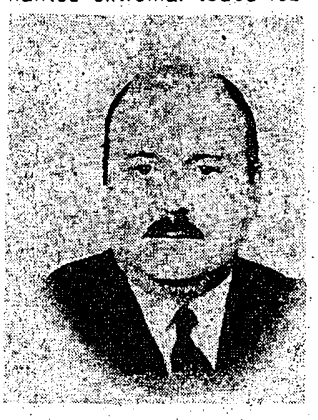
5) En política exterior, es conveniente tratar con todos los países, pero en la medida en que la conducta de las demás naciones hacia nosotros sea de recíproco respeto por nuestros derechos y nuestra libertades.

El Dr. Luis Pedro Bucafusco, presidente de la Casa Argentina en Israel, presidente de UNELAM (Unidad Evangélica Latinoamericana) y ex presidente de la Federación Argentina de Iglesias Evangélicas, resume su opinión así:

1) Creo que este Laudo plantea un serio problema al honor argentino, en caso que lisa y llanamente se rechazara. Tal vez fue erróneamente encarado desde un principio, pero ya es tarde para los lamentos. El Laudo en sí, como pronunciamiento importa una real injusticia y un desconocimiento a acuerdos oceánicos bilaterales, y su cumplimiento traería aparejado, la creación de una zona de permanente tensión entre dos pueblos hermanos. La solución no es rechazar ni aceptar sino crear un clima de diálogo fructífero con Chile a fin de llegar a soluciones satisfactorias para ambos.

2) En verdad ha reaccionado de la única manera como podría hacerlo en representación de la soberanía argentina y fiel custodio de los bienes de la patria.

3) La capacidad de diálogo entre Argentina y Brasil debe ser fluida y constructiva. Los intereses en juego son muy grandes y los beneficios incalculables. El bienestar de los pueblos exige de sus gobernantes extremar todos los



recaudos que posibiliten el pacífico usufructo de las riquezas potenciales. Argentina y Brasil en su relación de proverbial amistad encontrarán los medios para superar conflictos y tensiones.

4) El gobierno tiene la obligación de crear las condiciones para que la ciudadanía se ejerza en un clima de paz y respeto mutuo. Por lo tanto está obligado a oponerse a todo aquello que pueda alterar la tranquilidad y que intente perturbar la paz. Pero esta lucha debe realizarse con la hidalguía que da el amor por la libertad y por los derechos humanos, sin caer en métodos que desnaturalicen esa misma hidalguía.

5) Toda entrevista entre dos gobernantes bien intencionados es muy saludable. Particularmente en esta hora, en que nuestro país tiene que disipar o clarificar el clima creado por una insidiosa campaña en su contra, en el ámbito internacional. Por supuesto que no significa dar explicaciones, como expresión de sumisión, sino reafirmar nuestra posición republicana y democrática. La entrevista en sí, además de ser fructífera por el entendimiento que crea, lo es también porque permite que los dos países se apresten a un más intenso y creativo intercambio.

EL MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

Impusimos al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la Argentina, vicealmirante Oscar Montes de la actividad que desarrolla "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA" esclareciendo la verdad nacional, ante 5.000 periodistas norteamericanos pertenecientes a otros tantos diarios, periódicos y revistas.

Se mostró muy complacido y con absoluta tranquilidad no exenta de firmeza respondió a nuestras preguntas sobre distintos temas relacionados con la actividad exterior de la Nación.

Como llegamos principalmente a los medios de difusión de USA, nuestra primer pregunta se refirió al estado de las relaciones argentino-norteamericanas.

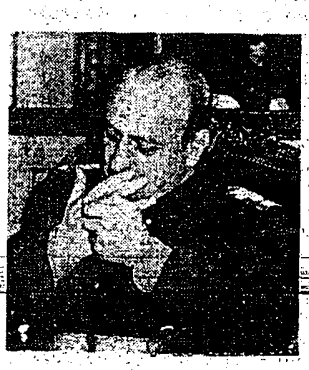
"Las relaciones de Argentina con Estados Unidos siempre han sido buenas. Si bien coyunturalmente pueden haber pasado por algún momento de disminución, después de la visita del presidente Videla a Washington con motivo de la convocatoria a los jefes de estado para enmarcar la auspiciosa firma del tratado con Panamá y con la posterior entrevista con el presidente Carter, las relaciones fueron mejorando sensiblemente. Los Estados Unidos ya han acreditado su nuevo embajador, el doctor Raúl Castro y esperamos que con su presencia en Buenos Aires, el alto nivel actual de relaciones se mantenga.

-Se ha hablado luego de la entrevista Videla-Carter, sobre "la Navidad en paz". Indicaría que hay un compromiso con Estados Unidos sobre un status que permitiera un aflojamiento de la lucha contra la guerrilla?

-No hay que tomarlo al pie de la letra. El presidente Videla ha manifestado su deseo de que la próxima Navidad sea pasada en paz por todos los argentinos, porque considera que para ese entonces el terrorismo estará anulado en el país. Si desgraciadamente el terrorismo no es anulado, los terroristas se encargarán que los argentinos no pasemos la Navidad en paz.

-Que se puede hacer frente a la campaña de descrédito contra la Argentina en su lucha contra la subversión, que se está desarrollando en Europa y Estados Unidos?

-La campaña mundial de deterioro de la imagen argentina en el exterior es dirigida por elementos indeseables y antiargentinos. Esta campaña no solo es llevada a a cabo en USA sino también en varios países de Europa Occidental. El Poder Ejecutivo ha trasladado a la Cancillería la responsabilidad de dar la imagen real del país en el exterior y es así como hemos instrumentado hace pocos meses un Centro de Difusión Argentina, que está coordinando la acción esclarecedora sobre la realidad argentina en todos esos países europeos. A este Centro de Difusión Argentina de París, le seguirá otro en los Estados Unidos para coordinar la acción en ese gran país y también en aquellas naciones hermanas de



América en que sea necesario hacerlo.

-Periódicamente llegan al país reclamaciones de algunos grupos políticos y culturales de Europa, pidiendo la libertad del ex presidente Cámpora. Hay alguna novedad en ese sentido?

-Argentina sigue cumpliendo estrictamente todos sus compromisos internacionales. Tanto Cámpora, como su hijo y Abal Medina siguen asilados en la embajada de México y permanentemente se estudia la situación de estos tres personajes.

-Otro tema urticante en las relaciones argentinonorteamericanas, lo constituye la situación de los adherentes a la secta religiosa denominada Testigos de Jehová que se niegan a reverenciar los símbolos patrios. Cuál es la situación actual de ese conflicto?

-Sobre este asunto hay un dictámen jurídico perfectamente claro de la justicia y manteniendo la total indepen-

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dencia entre el Poder Ejecutivo y el Poder Judicial, lo resuelto en ese dictámen será aplicado por el Gobierno. Los Estados Unidos siempre han sostenido que los derechos humanos están basados en el problema jurídico y en este caso justamente lo que se está aplicando es un dictámen jurídico que no puede ser tomado como atentatorio a ninguna de las libertades que establece nuestra Constitución, ya que ese dictámen nace justamente del Poder que vela el fiel cumplimiento de nuestra Consitución.

-Cables recientes del extranjero sostienen que habria en nuestro país una represión contra profesionales y más especificamennte de la psicología y psiquiatría, especialmente de la colectividad israelita, o de miembros del Partido Comunista. Que podemos informar a la prensa de Estados Unidos a la que llegamos con "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA"?

-No han surgido ideas ni actitudes antisemitas o contra el partido Comunista en Argentina. Puedo declarar con orgullo que en nuestro país no hay discriminación alguna, ni religiosa, ni de raza, ni por motivos políticos. No solo ahora, sino que nunca han existido violencias ni persecuciones raciales. Por otra parte, el partido Comunista como todos los demás partidos políticos argentinos, tienen suspendida su actividad política, pero de ninguna manera son perseguidos, por el solo hecho de ser comunistas.

Argentina ha dicho en las Naciones Unidas, qué significa el terrorismo internacional y ha tomado y sigue tomando todas las medidas a fin de que desaparezca y sea aniquilado en nuestro país.

-Otro tema que está inquietando a la opinión pública es la actitud a tomarse en las conversaciones bilaterales sobre la zona austral. Qué se piensa hacer?

-Terminada la segunda ronda de conversaciones informales yo he informado recientemente a la Junta de Comandantes en Jefe, sobre los resultados de la misma y se están estudiando los nuevos pasos a dar.

-Ya el Comandante en Jefe de la Armada, almirante Emilio Eduardo Massera habria adelantado, interpretando el general reclamo popular, sin distinción de banderías, que no se admitirá la mutilación del territorio nacional. Es ese el pensamiento de la Junta Militar?

—Esto está perfectamente claro y lo hemos dicho que Argentina es muy respetuosa del Derecho Internacional, pero no va a permitir que se afecte nuestra soberania sobre territorio y mar argentinos.

—Porqué Chile quiere una salida al Atlántico y niega categóricamente la salida al mar, que anhela Bolivia? ¿Cuál es la actitud argentina?

—Nosotros hemos apoyado en reiteradas oportunidades y desde hace muchos años una salida al mar para la hermana república de Bolivia, siempre de acuerdo y satisfacción de los países involucrados en este problema.

—Argentina considera terminado el incidente con los pesqueros rusos?

—Los pesqueros intrusos se han avenido a pagar las multas que establecerán los correspondientes sumarios, aún no concluidos y en cuanto a la carga fue confiscada y vendida a terceros, por lo que dichos pesqueros no han podido beneficiarse de ninguna manera.

—Podrán reincidir los pesqueros piratas extranjeros dentro de nuestras aguas?

—La Armada mantiene una permanente vigilancia y control sobre nuestras 200 millas y siempre que sea violada su soberania, tomará las medidas que considere adecuadas para que nunca sea violada esta soberania.

—Cómo están nuestras relaciones con Brasil?

—Ya se ha realizado la segunda ronda tripartira (Brasil, Paraguay y Argentina) en la que se han efectuado intercambios de carácter técnico. El 17 de este mes se llevará a cabo la tercera ronda, donde espero se terminen de analizar todos estos datos, para iniciar ya los estudios en profundidad a fin de poder compatibilizar ambas represas de Itaipú y Corpus, con la idea del mayor y mejor aprovechamiento del agua que Dios ha dado a estos tres pueblos y en beneficio de los mismos.

—Satisfecho de las conversaciones con el canciller paraguayo Nougués en la visita que finaliza en Buenos Aires?

—Si muy satisfecho. Hemos analizado los temas bilaterales, económicos, políticos, culturales y como evaluación yo diré que ha sido altamente positiva para Paraguay y Argentina.

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PETER HEINLEIN Y LA COPA DEL MUNDO

Aunque ya no es ninguna estrella del fútbol, para **Peter Heinlein** la Copa del Mundo ya comenzó en septiembre último. Y cuando Alemania Occidental inaugure el campeonato en la cancha de River Plate, el 1° de junio de 1978, a las 15.30 horas, varios miles de alemanes cómodamente instalados en las plateas del estadio, verán a sus favoritos gracias a la labor previa de Peter Heinlein.

Peter, 26, soltero, "pintón" como decimos los porteños, está destacado en Buenos Aires por **NEUE REVUE**, revista de interés general de la editorial Heinrich Bauer Verlag, de Hamburgo, Alemania. Las publicaciones de este complejo editor, tiran unos 10 millones de ejemplares semanales, en versiones germanas de "Play Boy", "Quick" y otras. **"Neue Revue"** tiene una circulación de 1.500.000 ejemplares.

De acuerdo con la politica de CARTAS DE ARGENTINA que también llega a 3.000 periodistas alemanes a través de "BRIEF AUS ARGENTINIEN" invitamos a Peter a desaynar en nuestro hogar.

Confortablemente instalados, y a la vista del hermoso parque de Palermo desde nuestro octavo piso, Peter nos cuenta que el entusiasmo en Alemania por el Mundial, es tal que en dos dias se agotaron los pasajes para un "charter" que llegará a Buenos Aires para el partido final. Y Peter está contribuyendo a ese entusiasmo con suplementos de 10 páginas que redacta desde Buenos Aires.

Su revista obtuvo de la Deutscher Fussball-Bund, un cupo de abonos (pasajes aéreos, hoteles y entrada al estadio) para 1.600 alemanes. Se venden a 3.150 marcos (u$s 1.400.—). Viajarán en un DC-10 de la Martin Air, de Holanda y toda su estadía en Argentina está preparada por Hapag-Lloyd, operadores de Bremen, con sucursales en toda Alemania.

Este operativo, denominado **AKTION WM 78**, es patrocinado por la Liga Alemana, organizado por Hapag Lloyd e intervienen con el propósito de bajar los costos, varias firmas comerciales como **Foto Quelle International**, la más grande casa de fotos en el mundo; **Chocolates Nuts; Grundig** y la **Renault alemana.**

Los 1.600 alemanes (en total viajarán más de 3.000) llegarán en 4 vuelos: el primero llegará para la inauguración, con acceso a otros dos partidos más; el segundo volará directamente a Córdoba, para ver 4 partidos de la primera ronda; el tercer "charter" estará en Buenos Aires para dos partidos de la segunda ronda; y el cuarto vuelo será para la final.

Le preguntamos a **Peter Heinlein**, como ve a la Argentina en estos dos meses de estada.

—"Ya habia estado en 1975. Es un país muy lindo, que tiene grandes riquezas y con mucho futuro, por su extensión, sus climas, sus habitantes."

—Encontraste el país muy convulsionado?

—Argentina es un país normal, igual al resto del mundo. En todos los países hay policías y militares en guardia. No he visto nada excepcional en cuanto a represión. He tenido la más amplia libertad para trasladarme a cualquier lugar.

—¿Qué les dirías a los alemanes?

—"Que vale la pena venir, que nunca habrán visto algo parecido. Eso si, le stengo que advertir que vengan con ánimo de aventuras, ya que no les puedo asegurar que van a encontrar todo tan ordenado como en Alemania, pero la capacidad de improvisación de los argentinos, en su mente latina, y con gran hospitalidad, hará que los alemanes sean muy bien recibidos.

—Alemania va a iniciar su trabajo en **CCórdoba**, ¿qué impresión tienes de esa ciudad?

—**Xórdoba**, la sede inicial para Alemania es una ciudad de 1.000.000 de habitantes. Antigua, de estilo colonial, con todo el confort de la vida moderna. No ofrece en si

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muchos atractivos, pero las villas y localidades de los alrededores son hermosas. Villa Carlos Paz, a orillas del lago San Roque, a 36 kilómetros, ofrece hermosos hoteles, el lago, pesca, las sierras. La Falda es otra localidad importante a 90 kilómetros; Alta Gracia a 30 kilómetros, con buena hotelería y cancha de golf, y Río Anizacate, para la pesca. También los alemanes vamos a tener reminiscencias de la Selva Negra, en Villa General Mitre, a 90 kilómetros de Córdoba, un pueblito de 4.000 habitantes, casi todos alemanes. Para el mundial nuestros compatriotas de Villa General Mitre han organizado la Fiesta de la Cerveza.

—¿Y qué impresión podés adelantar de **Buenos Aires?**

—Los que vengan a **Buenos Aires**, la ciudad les ofrece todo. Es una metrópolis mundial. Hoteles buenos, restaurantes de alto nivel, todo lo que puede ofrecer una de las ciudades más importantes del mundo. Eso sí, que no esperen diversiones como las que ofrecen los barrios chinos de otras ciudades. En cuanto a shows, night clubs, cafe concerts, hay cualquier cantidad.

—¿Se ve el esfuerzo argentino en la construcción de los estadios?

—Los estadios que vi están en avanzado estado de construcción, el más lindo es el de Mendoza, y el estadio principal de River se está completando como una obra gigante al lado del Río de la Plata.

—Aparte de ver los partidos, ¿qué van a hacer los turistas alemanes?

—A los que vengan desde Alemania, no les vamos a dejar solos ni un solo minuto del día. Los días que no haya partidos organizaremos excursiones en lancha por el Delta del Paraná, visitaremos estancias para disfrutar de suculentos asados (grillfest) con lamejor carne del mundo. Los vinos argentinos son también excelentes. Tendremos shows nocturnos y folklóricos. Ofreceremos encuentros con clubes de la colectividad alemana.

—¿Crees que la Argentina está organizando bien el Mundial?

—Si, por supuesto. Para el Mundial va a estar todo listo. Especialmente en las comunicaciones se está haciendo un esfuerzo tremendo, ya que creo que Argentina estaba atrasada 20 años. Pero todo va a estar a punto y bien.

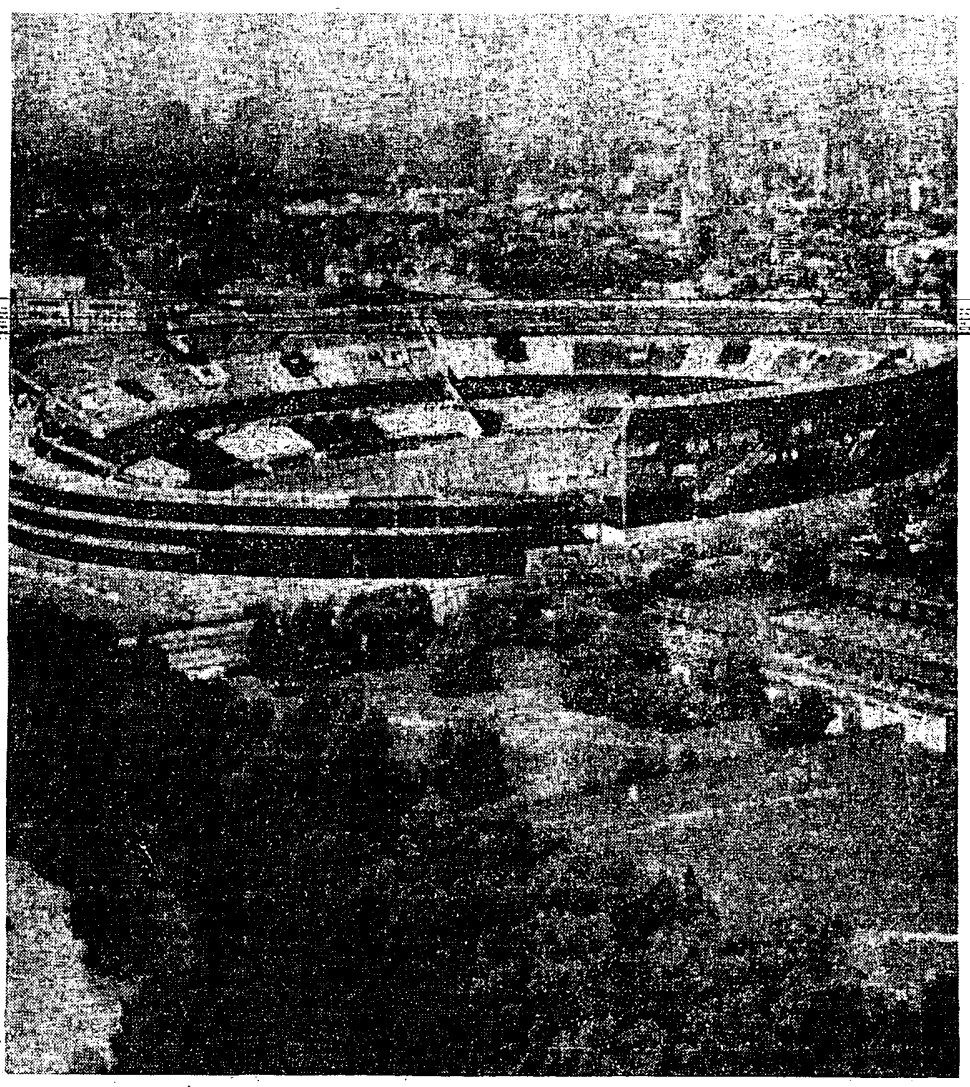
Argentina '78

Estadio de fútbol de River Plate

A mediados de 1978, la Argentina será sede del XI Campeonato Mundial de Fútbol por la Copa F.I.F.A. Las ciudades de Buenos Aires, capital de la República, Córdoba –capital de la provincia homónima–, Mar del Plata –la más importante ciudad balnearia del país, sobre la costa atlántica de la provincia de Buenos Aires–, Mendoza –ciudad capital de la provincia del mismo nombre y ubicada al pie de la cordillera de los Andes– y Rosario de Santa Fe, a orillas del río Paraná, son las cinco que harán las veces de subsedes.

La Argentina se prepara aceleradamente para este importante acontecimiento deportivo, consciente de la responsabilidad que entraña el organizar con seriedad y eficiencia, una justa de tamaña magnitud. La aguarda, asimismo, como una valiosa oportunidad para mostrar, ante las delegaciones concurrentes, su importante infraestructura deportiva, entre la que se destaca particularmente la aplicada al fútbol, uno de los más populares deportes en el país. Y, también, para exhibir a los visitantes que lleguen con motivo del torneo, todo su potencial turístico, como el apropiado complemento que el Campeonato necesita para ser inolvidable.

Subsecretaría de Turismo



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Letter From Argentina

OBJETO: Difundir en el exterior, aspectos positivos de la realidad argentina, mediante informes especiales de nuestro cuerpo de redacción.

TEMATICA:

Los informes que integran "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA" abarcan Política, Economía, Trabajo, Cultura, Educación, Ciencia, Arte, Política Exterior, Derechos Humanos, Lucha antisubversiva, Turismo, Deportes, Mundial "78", Personalidades, Empresas, Exportación, La Mujer Argentina, Belleza, Modas, Religión, Libros, Periodismo, Acción de gobiernos Nacional y Provinciales, etc.

DISTRIBUCION:

Por vía aérea y en forma totalmente gratuita.

CALIFICACION:

Nuestro servicio de informaciones es UNICO EN EL MUNDO, pues va dirigido exclusivamente a periodistas de los diarios, periódicos y revistas de Estados Unidos, Inglaterra, Francia, España, Italia, Portugal, Países Bajos, Países Escandinavos y Suiza.

"BRIEF AUS ARGENTINIEN" se distribuye en Alemania Federal, República Popular Alemana y Austria, exclusivamente a periodistas.

TIRADA DE LOS PRINCIPALES DIARIOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, A LOS QUE LLEGA "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA"

TITULO	CIUDAD	EJEMPLARES
Daily News	Nueva York	2.759.182
Tribune	Chicago	1.113.916
Times	Los Angeles	1.008.995
Times	Nueva York	803.123
Examiner	San Francisco	637.201
News	Detroit	627.569
Free Press	Detroit	620.541
Globe	Boston	606.353
Sun-Times	Chicago	566.127
Bulletin	Filadelfia	540.851
Journal	Atlanta	522.138
Post	Washington	514.849
Chronicle	San Francisco	463.376
Newsday	Garden City	443.097
Herald American	Boston	437.814
Register	Des Moines	425.161
Inquirer	Filadelfia	421.627
Star-Ledger	Newark	400.190
Star	Kansas City	396.457
The Washington Star	Washington	385.240
Herald	Miami	383.923
Plain Dealer	Cleveland	377.328
News	Chicago	358.550
Star	Indianápolis	352.601
Sun	Baltimore	350.372
Herald Examiner	Los Angeles	347.463
Journal	Milwaukee	338.597
Press	Cleveland	321.801
News	Dallas	318.705
Arizona Republic	Phoenix	317.939
Times-Picayune	Nueva Orleans	310.053
Chronicle	Houston	303.459

A todos estos diarios con más de 300.000 ejemplares de tirada, a otras 5.000 publicaciones (diarios, periódicos y revistas) de los EE.UU., llegamos con "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA", para mostrar la realidad positiva de nuestro país. Nuestro servicio de informaciones es UNICO EN EL MUNDO. Y es argentino...

"CARTAS DE ARGENTINA" es el UNICO SERVICIO INFORMATIVO EN EL MUNDO, que llega a la mesa de trabajo de 5.000 periodistas norteamericanos, pertenecientes a otros tantos diarios, periódicos y revistas de esa nación.

No sólo informamos a los directores, jefes de sección y periodistas de esas 5.000 publicaciones, sino que también llegamos a los despachos oficiales del presidente Carter y su "staff" en la Casa Blanca (80 funcionarios),, a 50 gobernadores de los Estados de la Unión, a 100 senadores, 435 representantes, a 146 altos jefes militares del Pentágono, a 156 brigadieres y generales de la Fuerza Aérea, a 148 generales del Ejército y a 128 almirante de la Armada de U.S.A.

Asimismo "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA" es remitida a 16 miembros de la Defense Logistics Agency, a 22 altos funcionarios civiles y militares de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos, a 63 miembros del United States Secret Service y a las principales autoridades de la Central Intelligence Agency.

Estos envíos alcanzan a 1.500 funcionarios, con lo cual el total de distribución en USA, alcanza a 6.500 ejemplares.

Distribución en Alemania y Austria

Los 3.000 ejemplares en alemán de "BRIEF AUS ARGENTINIEN" serán distribuidos a los periodistas de Alemania Occidental, Alemania Oriental y Austria.

¿Qué es el "efecto multiplicante"?

La firma argentina SOMISA declara haber construido el mayor edificio en el mundo, íntegramente en acero. Esta noticia publicada por nosotros, llega entre otras a unas 500 publicaciones norteamericanas dedicadas a la industria de la construcción, una de las cuales "MODERN STEEL CONSTRUCTION" tiene una circulación de 25 millones de ejemplares. Si la noticia de SOMISA es interesante para ellos o cualquier otra publicación especializada, la nota sobre SOMISA puede alcanzar tiradas inimaginables en el mercado editorial argentino: muchos millones de ejemplares.

OTRO CASO: A mediados de octubre último, se reunió en Buenos Aires, el Congreso Mundial de Flebología con la asistencia de numerosos científicos argentinos y extranjeros. Nosotros publicamos dos páginas sobre dicho evento que en este mes de noviembre llegarán a unas 400 publicaciones especializadas en Medicina en USA, una de las cuales "Round Up" tiene una circulación de 4 millones de ejemplares. Es posible que esta noticia sea reproducida en millones de copias.

MUNDIAL "78": Es cada vez mayor la atención que las revistas deportivas dedican al fútbol en los Estados Unidos. El trato preferente que damos al Campeonato Mundial, puede ser reproducido por algunas de las 400 publicaciones norteamericanas dedicadas a deportes. Algunas de ellas son:

The College Game	4.909.000 ejemplares
Sports Illustrated	2.310.879 ejemplares
Outdoor Life	1.782.773 ejemplares
Sport	1.373.952 ejemplares
Sports Afield	1.110.464 ejemplares

CAZA Y PESCA: Un redactor especializado de "CLARIN" es nuestro hombre en la información del rubro. Argentina es un país ideal para la práctica de ambos deportes. Unas 50 publicaciones del país del Norte son destinatarias de nuestro Servicio Informativo, entre ellas, "Field and Stream" que tira 2.000.073 ejemplares y "American Rifleman" con una circulación de 1.032.164 copias, que tienen en nuestro material, un aporte muy interesante para reproducir en millones de ejemplares.

RELIGION: Es bien sabido que la campaña contra Argentina en el tema de los Derechos Humanos es hábilmente dirigida por grupos subversivos argentinos y extranjeros que explotan la buena fe y los naturales buenos sentimientos del pueblo norteamericano, uno de los más religiosos del mundo. El poder de la prensa religiosa en los EE.UU es enorme, proporcional a sus tiradas millonarias. La información veraz y positiva que les enviamos por medio de "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA" llega a unas 400 publicaciones religiosas, entre las que se destacan:

Watchower	10.200.000 ejemplares
Awake	10.050.000 ejemplares
Decision	4.000.000 ejemplares
Mission	3.200.000 ejemplares
Guideposts	2.100.000 ejemplares
Abundant Life	1.300.000 ejemplares

A ESTO LLAMAMOS EL "EFECTO MULTIPLICANTE"...!

Noticias publicadas en "CARTAS DE ARGENTINA" pueden ser reproducidas por millones de ejemplares en USA, alcanzando una difusión que supera la totalidad del tiraje de la suma de todas las publicaciones argentinas (diarios, periódicos y revistas) en una sola edición.

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AGENDA

IMPORTANTE PARA LOS PERIODISTAS NORTEAMERICANOS

Viva 15 días en Buenos Aires — GRATIS.

El grupo de periodistas argentinos que hacemos CARTAS DE ARGENTINA, no queremos solamente darles información veraz sobre el acontecer diario en nuestra Patria. Vamos más allá. Deseamos que algunos de ustedes nos visiten en nuestras propias casas, que se abrirán fraternalmente para hospedarlos.

Si algunos de ustedes pueden viajar a Argentina, nos comprometemos a alojarlos en nuestros hogares, compartiendo nuestra vida familiar durante quince días, con todos los gastos de estadía, desplazamientos en la ciudad, y espectáculos por nuestra cuenta. También les acercaremos a las personalidades que ustedes deseen entrevistar, para lograr "in situ" una verdadera imagen del país. Escríbanos de inmediato, pues por razones obvias las vacantes son limitadas. Acérquenos sus datos y en que fecha podrían venir y de inmediato les contestaremos para concretar su visita. Les vamos a recibir con los brazos abiertos, como argentinos que somos... Dirijan su correspondencia a: **Sr. Antonio Rodriguez — "Cartas de Argentina" Av. Santa Fe 4134 - 8° "O" —Buenos Aires, República Argentina** y a vuelta de correo, tendrá nuestra conformidad.

■ ■ ■

EL DIRECTOR

IMPORTANT TO U.S. JOURNALISTS

LIVE 15 DAYS IN BUENOS AIRES — ¡GRATIS!

The group of Argentine journalists who produce LETTERS FROM ARGENTINA want to give you more than just information about what goes on in Argentina. Our objectives go much further than that. We'd like some of you to visit us in our own homes. You'll be welcome.

If you want to get a first-hand look at Argentina we'll undertake to put you up completely free for 15 days, and transportacion, entertainment, and lodging are all on us. We'll also help you to contact the personalities you want to interview so that you can get a better image of Argentina. Please write at once; obviously places are limited. Give us your name and address and tell us when you could come, and we'll reply to you right away. You'll be able to see for yourselves what an Argentine welcome is. Write **Antonio Rodriguez, "Cartas de Argentina", Av. Santa Fe 4134, 8° "O", Buenos Aires, Argentina.** We'll reply by first post.

The Director

If you want to get our monthly pubblication directly at home, and GRATIS, please fill up this coupon and send it to:

"CARTAS DE ARGENTINA"

Av. Santa Fe 4134 - 8° "O"

1425 BUENOS AIRES - ARGENTINA

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CITY

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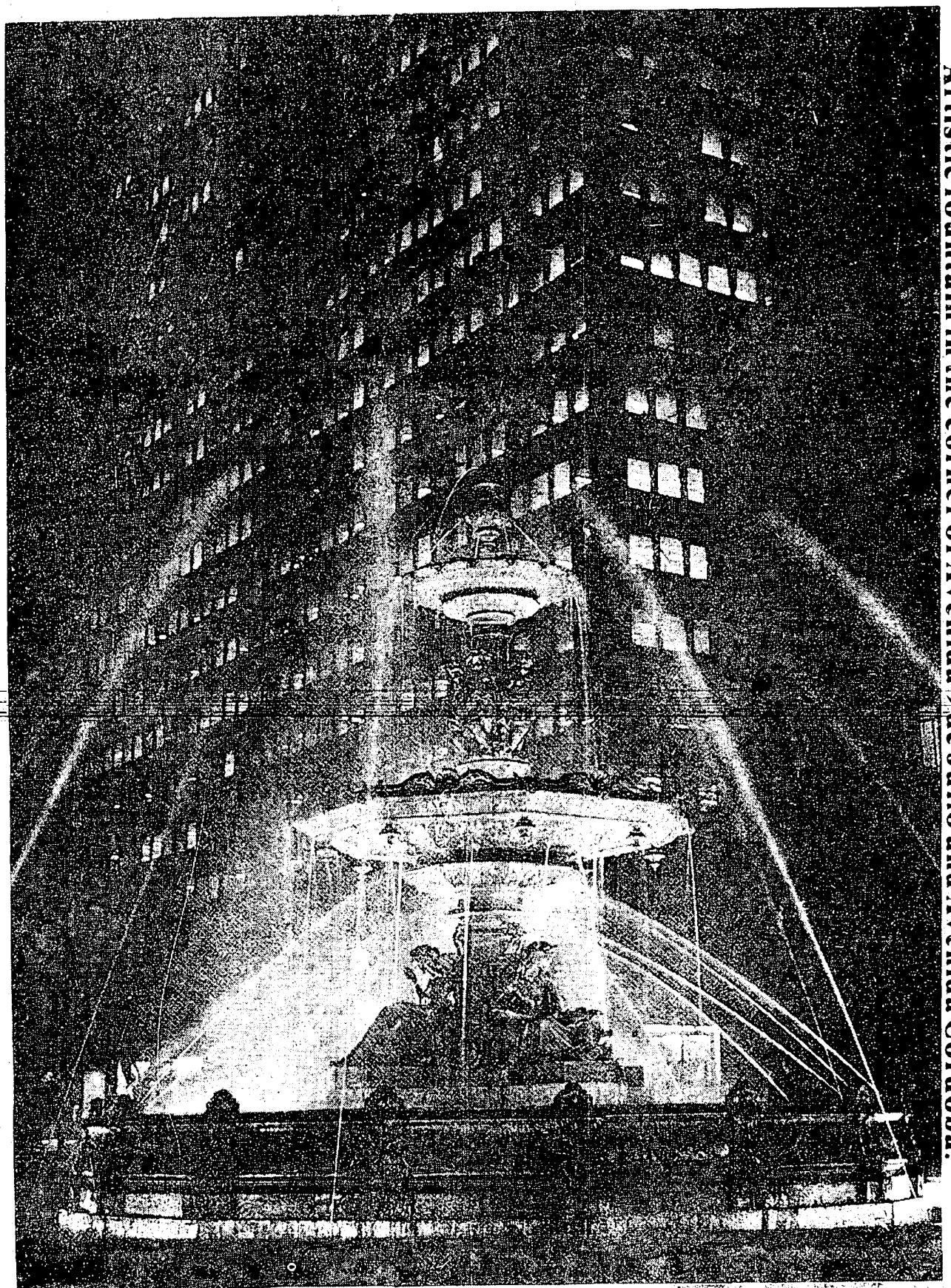

Artistic fountain in the corner of Avenida 9 de Julio and Avenida Córdoba.

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